

English in everyday situations

Module 7: The weather and what to wear

6 Exercises • Duration: 20 min.

The weather and what to wear

English

Read & listen online ↗



it's raining, it was sunny

Form	Example	Meaning
It's	It's raining.	Describe rain happening now.
sunny	It's sunny today.	Describe sunshine with an adjective.
rains	It often rains here.	Describe a usual weather pattern.
was	It was sunny this morning.	Describe an earlier weather condition.
degrees	It's twenty degrees.	Give a temperature.
isn't	It isn't cold today.	Negate the current weather condition.

English weather statements normally need **it** as a subject: **It's raining, It's sunny, It's cold.** This **it** does not refer to a named person or object.

Use present continuous for rain happening now: **It's raining.** Use present simple for a general pattern: **It often rains here.** A weather adjective follows **be**: **It's warm.**

For an earlier condition use **was**: **It was sunny this morning.** A temperature can be **twenty degrees, minus ten degrees.**

colder than, bigger than, better

Form	Example	Meaning
colder	It's colder here than in Hamburg.	Compare the temperature at two places.
bigger	This bag is bigger than that one.	Compare the size of two bags.
more	This plan is more interesting.	Compare with a longer adjective.
better	This coffee is better.	Use the irregular comparative of good.
than	The sea is bigger than the lake.	Introduce the second part of a comparison.
expensive	This jacket is more expensive.	Use a normal long-adjective comparison.

Short adjectives often add **-er**: **cold** → **colder**, **small** → **smaller**. A final **-e** needs only **-r**: **large** → **larger**. In a short consonant-vowel-consonant adjective, double the consonant: **big** → **bigger**.

Longer adjectives commonly use **more**: **more interesting**, **more expensive**. Do not combine **more** with an **-er** form in this basic pattern. **Good** → **better** and **bad** → **worse** are irregular.

Use **than** to introduce the other thing: **colder than Hamburg**, **bigger than our lake**. The comparative does not change for a plural noun or a female speaker.

the biggest, the best, too small

Form	Example	Meaning
the	This is the biggest lake.	Name the largest lake in a group.
best	This is the best coffee.	Use the irregular superlative of good.
most	This is the most expensive jacket.	Form a superlative with a long adjective.
too	The jacket is too small for me.	Say its size is insufficient.
enough	The jacket is warm enough.	Say it provides sufficient warmth.
my	She's my best friend.	Use a possessive instead of the article.

The superlative compares one thing with a whole group. Short adjectives commonly use **the ... -est: the smallest, the biggest**. Longer ones use **the most: the most expensive**.

Good → the best and **bad → the worst** are irregular. A possessive can replace **the: my best friend**. Do not put **the** after **my** in the same noun phrase.

For a size that does not work, use **too: too small, too big**. To say sufficient, put **enough** after an adjective: **warm enough, big enough**.

I'm wearing, it fits, by card

Form	Example	Meaning
wearing	I'm wearing a yellow jacket.	Describe your clothes now.
wear	I wear a coat in winter.	Describe your usual winter clothing.
fits	The jacket fits me.	Say one jacket is the right size.

Form	Example	Meaning
you	It suits you.	Say the item looks good on the listener.
it	Can I try it on?	Use the object pronoun in the normal shop request.
by	Can I pay by card?	Ask to use a card for payment.

Use **wear** for having clothes on your body and **put on** for the action of getting dressed. A current appearance uses present continuous: **I'm wearing a yellow jacket.** A routine can use simple present: **I wear a coat in winter.**

Fit describes the correct size: **It fits me.** **Suit** describes looking good on someone: **It suits you.** Both use an ordinary object pronoun after the verb.

British payment phrases include **pay by card** and **pay in cash.** **Can I try it on?** is a natural shop request; the object pronoun goes between **try** and **on.**

this one, that one, which

Form	Example	Meaning
this	I'd like this one.	Choose one item near you.
those	I'd like those ones.	Choose several items further away.
Which	Which one do you want?	Ask the listener to choose from available items.
one	I prefer the yellow one.	Avoid repeating the singular noun jacket.
but	This is warm, but that is dry.	Connect two contrasting descriptions.
want	Which one does she want?	Keep the base verb after does.

Use **this/that** for one item and **these/those** for several. Add **one** or **ones** when the noun is understood: **this one, those ones**. A clear phrase such as **the yellow one** avoids repeating jacket.

Which asks for a choice: **Which one do you want?** A question about a preference can use **prefer**: **I prefer this one**. Keep **do/does** and the base verb in a question.

But connects a contrast: **This one is warm, but that one is dry**. Use the same singular or plural demonstrative whatever the object is.

GRAMMAR

G1) NOTICE THE PATTERNS

Underline the form described in this unit.

- 1 It's raining.

Meaning: Describe rain happening now.

- 2 It's colder here than in Hamburg.

Meaning: Compare the temperature at two places.

3 This is the biggest lake.

Meaning: Name the largest lake in a group.

4 I'm wearing a yellow jacket.

Meaning: Describe your clothes now.

5 I'd like this one.

Meaning: Choose one item near you.

