

UNIT 6

Introduction to like

Like can be a verb or a preposition.

Like as a verb can be followed by -ing or to, sometimes with a change in meaning.

I like going out at the weekend. (general enjoyment)

I like to sit in a hot bath and read. (habits and preferences)

Like as a verb has a person as the subject:

I like modern art.

I don't like the way he looks at me.

Do you like fish?

Would you like a coffee?

Like as a preposition has an object after it:

She's wearing a hat like mine.

He's nothing like his father.

That sounds like a plane.

You're behaving like children.

That new English teacher of his - what's he like?

6.1 What ... like?

What is/are/was/were ... like? is used to ask about the permanent nature of people and things. It asks for a description or an impression or a comparison.

What's the health service like in your country?

What are the new students like?

Be careful!

- 1 With a description or an impression, we do not use like in the answer.

What's London like? It's quite big, and it's very interesting.
NOT It's like quite big...

What's Amanda like? She's tall, attractive, and very funny.
NOT She's like tall...

- 2 With a comparison, we can use like in the answer. Here, like means similar to / the same as.

What's London like? It's like New York, but without the tall buildings. (= It's similar to ...)

What's Amanda's daughter like?
She's just like Amanda.
(= She's the same as ...)

Workbook p39 Like and as

6.2 How ... ?

- 1 How ... ? is used to ask about the present condition of something that can change.

How's work these days? It's better than last year.
How was the traffic this morning? It was worse than usual.

To ask about the weather, we can use both questions.

How's the weather	where you are?
What's the weather like	

- 2 How ... ? is also used to ask about people's health and happiness. Compare:

How's Peter? He's fine.
What's Peter like? He's a nice guy. He's quite tall, has dark hair ...

- 3 How ... ? is also used to ask about people's reactions and feelings.

How's your meal?
How's your new job?

6.3 How ... ? or What ... like?

Sometimes we can use What ... like? or How ... ?, but they aren't the same. What ... like? asks for an objective description. How ... ? asks for personal feelings. Compare:

How was the film? It was great!
What was the film like? It was very funny and had lots of good actors in it.

6.4 Verb + -ing or infinitive

Verb patterns p158

6.5 Relative clauses

- 1 Relative clauses are used to tell us which person or thing we are talking about. They make it possible to give more information about the person or thing being spoken about.

The boy has gone to the beach. (Which boy?)

The boy who lives next door has gone to the beach.

The book is very good. (Which book?)

The book that I bought yesterday is very good.

This is a photo of the hotel. (Which hotel?)

This is a photo of the hotel where we stayed.

- 2 We use who to refer to people (and we can also use that).

The book is about a girl who marries a millionaire.

We use that to refer to things (and we can also use which).

What was the name of the horse that won the race?

- 3 When who or that is the object of a relative clause, it can be left out.

The person you need to talk to is on holiday.

The book I bought yesterday is very good.

But when who or that is the subject of a relative clause, it must be included.

I like people who are kind and considerate.

I want a computer that is easy to use.

- 4 Which can be used to refer to the whole previous sentence or idea.

I passed my driving test on my first attempt, which surprised everyone.

Jane can't come with us, which is a shame.

- 5 We use whose to refer to someone's possessions.

That's the woman whose bag was lost.

That's the man whose son won the race.

- 6 We can use where to refer to places.

The hotel where we stayed was right on the beach.

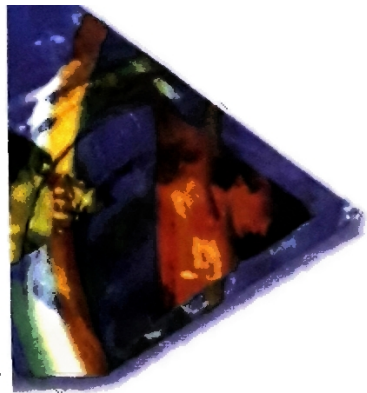
We went back to the place where we first met.

6.6 Participles

Participles after a noun define and identify in the same way as relative clauses.

That person driving the red Porsche is my cousin.

The men seen outside were probably the thieves.



6

I just love it!

like • Verb patterns • Describing food, towns, and people • Signs and sounds

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

1 Complete these sentences about you.

- 1 I look just like my ...
- 2 I like my coffee ...
- 3 On Sundays, I like ...
- 4 After this class, I'd like to ...
- 5 When I'm on holiday, I enjoy ...
- 6 Yesterday evening, I decided to ...

2 Tell the class some of the things you wrote.



A STUDENT VISITOR

Questions with *like*

- 1 Many students go to study in a foreign country. Do you know anyone who has studied abroad?
- 2 Sandy and her friend Nina in Melbourne, Australia, are talking about a student visitor from South Korea. Complete the conversation using these questions.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2 What does she like doing? | 5 How is she now? | 1 What's she like? |
| 3 What does she look like? | 4 What would she like to do? | |

Sandy Our student from Seoul arrived on Monday.

