



Confusable Structures. Revision.

 современная школа 

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As/like, as if/as though

The words **as** and **like** function as prepositions and conjunctions, and are often confused. The prepositions **as** and **like** are both used to compare, but their meanings are different.

- We use **as** in the sense of 'in the role of' and **like** to compare two different things.

Compare:

As your friend, I advise you to be careful.

(=I am your friend)

Like your friend, I advise you to be careful.

(= I agree with your friend).

- **As** is also used in the following pattern:

Humorous people are perceived **as** (being) more likeable.



As/like, as if/as though

- **As** and **like** can be conjunctions and introduce clauses of manner. For example:
He gave an excellent performance **as** we expected.
I wish I could write poetry **like** he does.
(informal)
- Clauses of manner can also be introduced by the conjunctions **as if/as though**.
For example:
It looks **as if/as though** it's going to rain.

As/like, as if/as though

1. **As** can be used as a preposition before a noun, to describe a role or function.

E.g. He found a job in the circus **as** a clown (not like a clown)

As your doctor, I advise you to do more exercise (not like your doctor).

2. Both **as** and **like** can be used to introduce comparisons.

Compare: He looks *like* his father.

Like your father, I think you should study harder.

She exercises regularly, **as** does her sister.

In the first two examples, **like** is a **preposition** and can be followed by a noun or a pronoun.

In the third example, **as** is a **conjunction**, and introduces a clause of manner.

Note: In Spoken English **like** is often used instead of **as**.

She exercises regularly, **like** her sister.

As/like, as if/as though

3. There is no difference in meaning between ***as if/as though***. Both are used to make a comparison and are followed by clauses of manner.

E.g. He looks ***as if*** he's had a shock.

She talks ***as though*** she's an expert of art.

Note: ***as if/as though*** is often replaced by ***like*** in colloquial spoken English.

E.g. It seems ***like*** he's going to buy the painting.

As/like, as if/as though. Practice 1.

Fill in the gaps in these sentences with *as, like, as if, as though*

1. It's hard to earn a livinga poet.
2. Fenton joined the Guardian German Correspondent.
3. Craig Raine is a poet, Fenton.
4. I don't feel going out tonight.
5. He feels he's going to be here for a long time.
6. Fenton is described 'the most talented poet of his generation'.
7. most people, I hate war.
8. She looks very her mother.

As/like, as if/as though. Practice 1.(keys)

Fill in the gaps in these sentences with *as, like, as if, as though*

1. It's hard to earn a living **as** a poet.
2. Fenton joined the Guardian **as** German Correspondent.
3. Craig Raine is a poet, **like** Fenton.
4. I don't feel **like** going out tonight.
5. He feels **as if/as though** he's going to be here for a long time.
6. Fenton is described **as** 'the most talented poet of his generation'.
7. **Like** most people, I hate war.
8. She looks very **like** her mother.

used to/be, get used to/use

1. **Used to** refers to repeated and regular activity in the past. It is followed by a *to*- infinitive. It has no present form. The equivalent present meaning of:

E.g. He **used to** drive to work (past)

is:

He **usually** drives to work (now)

Note: Questions and negative forms drop the *-d*.

E.g. **Didn't he use to** live in Oxford?

2. **Be used to** means the same as **be accustomed to** and describes whether or not people feel comfortable and at ease. It can be used in any tense of the verb *be* but the past participle form, **used**, never changes. A gerund, noun or pronoun must be used after *to*.

used to/be, get used to/use

3. When we say **get/become used to**, this emphasizes a gradual process of change rather than a state.

E.g. He **is getting used to** driving this car.

(He feels more comfortable than he did to start with, but he isn't yet completely at ease).

4. **Use** is a regular verb meaning 'employ, exploit or make use of', and is followed by an object.

E.g. He **used** the tin opener to open the can.

used to/be, get used to/use. Practice 2.

Read the examples and answer the questions.

