

5.4

USE OF ENGLISH

Words and phrases with *ever*

I can use compound adverbials and phrases with ever.

- 1 **SPEAKING** Read the quote and discuss what it means to you.

'When you leave a beautiful place, you carry it with you wherever you go.'

Alexandra Stoddard, Author

- 2 **2.18** Listen and, in your notebook, write one word from the box for each gap in the extracts.

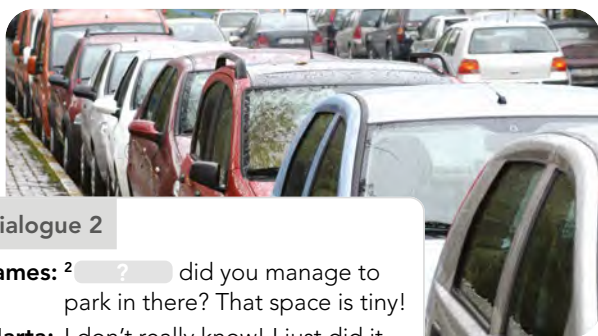
however whatever (x2) whichever



Dialogue 1

Janet: Which seat do you want – the window or the aisle?

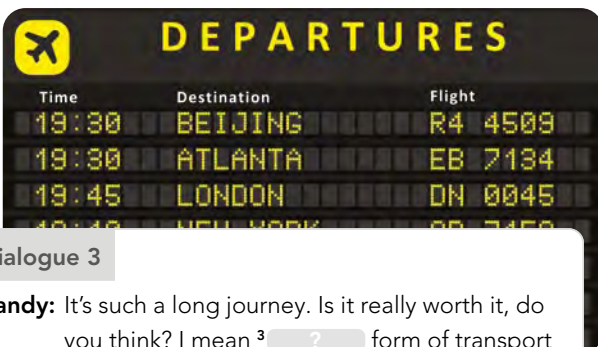
Ben: ¹ _____, I don't mind. You choose.



Dialogue 2

James: ² _____ did you manage to park in there? That space is tiny!

Marta: I don't really know! I just did it.



Dialogue 3

Sandy: It's such a long journey. Is it really worth it, do you think? I mean ³ _____ form of transport we choose, it's gonna take us at least ten hours. And it's so expensive!

Paula: No, it isn't actually, not at the moment. Look, there's a great offer for this weekend! Come on, you know it's worth it!

Sandy: OK, ⁴ _____ – book the flights then!

- 3 Read LANGUAGE FOCUS I. Match the uses of *-ever* with items 1–4 in Exercise 2.

LANGUAGE FOCUS I

Words with *-ever*

You can form words by adding *-ever* to *who*, *what*, *which*, *how*, *where* and *when*. These can be used in a number of different ways:

- in questions to give emphasis,
- to emphasise that the specific time, person, etc. doesn't matter,
- in short answers,
- as an informal and often disrespectful response to say you won't try to change someone's mind (only *whatever*).

- 4 In your notebook, replace the underlined words with a word with *-ever*. Then match them with the uses in LANGUAGE FOCUS I.

1 A: What film would you like to see?

B: I don't care which, I am good with anything. *Whichever*

2 In what kind of shop did you find that bike?!

3 A: You're not going out tonight.

B: I don't care!

4 The person who did this is going to have to pay for the damage.

- 5 Read the sentences and think of contexts where each could be used.

1 Whenever are you going to find the time to do all that?!

2 Whoever did this, I'm going to find them and make them pay for it!

3 Whatever! It won't change a thing!

4 Don't worry. We'll replace it, whatever the cost.

5 However did you get up there? Can you get back down?

- 6 Read LANGUAGE FOCUS II and statements 1–7. The word *ever* has been removed from each of them. In pairs, decide where to put it.

1 There are increasing opportunities to travel. And this is set to continue in the future.

2 The world is getting smaller. This has many positives and negatives.

3 Speaking even a little of the local language is so useful.

4 Travelling is the best experience.

5 There are more opportunities than to learn from other cultures.

6 As, travelling to some parts of the world will always be restricted.

7 Exploring your own country is such an educational experience.

LANGUAGE FOCUS II

Phrases with *ever*

- **ever** meaning *all the time* in compound expressions: *ever-increasing*, *ever-present*, *ever-larger*, etc.
- **ever so**, **ever such** meaning *very* in informal English: *She's ever so nice. She's ever such a nice girl.*
- **as ever** meaning *as always* happens: *As ever, Jack was late.*
- **ever** used for emphasis in comparisons: *the best ever*, *wider than ever*, etc.

- 7 **SPEAKING** In groups, discuss the statements in Exercise 6.

Use of English pages 127–128