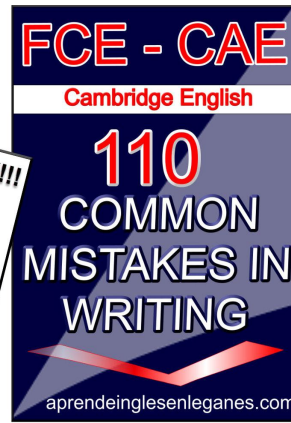


# EARLY VS SOON



**LEARN** the most common mistakes English students make when doing writing tasks (essays, reports, articles, informal letters, etc.) so you can avoid them.

## EARLY

Early can be used as an adverb or as an adjective.

### Early as an adverb:

1) ***near the beginning of a period of time, an event etc.***

- We arrived early the next day.
- ***early in something*** (early in the week/year/season/morning)
- We meet the hero quite early in the film.

2) ***'before the time that was expected':***

- You're early. We haven't had breakfast yet.
- The meeting's now taking place in March, two months earlier.

### Early as an adjective:

***near the beginning of a period of time, an event etc.***

- The project is still in the early stages.
- She is in her early twenties

## SOON

***Soon is an adverb meaning 'a short time after now' and 'a short time after a point in the past'.***

***A short time after now :***

- If we don't leave soon, we're going to miss our bus.
- The summer is coming. Soon the tourists will arrive.
- It will be dark soon.

***a short time after a point in the past'***

- She soon realised her mistake and apologised to us all.
- I soon realized the woman was a compulsive hoarder.

***soon after/afterwards***

- She sold the house soon after her husband died.
- Sam arrived first, and Lina arrived soon afterwards.

## COMPARE

### EARLY

- We'll have to leave early.  
We'll have to leave before the usual or planned time, e.g. early in the morning, so that we do not arrive late.

- I will be home early.  
I'll be home before the usual or planned time.

### SOON

- We'll have to leave soon.  
We'll have to leave after a short time from now.

- I'll be home soon.  
I'll be home within a short time from now.