

Giving reasons: **as, because, because of, etc.;** **for and with**

A**As, because, seeing that/as, since**

We can begin a clause with these words to give a *reason* for a particular situation:

- *As it was getting late*, I decided I should go home.
- We must be near the beach, *because I can hear the waves*.
- *Since he was going to be living in Sweden for some time*, he thought he should read something about the country.
- We could go and visit Sue, *seeing that we have to drive past her house anyway*.

Notice that:

- It is also common and acceptable for **because** to begin a sentence, as in:
 - *Because everything looked different*, I had no idea where to go.
- To give reasons in spoken English, we most often use **because** (often spoken as 'cos'). So is also commonly used to express the same meaning. Compare:
 - *Because my mother's arrived*, I won't be able to meet you on Thursday after all.
 - *My mother's arrived, so* I won't be able to meet you on Thursday after all.
- With this meaning, **since** is rather formal:
 - I didn't go out *because* I was feeling awful. ('since' is unlikely in an informal context)
- **Seeing that** is used in informal English. Some people also use **seeing as** in informal speech:
 - He just had to apologise, *seeing that/as* he knew he'd made a mistake.

B**For, in that, inasmuch as**

We also give reasons with these phrases in formal or literary written English:

- We must begin planning now, *for the future may bring unexpected changes*.
- The film is unusual *in that there are only four actors in it*.
- Clara and I have quite an easy life, *inasmuch as neither of us has to work too hard but we earn quite a lot of money*.

C**Because of, due to, owing to**

These prepositions can also be used to give a reason for something. **Because of** is used before a noun or noun phrase:

- We won't be able to come *because of the weather*.
- The Prime Minister returned home *because of growing unrest in the country*.

Compare:

- We were delayed *because* there was an accident. (= because of there was...)
- We were delayed *because of* an accident. (= because an accident.)

Due to and **owing to** also mean 'because of':

- She was unable to run *owing to/due to* a leg injury. (= because of a leg injury.)
- We have less money to spend *owing to/due to* budget cuts. (= because of budget cuts.)

Most people avoid using **owing to** after the verb **be**:

- The company's success *is* largely *due to* the new director. (= because of the new director.)

D**For and with**

We can use **for** and **with** to introduce reasons. **For** has a similar meaning to 'because of':

- She was looking all the better *for* (= because of) her stay in hospital.

With this meaning, **for** is common in most styles of English. (Compare B above.) **With** has a similar meaning to 'because there is/are':

- *With* so many people ill (= because so many people are ill), I've decided to cancel the meeting.

Notice we can use **with**, but not **for**, at the beginning of a sentence to introduce a reason.

As: time ⇒ UNIT 95

For: purpose ⇒ UNIT 97

With + ing ⇒ UNIT 102

For: how long ⇒ UNIT 108

With (a screwdriver) ⇒ UNIT 110

EXERCISES

96.1 Complete the sentence frames with an item from (i) and an item from (ii) in an appropriate order, as in 1. (A)

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|---|
| i | 1 she couldn't decide which to choose
2 she walked carefully
3 he is now 17 years old
4 I had no idea how it worked
5 they were going to have a party
6 they had to buy the machine abroad
7 they had never met before | ii | a he can learn to drive
b 'Hello, again,' was an odd thing to say
c the prices at home were sky high
d the streets were covered in ice
e ~~all the cakes looked good~~
f they had been married for ten years
g I had to ask for help |
|---|--|----|---|

- 1 + (e) Since all the cakes looked good she couldn't decide which to choose.
- 2 She walked carefully because...
- 3 As ...as...
- 4 Because ...since...
- 5 ...seeing that...
- 6
- 7

96.2 Complete these sentences using *due to* or *owing to* + one of these phrases. If both *due to* and *owing to* are possible, write them both. (C)

an ankle injury a mechanical failure ~~natural causes~~
 the dry weather the postal strike

- Her death was *due to natural causes*.
- The crash was most likely...
- We didn't receive your letter...
- The high price of vegetables is...
- He was unable to compete in the match...

Now complete these sentences using *because* or *because of* + one of these phrases. (C)

the strong wind my computer isn't working flooding on the road
 I have other commitments her illness

- I can't meet you tomorrow...
- The boat couldn't put to sea...
- She couldn't complete the work...
- We couldn't get to his house...
- I can't print out the letter...

