

like and as

A

like = similar to, the same as:

- ☐ What a beautiful house! It's **like a palace**. (not as a palace) Eng 8
- ☐ Be careful! The floor has been polished. It's **like walking on ice**. (not as walking)
- ☐ It's raining again. I hate weather **like this**. (not as this)
- ☐ "What's that noise?" "It sounds **like a baby crying**." (not as a baby crying)

In these examples, **like** is a *preposition*. So it is followed by a *noun* (like **a palace**), a *pronoun* (like **this**), or *-ing* (like **walking**).

Sometimes **like** = for example. You can also use **such as**:

- ☐ I enjoy water sports, **like** surfing, scuba diving, and water-skiing. or
- I enjoy water sports, **such as** surfing ...

B

as = in the same way as, in the same condition as:

We use **as** with *subject (S)* + *verb (V)*:

- ☐ I didn't move anything. I left everything **as it was**.
- ☐ You should have done it **as I showed** you.

S + V
as **it was**
as **I showed**

We also use **like** in this way (+ *subject + verb*):

- ☐ I left everything **like it was**.

Compare **as** and **like**. You can say:

- ☐ You should have done it **as I showed you**. or ... **like I showed you**.
- but You should have done it **like this**. (not as this)

We say **as usual** / **as always**:

- ☐ You're late **as usual**.
- ☐ **As always**, Nick was the first to complain.

We say **the same as** ... :

- ☐ Your phone is **the same as** mine. (not the same like)

C

Sometimes **as** (+ *subject + verb*) has other meanings. For example, after **do**:

- ☐ You can do **as you like**. (= do what you like)
- ☐ They did **as they promised**. (= They did what they promised.)

We also say **as you know** / **as I said** / **as she expected** / **as I thought**, etc. :

- ☐ **As you know**, it's Emma's birthday next week. (= you know this already)
- ☐ Andy failed his driving test, **as he expected**. (= he expected this before)

Like is not usual in these expressions, except with **say** (**like I said**):

- ☐ **As I said** yesterday, I'm sure we can solve the problem. or **Like I said** yesterday ...

D

As can also be a *preposition* (**as** + *noun*), but the meaning is different from **like**.

Compare:

- ☐ **As a taxi driver**, I spend most of my working life in a car.
(I am a taxi driver. It's my job)

- ☐ Everyone in the family wants me to drive them places. I'm **like a taxi driver**.
(I'm not a taxi driver, but I'm like one.)

as (*preposition*) = in the position of, in the form of, etc. :

- ☐ Many years ago I worked **as a photographer**. (so I was a photographer)
- ☐ Many words—for example, "work" and "rain"—can be used **as verbs or nouns**.
- ☐ New York is fine **as a place to visit**, but I wouldn't want to live there.
- ☐ The news of the tragedy came **as a great shock**.

Exercises

Eng. 8

Unit
114

114.1 In some of these sentences, you need **like** (not **as**). Correct the sentences where necessary. Write "OK" if the sentence is correct.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 It's raining again. I hate <u>weather as this.</u> | <u>I hate weather like this.</u> |
| 2 You should have done it as I showed you. | <u>OK</u> |
| 3 Do you think James looks as his father? | |
| 4 He gets on my nerves. I can't stand people as him. | |
| 5 Why didn't you do it as I told you to do it? | |
| 6 As her mother, Katherine has a very good voice. | |
| 7 You never listen. Talking to you is as talking to the wall. | |
| 8 I prefer the room as it was before we decorated it. | |
| 9 I'll phone you tomorrow as usual, OK? | |
| 10 She's a very good swimmer. She swims as a fish. | |

