



# ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 84 – There ... and it ...

*tienganh*

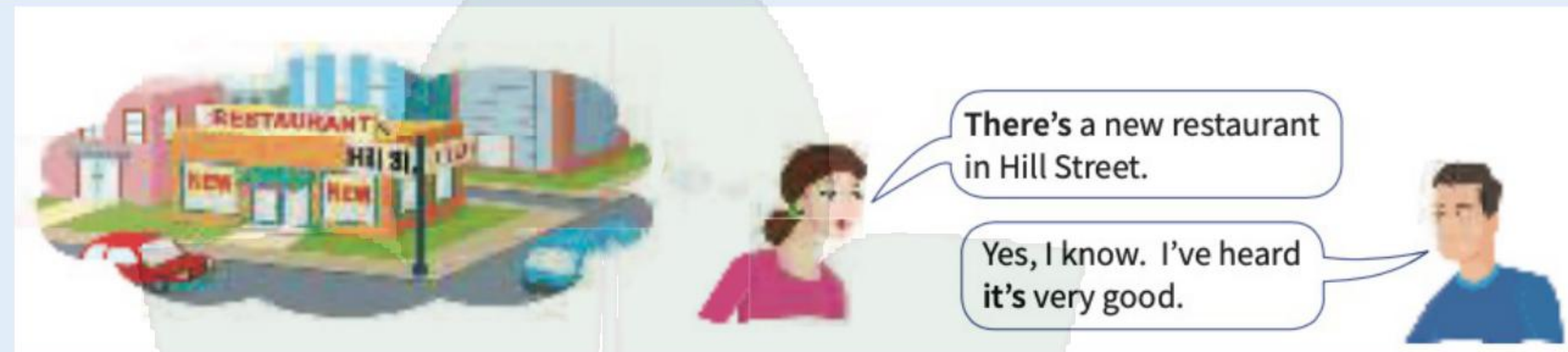




# There ... and It ...

## THERE ... AND IT ...

A



- ❖ We use **there ...** when we talk about something for *the first time*, to say that it exists:
  - EX1: **There's** a new restaurant in Hill Street.
  - EX2: I'm sorry I'm late. **There was** a lot of traffic. (not It was a lot of traffic)
  - EX3: Things are very expensive now. **There has been** a big rise in the cost of living.
- ❖ **It** = a specific thing, place, fact, situation etc. :
  - EX4: We went to the new restaurant. **It's** very good. (It = the restaurant)
  - EX5: I wasn't expecting her to call me. **It** was a complete surprise. (It = that she called)
- ❖ Compare **there** and **it**:
  - EX6: I like this town. **There's** a lot to do here. **It's** an interesting place.
- ❖ **There** also means 'to/at/in that place':
  - EX7: The house is unoccupied. There's nobody living there. (= in the house)



# There ... and It ...

## THERE

B

- there will be                      there must have been                      there is sure to be                      there is likely to be
- there must be                      there should have been                      there is bound to be                      there is supposed to be
- there might be etc.                      there would have been etc.                      there is going to be                      there used to be
  - EX8: 'Is there a flight to Rome tonight?' '**There might be.** I'll check online.'
  - EX9: If people drove more carefully, **there wouldn't be** so many accidents.
  - EX10: I could hear music coming from the house. **There must have been** somebody at home.
  - EX11: **There's bound to be** a cafe somewhere near here. (= There's sure to be ...)
- ❖ Compare **there** and **it**:
  - EX12: They live on a busy road. **There must be** a lot of noise from the traffic.  
They live on a busy road. **It** must be very noisy. (It = living on a busy road)
  - EX13: **There used to be** a cinema here, but it closed a few years ago.  
That building is now a supermarket. **It** used to be a cinema. (It = that building)
  - EX14: **There's sure to be** a flight to Rome tonight.  
There's a flight to Rome tonight, but **it's** sure to be full. (it = the flight)



# There ... and It ...

## IT

### C

- ❖ We say:
  - EX15: **It's** dangerous to walk in the road. (*not To walk in the road is dangerous*)
- ❖ Normally we use **It ...** at the beginning of sentences like this. Some more examples:
  - EX16: **It** didn't take us long **to get** here.
  - EX17: **It's** a shame (**that**) **you can't come to the party.**
  - EX18: **It's** not worth **waiting any longer.** Let's go.
- ❖ We also use **it** to talk about *distance, time and weather*:
  - EX19: **How far is it** from here to the airport?
  - EX20: It's a long time since we last saw you.
- ❖ Compare **it** and **there**:
  - EX21: **It** was windy. but **There** was a cold wind.



# There ... and It ...

## TÓM TẮT

1. **There** và **it** là 2 từ thường được dùng làm chủ ngữ giả trong một số cấu trúc tiếng Anh. **There** được dùng để nói về sự tồn tại của một cái gì đó lần đầu tiên trong ngữ cảnh - **There's a new restaurant in Hill Street** – **It** là một đại từ dùng để chỉ một vật, hay sự việc gì đó đã được xác định trong ngữ cảnh - **We went to the new restaurant. It's very good.**
2. **There** cũng là một trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn (ở đây kia, ở đó) - **The house is unoccupied. There's nobody living there.**
3. Cấu trúc "**There + to be**" có thể được chia ở nhiều thì khác nhau, hoặc với các động từ phương thức khác nhau - **'Is there a flight to Rome tonight?' 'There might be. I'll check online.'**
4. **It** thường được dùng trong các cấu trúc **It's + adj + to do something, it's a shame ..., it's worth ....** và trong các câu nói về thời gian, khoảng cách và thời tiết - **It's not worth waiting any longer. Let's go.**
5. Cần lưu ý, sau **there + to be** thường là một danh từ hoặc cụm danh từ (chủ ngữ thật của câu,) còn sau **it** thường một **tính từ** hoặc **danh từ** (để mô tả chủ ngữ mà **it** thay thế) - **It was windy. There was a cold wind.**