96.3 Rewrite the sentences using *for* or *with* instead of *because* (of). (D)

- Because the meeting's at 2.00, I won't be able to see you. *With the meeting (being) at 2.00, I won't have time to see you.*
- She couldn't hear John talking because of all the noise.
- Because prices were falling, they couldn't sell their house.
- When we got to the top of the hill we couldn't see anything because of the mist.
- Because of the snow, I might not be able to get to the airport.
- I've been left to do all the work, because Ron and Bill are on holiday.

Purposes and results: in order to, so as to, etc.

A In order / so as + to-infinitive

To talk about the **PURPOSE** of something we can use **in order / so as + to-infinitive**:

- He took the course **in order to** get a better job.
- Trees are being planted by the roadside **so as to** reduce traffic noise.

In spoken English in particular it is much more common simply to use a **to-infinitive** without 'in order' or 'so as' to express the same meaning:

- He took the course **to** get a better job.

To make a negative sentence with **in order / so as + to-infinitive**, we put **not** before the **to-infinitive**:

- He kept the speech vague **in order not to** commit himself to one side or the other.
- The land was bought quickly **so as not to** delay the building work.

! You can't use a negative if you use only a **to-infinitive**:

- I carried the knife carefully **in order / so as not to** cut myself. (*not ...carefully not to cut...*)

However, compare negative sentences with **in order / so as / to-infinitive + but**:

- I came to see you **not (in order / so as) to** complain, **but (in order / so as) to** apologise.

B In order that and so that

We also use **in order that** and **so that** to talk about **PURPOSE**. Compare:

- She stayed at work late **in order / so as to** complete the report. *and*
- She stayed at work late **in order that / so that** she could complete the report.

So that is more common than **in order that**, and is used in less formal situations.

Study these examples. Notice in particular the verbs and tenses:

- Advice *is given* **in order that / so that** students *can* choose the best courses.
- *Did* you *give* up your job **in order that / so that** you *could* take care of your mother?
- She *hid* the present **in order that / so that** the children *wouldn't* find it.

C For

Study these examples with **for** or **to-infinitive** used to talk about **PURPOSE**:

! to talk about the purpose of an action: for + noun or to-infinitive	• I'm saving for a new car. • I'm saving to buy a new car.
to talk about the purpose of a thing, or to define it: for + -ing	• This is good for getting rid of headaches. • A mouse is a device used for moving the cursor around a computer screen.
to talk about the use a person makes of something: to-infinitive	• She used a heavy book to keep the door open.

D So...that

We use **so...that** to link a **CAUSE** with a **RESULT**. In speech, 'that' is often left out:

- The train was **so slow** (*that*) I was almost two hours late.
- It all happened **so quickly** (*that*) I never got a good look at his face.

For special emphasis, particularly in formal English, we can put **So ... that** at the beginning of a sentence and put the verb before the object (see also Unit 120):

- **So slow was the train that** I was almost two hours late.
- **So quickly did it all happen that** I never got a good look at his face.

We can sometimes use **so...as + to-infinitive** instead of **so...that**:

- It was **so unusual as to** seem almost a joke. (= ...so unusual that it seemed almost...)

EXERCISES

- 1 Match the sentences in the most appropriate way and then write two sentences as one using in order + to-infinitive or so as + to-infinitive. (A)

- 1 Trees were planted along the street.
- 2 We crept up the stairs.
- 3 I swept the broken glass off the path.
- 4 We wrote Katie's name on the calendar.
- 5 I didn't say anything about Colin's red nose.
- 6 He bought a truck.
- 7 She left the party quietly.

- a I didn't want to embarrass him.
- b She didn't want to have to say goodbye.
- c ~~This was done to reduce traffic noise.~~
- d I wanted to prevent an accident.
- e We didn't want to wake Suzanne.
- f He did this to carry out his business.
- g We didn't want to forget her birthday.

Example: 1 + c Trees were planted along the street in order to reduce traffic noise. (or ...so as to reduce...)

- 2 Look again at the sentences you wrote in 97.1. Is it also possible to use only a to-infinitive, without in order or so as? Put ✓ or ✗. (A)

Example: 1 Trees were planted along the street ~~in order to~~ reduce traffic noise. ✓

- 3 Choose one of these items to complete these sentences. Decide which of the underlined parts of the item is correct. If both are possible, write them both. (B)

he is / will be ready to take over the job it is / was always in the sun
 he can/could film his holiday we can/could hear the door bell
 he can/could contact me

- 1 I gave Sam my address so that he could contact me.
- 2 Les has bought a video camera so that...
- 3 We've planted the bush in the middle of the garden so that...
- 4 We had to turn down the television so that...
- 5 He is going to have a period of training so that...