114.2 Which goes with which?

- | | | |
|---|--|------------|
| 1 I won't be able to come to the party. | a It was full, as I expected. | 1 <u>c</u> |
| 2 I like Tom's idea. | b As I've told you before, it's boring. | 2 |
| 3 I'm fed up with my job. | c As you know, I'll be away. | 3 |
| 4 You drive too fast. | d You can do as you like. | 4 |
| 5 You don't have to take my advice. | e Let's do as he suggests. | 5 |
| 6 I couldn't get a seat on the train. | f You should be more careful, as I keep telling you. | 6 |

114.3 Complete the sentences using **like** or **as** + the following:

a beginner	blocks of ice	a palace	a birthday present
a child	a theater	winter	a tour guide

- This house is beautiful. It's like a palace
- My feet are really cold. They're
- I've been playing tennis for years, but I still play
- Emily once had a part-time job
- I wonder what that building is. It looks
- My brother gave me this watch a long time ago.
- It's very cold for the middle of summer. It's
- He's 22 years old, but he sometimes behaves

114.4 Put in **like** or **as**. Sometimes either word is possible.

- We heard a noise like a baby crying.
- I wish I had a car yours.
- Jessica has been working a waitress for the last two months.
- We saw Kevin last night. He was very cheerful, always.
- You waste a lot of time doing things sitting in cafes all day.
- you can imagine, we were very tired after such a long trip.
- Tom showed us some photos of the city it was thirty years ago.
- My neighbor's house is full of interesting things. It's a museum.
- In some countries in Asia, Japan, Indonesia, and Thailand, cars drive on the left.
- The weather hasn't changed. It's the same yesterday.
- You're different from the other people I know. I don't know anyone else you.
- The news that they are getting married came a complete surprise to me.
- This tea is awful. It tastes water.
- Suddenly there was a terrible noise. It was a bomb exploding.
- Right now I'm working in a store. It's not great, but it's OK a temporary job.
- Brian is a student, most of his friends.

like as if

A

We use **like** or **as if** to say how somebody/something looks, sounds, or feels:

Eng. 8

- ☐ That house **looks like** it's going to fall down. *or*
That house **looks as if** it's going to fall down.
- ☐ Amy **sounded like** she had a cold, didn't she? *or*
Amy **sounded as if** she had a cold, didn't she?
- ☐ I've just had a vacation, but I feel very tired.
I don't **feel like** I've had a vacation. *or*
I don't **feel as if** I've had a vacation.

You can also use **as though** in these examples:

- ☐ I don't **feel as though** I've had a vacation.

Compare:

- ☐ You **look tired**. (**look** + *adjective*)
- ☐ You **look like you haven't slept**.
You **look as if you haven't slept**. } (**look like / as if** + *subject + verb*)

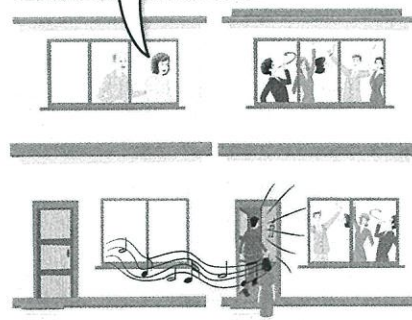


B

We say: **it looks like ... or it looks as if ...**
it sounds like ... or it sounds as if ...

- ☐ Sarah is very late. **It looks like** she isn't coming.
or **It looks as if** she isn't coming.
- ☐ **It looked like** it was going to rain, so we took an umbrella.
or **It looked as if** it was going to rain ...
- ☐ The noise is very loud next door.
It sounds like they're having a party.
or **It sounds as if** they're ...

It sounds like they're having a party next door.

You can also use **as though**:

- ☐ **It sounds as though** they're having a party.

C

You can use **like / as if / as though** with other verbs to say how somebody does something:

- ☐ He ran **like he was running for his life**.
- ☐ After the interruption, the speaker went on talking **as if nothing had happened**.
- ☐ When I told them my plan, they looked at me **as though I was crazy**.

D

After **as if**, we sometimes use the *past* when we are talking about the *present*.

For example:

- ☐ I don't like him. He talks **as if he knew** everything.