- a. Auden *used* to take Fenton out for lunch.
 - b. Fenton *used* his award money to go to Vietnam.
 - c. After a while I *got used* to living in a big city.
 - d. We are *used* to getting up early.
-
1. Rephrase each example using would, be /get accustomed, or make use of.
 2. Which italicized verb in the examples is followed by: a direct object, an infinitive, a prepositional phrase?
 3. What happens to the italicized verbs when you turn the statements into questions?

used to/be, get used to/use. Practice 2 (keys)

Read the examples and answer the questions.

1.
 - a. Auden **would** take Fenton out for lunch.
 - b. Fenton **made use** of his award money to go to Vietnam.
 - c. After a while I **got accustomed to** living in a big city.
 - d. We **are accustomed to** getting up early.

2. a. **infinitive** (to take), b. **direct object** (his award money), c./d. **prepositional phrase** (living, getting up)

3. a. **used to** becomes **Did (he) use to...?**
b. **use** becomes **Did (he) he use?**
c./d. **be/get used to don't change**: Have you got used to...?
Are (you) used to?

used to/be, get used to/use. Practice 3

Complete these sentences using the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. I'll never get used to (operate this machine)
2. Have you got used to ? (be famous)
3. Didn't you use to? (work at the British Museum)
4. He used a credit card (buy the tickets)
5. It might take a long time for you to become used to (work in such a busy office)

used to/be, get used to/use. Practice 3 (keys)

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suppose/be supposed

1. **To suppose** means 'to think/believe', so **I suppose so** is similar to **I think so**. It is usually followed by a noun clause.

E.g. I **suppose** (that) I'd better be going.

2. **Be supposed to** means 'what is expected, what is right, what you are obliged to do', and is followed by an infinitive.

E.g. He **is supposed to be** here now.

(He should be here, but he isn't).

suppose/be supposed Practice 4.

Read the examples and answer the questions.

- a. The situation is not as bad as people suppose.
 - b. I suppose (that) you'll be coming by car?
 - c. We all supposed him to be a great artist.
 - d. Aren't you supposed to be in bed!
 - e. They weren't supposed to know about this.
 - f. What's that supposed to mean?
 - g. Did you really suppose I would agree to your demands?
-
1. Rephrase the examples using *think/consider* or *be meant to* as appropriate.
 2. What structures can follow *suppose*? What structure follows *be supposed to*?

suppose/be supposed Practice 4 (keys)

Read the examples and answer the questions.

- a. think
 - b. You'll be coming by car I think/won't you?
 - c. considered
 - d. meant
 - e. meant
 - f. meant
 - g. think
-
2. suppose + that clause /to infinitive
be supposed to + infinitive

suppose/be supposed Practice 5

Complete the sentences with *suppose* or *be supposed to* in the correct form.

1. It's getting late. I I'd better be going.
2. What are you doing here? You be in London!
3. When are you going to finish your report? You have handed it in by now.
4. I don't you could lend me \$10?
5. When they will make up their minds?
6. I don't know how I finish this in time.

suppose/be supposed Practice 5 (keys)

Complete the sentences with *suppose* or *be supposed to* in the correct form.

1. It's getting late. I **suppose** I'd better be going.
2. What are you doing here? You **are supposed to** be in London!
3. When are you going to finish your report? You **are supposed to** have handed it in by now.
4. I don't **suppose** you could lend me \$10?
5. When do you **suppose** they will make up their minds?
6. I don't know how I **am supposed to** finish this in time.

Practice 6

Underline the correct structure in the following sentences.

1. It looks *as/like* it's going to rain.
2. During the summer he worked *as/like* a part-time teacher.
3. She is regarded *as/like* the major painter within the movement.
4. Despite spending years in England, he never got used *to eating/eat* the food.
5. I *am used to/used to* smoke/smoking but I gave up last year.
6. He *is supposed /supposed* to be at work.
7. I *am supposed/suppose* you think that's clever?
8. I suppose *winning/to win* the lottery would make me happy, but I'm not sure.

Practice 6 (keys)

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Спасибо за внимание!

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