

## STILL, YET, ALREADY, AND ANYMORE EXERCISES 3

4-8 USING <i>ALREADY</i> , <i>YET</i> , <i>STILL</i> , AND <i>ANYMORE</i>		
ALREADY	(a) The mail came an hour ago. The mail is <i>already</i> here.	Idea of <i>already</i> : Something happened before now, before this time. <i>Position: midsentence.*</i>
YET	(b) I expected the mail an hour ago, but it hasn't come <i>yet</i> .	Idea of <i>yet</i> : Something did not happen before now (up to this time), but it may happen in the future. <i>Position: end of sentence.</i>
STILL	(c) It was cold yesterday. It is <i>still</i> cold today. We <i>still</i> need to wear coats. (d) I could play the piano when I was a child. I can <i>still</i> play the piano. (e) The mail didn't come an hour ago. The mail <i>still</i> hasn't come.	Idea of <i>still</i> : A situation continues to exist from past to present without change. <i>Position: midsentence.*</i>
ANYMORE	(f) I lived in Chicago two years ago, but then I moved to another city. I don't live in Chicago <i>anymore</i> .	Idea of <i>anymore</i> : A past situation does not continue to exist at present; a past situation has changed. <i>Anymore</i> has the same meaning as <i>any longer</i> . <i>Position: end of sentence.</i>
<p>Note: <i>Already</i> is used in affirmative sentences. <i>Yet</i> and <i>anymore</i> are used in negative sentences. <i>Still</i> is used in either affirmative or negative sentences.</p>		

\*See Chart 1-3, p. 9. A midsentence adverb

- (1) precedes a simple present verb: *We still need to wear coats.*
- (2) follows *am, is, are, was, were*: *It is still cold.*
- (3) comes between a helping verb and a main verb: *Bob has already arrived.*
- (4) precedes a negative helping verb: *Ann still hasn't come.*
- (5) follows the subject in a question: *Have you already seen that movie?*

Fundamentals of English  
Grammar, 3rd Edition by  
Betty Azar. Pearson © 2003

Directions: Complete the sentences with **still**, **yet**, **already**, or **anymore**.

1. It's 10:00 A.M. I'm hungry. I haven't eaten breakfast \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It's 10:00 A.M. I'm not hungry. I have \_\_\_\_\_ eaten breakfast.
3. Edward was hungry, so he ate an apple a few minutes ago. But he's \_\_\_\_\_ hungry, so he's going to eat an orange.
4. I used to eat lunch at the corner deli every day, but now I bring my lunch to school in a lunchbox, instead. I don't eat at the corner deli \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I don't have to write anything tonight. I've \_\_\_\_\_ finished my essay.
6. I began to write an email to my cousin yesterday, but I haven't finished it \_\_\_\_\_. I'll finish it later on today and send it.
7. I began a letter to my cousin yesterday. I thought about finishing it last night before bed, but I didn't. I \_\_\_\_\_ haven't finished it.\*  
(\*In negative sentences, **still** and **yet** express similar meanings. The meanings of *I haven't finished it yet* and *I still haven't finished it* are similar.)
8. Part A: Is Margie home \_\_\_\_\_?  
Part B: No, but I'm expecting her soon.
9. Part A: Is Margie \_\_\_\_\_ in class?  
Part B: Yes, she is. Her class won't end until 10:30.
10. Part A: Has Brandy found a new job \_\_\_\_\_?  
Part B: No. She \_\_\_\_\_ works at the beauty salon.
11. Part A: When is your brother going to come to visit you?  
Part B: He's \_\_\_\_\_ here. He arrived yesterday.
12. Part A: Do you \_\_\_\_\_ live on Cedar Avenue?  
Part B: No, I don't live there \_\_\_\_\_. I moved to another apartment closer to university.

*Directions: Complete the sentences with your own words.*

*Example:* I \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ because I've already \_\_\_\_\_

→ I'm **not** hungry **because I've already** eaten. OR

→ I'm **not** going to go to the movie **because I've already** seen it. OR

→ I **don't** have to take the English class **because I've already** taken it.

1. I used to \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ anymore.

2. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ because I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

3. Are \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_?

4. \_\_\_\_\_ because I've already \_\_\_\_\_.

5. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ anymore, but \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_.