The meaning is not past. We use the past (as if he **knew**) because the idea is not real: he does *not* know everything. We use the past in the same way with **if** and **wish** (see Unit 37). We do not normally use **like** in this way.

Some more examples:

- ☐ She's always asking me to do things for her—**as if I didn't** have enough to do already.
(I *have* enough to do already)
- ☐ Joe's only 40. Why do you talk about him **as if he was** an old man? (he *isn't* an old man)

When you use the past in this way, you can use **were** instead of **was**:

- ☐ Why do you talk about him **as if he were** an old man?
- ☐ They treat me **as if I were** their own son. *or* ... **as if I was** their own son.
(I'm *not* their son)

Exercises

Eng. 8

115

115.1 What do you say in these situations? Use the words in parentheses to make your sentence.

- You meet Bill. He has a black eye and blood on his face. (look / like / be / a fight)
You say to him: You look like you've been in a fight.
- Julia comes into the room. She looks absolutely terrified. (look / as if / see / a ghost)
You say to her: What's the matter? You
- You have just run one mile, but you are exhausted. (feel / like / run / a marathon)
You say: I
- Joe is on vacation. He's talking to you on the phone and sounds happy.
(sound / as if / have / a good time)
You say to him: You

115.2 Make sentences beginning **It looks like ...** or **It sounds like ...**

you should see a doctor
it's going to rain

there's been an accident
~~she isn't coming~~

they're having an argument
they don't have any

- Sarah said she would be here an hour ago.
You say: It looks like she isn't coming.
- The sky is full of black clouds.
You say: It
- You hear two people shouting at each other next door.
You say:
- You see an ambulance, some police officers, and two damaged cars at the side of the road.
You say:
- You and a friend are in a supermarket. You're looking for bananas, but without success.
You say:
- Dave isn't feeling well. He tells you all about it.
You say:

115.3 Complete the sentences with **as if**. Choose from the box, putting the verbs in the correct form.

she / enjoy / it

~~he / need / a good rest~~

I / not / exist

I / be / crazy

she / hurt / her leg

she / not / want / come

he / not / eat / for a week

he / mean / what he / say

- Josh looks very tired. He looks as if he needs a good rest.
- I don't think Paul was joking. He looked
- What's the matter with Anna? She's walking
- Dan was extremely hungry and ate his dinner very quickly.
He ate
- I looked at Sarah during the movie. She had a bored expression on her face.
She didn't look
- I told my friends about my plan. They were amazed.
They looked at me
- I called Kate and invited her to the party, but she wasn't very enthusiastic.
She sounded
- I went into the office, but nobody spoke to me or looked at me.
Everybody ignored me

115.4 These sentences are like the ones in Section D. Complete each sentence using **as if**.

- Andy is a terrible driver. He drives as if he were the only driver on the road.
- I'm 20 years old, so please don't talk to me a child.
- Steve has never met Nicole, but he talks about her his best friend.
- We first met a long time ago, but I remember it yesterday.

Stuck in a financial rat race

The term "rat race" first came into colloquial use back in the 1930s to describe any exhausting and usually competitive activity or routine, especially a pressured urban life spent trying to get ahead with little time left for leisure, contemplation, etc.

Essentially, the rat race applied to anyone who felt stuck in a financial grind and frustrated with no time for their own wants and hobbies. This phenomenon applies more particularly to professionals working in urban cities, whether industrial or white collar.

Most everyone feels drawn to this race ultimately, whether willingly or not. The rat race stems from the primary human mindset of earning more money to sustain an ever-increasingly extravagant lifestyle. It seems people study half their life to earn a degree in order to land a high-paying job and then think their struggles have ended. For many, the battle has just started at that point.

Human nature always seems to lead us to want better things. The more money a person makes, the more he or she feels justified in spending. If you drive a hatchback right now, sooner than later, you will feel you deserve better, perhaps even a luxury vehicle.