Nina What's her name?

Sandy Soon-hee.

Nina That's a pretty name!
(1) _____

Sandy She's really nice. I'm sure we'll get on well. We seem to have a lot in common.

Nina How do you know that already?
(2) _____

Sandy Well, she likes photography, and so do I. And we both like listening to the same kind of music.

Nina (3) _____

Sandy Oh, she's really pretty. She has big, brown eyes and long, dark hair.

Nina Why don't we do something with Soon-hee this weekend? What should we do? Get a pizza? Go shopping? (4) _____

Sandy I'll ask her tonight. She was a bit homesick at first, so I'm pretty sure she'll want to go out and make some friends.

Nina (5) _____

Sandy Oh, she's OK. She called her parents and she felt much better after she'd spoken to them.

Nina Oh, that's good. I can't wait to meet her.

T 6.1 Listen and check. Practise the conversation with a partner.

A THANK-YOU LETTER

Verb patterns

Soon-hee has returned home to Seoul. Read her letter and choose the correct verb form.



My brother San.

Seoul

December 15

Dear Sandy and family,

I just wanted (1) to say / saying thank you for (2) to have / having me as your guest in your beautiful home. I had a great time. I really enjoyed (3) meeting / to meet your friends. You all made me (4) feel / to feel so welcome. You know how much I missed my family at first, but you were so kind that I soon stopped

(5) to feel / feeling homesick. I can't find the words to tell you how grateful I am. I'd like (6) to call / calling you. What's a good time to call?

You know that on my way home I stopped (7) to visit / visiting my aunt in Perth. It was so hot! It was over 35 degrees all the time but I absolutely loved it. My aunt wanted (8) that I stay / me to stay longer, but I wanted (9) to see / seeing my parents and my brother, Sang-chul. But she's invited me (10) to go / going back and I'd love (11) to do / to doing that. I'm thinking of (12) go / going next year.

Anyway, I'm looking forward to (13) hear / hearing from you very soon. Let me (14) to know / know if you ever want to visit Seoul. My brother and I could take you to a 'norebang' (a singing room). It's a bit like karaoke!
Love to you all,

Soon-hee

p.s. Do you like the picture of Sang-chul and me?

T 6.3 Listen and check.

Discussing grammar

3 In these sentences, two verbs are correct and one is not. Tick (✓) the correct verbs.

1 My father _____ to fix my computer.

a promised b couldn't c tried

2 She _____ her son to turn down his music.

a asked b wanted c made

3 I _____ going on long walks.

a refuse b can't stand c love

4 We _____ to go shopping.

a need b 'd love c enjoy

5 She _____ me do the cooking.

a wanted b made c helped

6 I _____ working for the bank 20 years ago.

a started b stopped c decided

4 Make correct sentences using the other verbs in exercise 3.

My father couldn't fix my computer.

VOCABULARY

Adjectives for food, cities, and people

- 1 In each group, *four* of the adjectives cannot go with the noun. Which ones?

FOOD

delicious tasteless
 junk fast plain tasteful
 fresh
 disgusting ~~disgusted~~ vegetarian
 frozen rich home-grown wealthy starving

CITY

excited home ancient university
 polluted exciting modern young
 capital industrial agricultural busy
 antique cosmopolitan historic small

PEOPLE

young sophisticated long elderly antique
 expensive shy
 bored boring starving
 wealthy sociable outgoing rude tall
 crowded

- 2 Complete the conversations with adjectives from exercise 1.

- 1 A You're such a good cook. This casserole is absolutely delicious.
 B Thank you. It's just a plain dish, no herbs and spices at all, but lots of fresh, home-grown vegetables.
- 2 A Don't you like anchovies?
 B I'm afraid I don't eat fish or meat. I'm vegetarian.
- 3 A What's Tom's brother like?
 B Well, he's really nice but he doesn't talk much. I think he's very shy. He's not sociable and outgoing like Tom.
 A I know. Tom's great fun, isn't he? Always laughing and talking.
- 4 A George's wife is French, isn't she?
 B Yes, she is. She's beautiful, very tall and sophisticated and she always wears really expensive clothes.
 A Then it's a good job George is such a wealthy man, isn't it?
- 5 A Did you have a good time in Paris?
 B We had a great time. It's one of my favourite capital cities. It's both modern and historic.
 A It is, but I don't think it's as cosmopolitan as London.
 B Maybe not, but it's just as exciting. There's so much to do.

T 6.6 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

Talking about you

- 3 Work with a partner. Look at p153.