- 4 Write two sentences as one. Begin the sentences with So... (D)

- 1 The ice was thick. There was no danger of the skaters falling through. So thick was the ice that there was no danger of the skaters falling through.
- 2 She looked ill. Her parents immediately took her to the doctor.
- 3 The bath was relaxing. He went to sleep.
- 4 They were surprised. They could hardly speak.
- 5 He sounded sorry. I just had to forgive him.

- 5 Correct any mistakes in these sentences. (A-D)

- 1 I put a mat under the hot cup for stopping it damaging the table.
- 2 So worried Tom was when Peter didn't arrive, that he called the local hospital.
- 3 So precisely the victim described the attacker, that the police knew immediately who it was.
- 4 He took the job in order not to earn more money, but to live closer to his sister.
- 5 Don sang so badly that I had to look away not so as to laugh at him.
- 6 The new paint is excellent to cover walls with cracks in.



Contrasts: **although** and **though**; **even though/if**; **in spite of** and **despite**

A **Although and though**

We use **although** or **though** when we want to say that there is an unexpected contrast between what happened in the *main clause* and what happened in the *adverbial clause*:

- **Although/Though** Reid failed to score himself, he helped Jones score two goals. (*or* Reid failed to score himself, **but** he helped Jones score two goals.)
- She bought a car, **although/though** she was still too young to learn to drive. (*or* She was still too young to learn to drive, **but** she bought a car.)

We can usually use either **although** or **though**, but **though** is often less formal. **Though**, but not **although**, can also be used as an adverb to say that the information in a clause contrasts with information in a previous sentence (see also Unit 103):

- I eat most dairy products. I'm not keen on yoghurt, **though**. (*not* ...although.)
- 'That cheese smells awful!' 'It tastes good, **though**, doesn't it?' (*not* ...although...)

We can give special emphasis to an adjective or adverb by putting it before **though** or **as**, especially when followed by a linking verb such as **be**, **appear**, **become**, **look**, **seem**, **sound**, **prove**, etc. Notice that in this pattern you can't use **although**. Compare:

- **Although/Though** the night air was hot, they slept soundly. *and*
- **Hot though** (*or as*) **the night air was**, they slept soundly. (*not* Hot **although** the night air...)
- **Although/Though** it may seem extraordinary, London had less rain than Rome. *and*
- **Extraordinary though** (*or as*) **it may seem**, London had less rain than Rome. (*not* Extraordinary **although** it may seem...)

Much as is used in a similar way before a clause, particularly to talk about how we feel about someone or something:

- **Much as** I enjoyed the holiday, I was glad to be home. (= **Although** I enjoyed...)

B **Even though and even if**

We can use **even though** (*but not* 'even although') to mean 'despite the fact that' (see also Unit 103) and **even if** to mean 'whether or not'. Compare:

• Even though Tom doesn't speak Spanish, I think he should still visit Madrid.	= Despite the fact that he doesn't speak Spanish	i.e. The speaker knows that Tom doesn't speak Spanish
• Even if Tom doesn't speak Spanish, I think he should still visit Madrid.	= Whether or not he speaks Spanish	i.e. The speaker doesn't know definitely whether Tom speaks Spanish or not

C **In spite of and despite**

We can use **in spite of** + **-ing** with a similar meaning to 'although':

- **In spite of playing** with ten men, we won easily. (= **Although** we played with ten men...)
- **In spite of being** full of water, the boat sailed on. (= **Although** the boat was full...)

In spite of can also be followed by a noun:

- **In spite of their poverty**, the children seemed happy. (= **Although** they were poor...)

Notice that **despite** is often used instead of **in spite of**, particularly in written English:

- **Despite falling** / **In spite of falling** midway through the race, she won.

Despite and **in spite of** are never followed by a clause with a finite verb. So, for example, you can't say 'Despite / In spite of she fell midway through the race...'. However, you can use a clause with a finite verb after **the fact that**:

- **Despite / In spite of the fact that** she fell midway through the race, she won.