People get stuck in high-paying jobs that do not leave them any time for themselves. And soon, the person feels locked in a vicious circle of earning more and spending more. Loans, high monthly loan payments, and personal liabilities kill the living force inside the person and soon, the person lands in another conflict-existential crisis.

People who are stuck in a rat race too often feel money can solve every problem in life. They forget that money's true value has nothing to do with its numbers and amounts but with how it contributes to (or takes away from) their well-being. Money can take an unimaginable emotional, mental, and physical toll on a person's mind, body, and soul.

Anyone stressed by the rate race can always opt for a slightly less stressful job, at the likely cost of getting paid less. If you go this direction, you might expect to earn a few thousand dollars less, mean you likely won't afford an upgrade to your car or redo your home's upholstery every year. However, you will have peace of mind, which you can easily value much more than money.

Optimizing expenses - a bid to escape the rat race

Now that you know about this life-sucking loop, you will likely want to devise a means to get loose and break free. Cheers, Freddie!

To escape the rat race, you need to understand the root cause of this problem. The main problem lies in the possibility that many or even most of your friends, neighbors, and co-workers may only consider you a successful person if your material possessions reflect extravagance and luxury.

"I need to get those hot wheels."

"That diamond necklace would look stunning on her."

"Gotta get Jake that iPhone XX."

Such thoughts push you to achieve more (which can even feel selfless and amazing) but as a result, you slog unbelievable hours at a job you might hate from the bottom of your heart. Would anyone find this satisfactory? Nope. Most of us would find such circumstances unwanted, unnecessary and pointless.

Most of your life, you have heard others talk of the importance of saving more, but no one has ever taught you how to actually do it. No one tells you that to save more means you will most likely have to **spend less**. Why attempt to save money if you cannot control your spending?

Cost controls should make up the core of your monthly budget and finances. To cut it short, save it for a rainy day.

What to do?

Differentiate between needs and desires

Start with the notion that you should feel no shame in living modestly. You don't need a huge house with rooms you will never use. You don't need it. Too often, we buy such homes to impress our friends as a status symbol in society. We probably desire it, but we don't need it.

Whenever you confront a major purchase, ask yourself, "do I need this?" Most likely, you will immediately respond, "no."

Focus first on things that truly need and minimize materialistic desires. Instead, ask yourself this central question: "What truly makes me happy?" It may take a while to find the answer, but once you do, you can then spend without any regrets and few second thoughts.

Conscious spending

Few regret traveling to new destinations or going on vacations. However, most of us have no need to constantly upgrade our entire wardrobe.

After a night out at the movies, you can always choose to head home for a humble homemade meal with a glass of wine instead of spending about a hundred dollars or more on dining out.

Spend your money conscientiously, understanding where you need it to go the most. Make honest choices, and you will almost always see a sudden decrease in your spending habits. You don't need to stop spending altogether. You just need to consciously and intentionally spend money on your priorities.

Splurging is not bad

When trying to optimize expenses, you do not need to punish yourself. You don't need to feel ashamed of splurging your hard-earned money once in a while. Additionally, buying

quality goods often makes better sense than buying cheap alternatives. Just remember not to go overboard with it.

Now, consider using this psychological hack: if you really want something, maybe even think you need it, wait for 2 weeks and revisit your decision then. Try running this experiment on yourselves and share the results below in the comments section!

colloquial, get ahead, feel stuck, extravagant, land a job, vicious circle,
take a toll on, peace of mind, status symbol, splurge, go overboard

What sucks the life out of you?

What about your education frustrates you?

Do you think the 수능 exam takes a heavy toll on teenagers' mental health?

What is well-being?

What is negatively affecting your peace of mind these days?

What do you spend most of your money on?

What are status symbols in Korea? Do you aspire to get any of them?

What central question have you asked yourself recently?

When was the last time you splurged?

When have you regretted spending money?