6 Lukas is my neighbour. He's from Hamburg.

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

7 Lena is my neighbour. She's from Hamburg.

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

8 Lukas is here. He lives in Millbrook.

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

- 9 Lena is here. She lives in Millbrook.

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

- 10 It often rains here.

Meaning: Describe a usual weather pattern.

- 11 This plan is more interesting.

Meaning: Compare with a longer adjective.

- 12 This is the most expensive jacket.

Meaning: Form a superlative with a long adjective.

G2) CHOOSE THE FORM

Choose the right word for the gap.

- 1 _____ raining.

- ☐ A It's
- ☐ B Is
- ☐ C There

Meaning: Describe rain happening now.

2 It's _____ here than in Hamburg.

- ☐ A coldest
- ☐ B more colder
- ☐ C colder

Meaning: Compare the temperature at two places.

3 This is _____ biggest lake.

- ☐ A an
- ☐ B the
- ☐ C a

Meaning: Name the largest lake in a group.

4 I'm _____ a yellow jacket.

- ☐ A wearing
- ☐ B wear
- ☐ C wears

Meaning: Describe your clothes now.

5 I'd like _____ one.

- ☐ A those
- ☐ B this
- ☐ C these

Meaning: Choose one item near you.

6 Lukas: Lukas _____ my neighbour. He's from Hamburg.

- ☐ A is
- ☐ B am
- ☐ C are

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

7 Lena: Lena _____ my neighbour. She's from Hamburg.

- ☐ A am
- ☐ B is
- ☐ C are

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

8 Lukas: Lukas is here. _____ lives in Millbrook.

- ☐ (A) They
- ☐ (B) He
- ☐ (C) We

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

9 Lena: Lena is here. _____ lives in Millbrook.

- ☐ (A) She
- ☐ (B) We
- ☐ (C) They

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

10 It often _____ here.

- ☐ (A) rain
- ☐ (B) rains
- ☐ (C) raining

Meaning: Describe a usual weather pattern.

11 This plan is _____ interesting.

- ☐ A much
- ☐ B many
- ☐ C more

Meaning: Compare with a longer adjective.

12 This is the _____ expensive jacket.

- ☐ A more
- ☐ B much
- ☐ C most

Meaning: Form a superlative with a long adjective.

G3) COMPLETE A SHORT MESSAGE

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

It's Is

_____ raining.

Meaning: Describe rain happening now.

colder more colder

It's _____ here than in Hamburg.

Meaning: Compare the temperature at two places.

the a

This is _____ biggest lake.

Meaning: Name the largest lake in a group.

wearing wear

I'm _____ a yellow jacket.

Meaning: Describe your clothes now.

this these

I'd like _____ one.

Meaning: Choose one item near you.

is are

Lukas: Lukas _____ my neighbour. He's from Hamburg.

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

is are

Lena: Lena _____ my neighbour. She's from Hamburg.

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

He They

Lukas: Lukas is here. _____ lives in Millbrook.

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

She They

Lena: Lena is here. _____ lives in Millbrook.

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

rains rain

It often _____ here.

Meaning: Describe a usual weather pattern.

more much

This plan is _____ interesting.

Meaning: Compare with a longer adjective.

most more

This is the _____ expensive jacket.

Meaning: Form a superlative with a long adjective.

G4) BUILD USEFUL SENTENCES

Put the words in order.

1 here than Hamburg. colder in It's

Meaning: Compare the temperature at two places.

2 is biggest lake. This the

Meaning: Name the largest lake in a group.

3 I'm yellow jacket. a wearing

Meaning: Describe your clothes now.

4 I'd one. like this

Meaning: Choose one item near you.

5 Lukas my from is neighbour. He's Hamburg.

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

6 my neighbour. She's is Hamburg. Lena from

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

7 Lukas is lives here. in He Millbrook.

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

8 lives She in Lena here. Millbrook. is

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

9 often It rains here.

Meaning: Describe a usual weather pattern.

- 10 This more is plan interesting.

Meaning: Compare with a longer adjective.

- 11 jacket. is expensive most the This

Meaning: Form a superlative with a long adjective.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 Describe rain happening now. You say:

- ☐ A Is raining.
- ☐ B It's raining.

2 Compare the temperature at two places. You say:

- ☐ A It's more colder here than in Hamburg.
- ☐ B It's colder here than in Hamburg.

3 Name the largest lake in a group. You say:

- ☐ A This is a biggest lake.
- ☐ B This is the biggest lake.

4 Describe your clothes now. You say:

- ☐ A I'm wear a yellow jacket.
- ☐ B I'm wearing a yellow jacket.

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① It's raining. | Ⓐ Name the largest lake in a group. |
| ② It's colder here than in Hamburg. | Ⓑ Refer to the learner as your neighbour. |
| ③ This is the biggest lake. | Ⓒ Choose one item near you. |
| ④ I'm wearing a yellow jacket. | Ⓓ Compare the temperature at two places. |
| ⑤ I'd like this one. | Ⓔ Describe a usual weather pattern. |
| ⑥ It often rains here. | Ⓕ Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun. |
| ⑦ Lena is my neighbour. She's from Hamburg. | Ⓖ Describe rain happening now. |

⑧ Lena is here. She
lives in Millbrook.

⑨ Describe your clothes now.