Even though and **even so** ⇒ UNIT 103

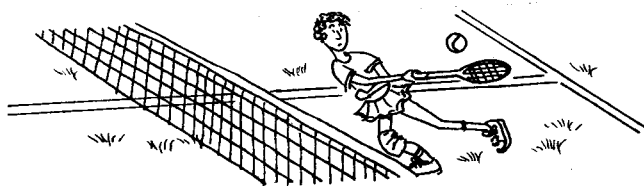
EXERCISES

UNIT
98

Match the sentence halves and give special emphasis to the adjective by moving it to the front of the sentence, as in 1. Use either **though** or **as**. (A)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 the injury was serious | a she always buys me a birthday present. |
| 2 the results seem unlikely | b there is still room for improvement. |
| 3 she was tired | c ~~it didn't keep her out of the game.~~ |
| 4 she is poor | d they are nevertheless correct. |
| 5 the invention is ingenious | e Sandra walked home. |
| 6 the building was huge | f nobody will ever buy it. |
| 7 they were outnumbered | g they put up a good performance. |
| 8 the food is excellent | h it wasn't sufficiently vast to hold the city library. |

Example: 1 + (c) Serious **though/as** the injury was, it didn't keep her out of the game.



2 Underline the correct phrase. (B)

- This shirt is still dirty even though / even if I've washed it twice.
- Even though / Even if he loses the election, the president will still control foreign policy.
- They drank from the stream even though / even if they knew it was polluted.
- I'll continue to sing my songs even if / even though I never sell another record.
- We will go ahead with the project even though / even if our partners pull out.
- I enjoy going to discos even if / even though I don't like dancing.
- After Barlow was arrested, his wife and daughters were questioned by the police even though / even if they knew nothing about his business affairs.
- Even if / Even though the building was in perfect condition, it would still be impossible to use it for modern offices.

3.3 Rewrite the sentences using **In spite of + ing**. (C)

- Although she is an accountant, she never seems to have any money. **In spite of being an accountant, she never seems to have any money.**
- Although he lost a lot of blood, he is in a stable condition.
- Although she had a bad cough, she was able to sing in the choir.

Now rewrite these sentences using **In spite of his/her + noun**.

- Although she was successful, she felt dissatisfied.
- Although Patrick was ill, he still came to the meeting.
- Although he promised that he wouldn't be late, he didn't arrive until 9 o'clock.

8.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Write about what you missed or what was disappointing when you went on a holiday or trip abroad. (A, B, & C)

- Much as I liked the snow, it was good to get back to some warm weather.
- ...though it was, ...
- Even though..., ...
- Despite..., I...

UNIT 94

94.1

- 1 Before you know it
- 2 As I took my seat
- 3 ✓
- 4 'After I have painted' is more likely.
- 5 after he has served
- 6 ✓
- 7 When the two leaders met
- 8 'when they had eaten' is more likely: 'when they ate' suggests 'at the time they were eating their main course'.
- 9 ✓
- 10 before I have finished

94.2

- 1 until
- 2 before/until
- 3 before
- 4 until
- 5 before/until
- 6 until
- 7 before

94.3

Suggested answers:

- 2 Scarcely had the road been completed when/before
- 3 Hardly had the research findings been published when/before
- 4 I had no sooner got to work than
- 5 Donna had scarcely stepped into the house than when/before
- 6 No sooner had the new runway been built than

UNIT 95

95.1

- 1 When
- 2 as/when
- 3 As/When/While ('As' could also mean 'because' here: Because they were waiting for a taxi...)
- 4 as/when/while
- 5 as/when
- 6 When
- 7 when
- 8 when
- 9 when
- 10 As/When
- 11 as/when
- 12 as/when/while

- 13 when
- 14 when
- 15 when
- 16 as/when
- 17 When/As
- 18 As

95.2

- 2 The chair broke when Sam sat down.
 - 3 Everyone shouted 'Happy Birthday' when Judith stepped through the door.
 - 4 The students waited patiently while the results were being distributed.
 - 5 He shook me by the hand when he recognised me.
- (In 1 and 4, 'while' is more likely as we are talking about two longer events going on at the same time.)

95.3

- 2 + b Parents become good at holding a conversation while ~~they are~~ also keeping a watchful eye on their children.
- 3 + f It is essential to take anti-malarial tablets when ~~you are~~ visiting certain countries in Africa.
- 4 + e My parents were watching television downstairs while I was reading in my bedroom. (The two clauses have different subjects, so subject + be can't be left out in the second clause.)
- 5 + a The manufacturers claim that the insecticide is perfectly safe when ~~it is~~ used as directed.
- 6 + c She was found guilty of driving while ~~she was~~ under the influence of alcohol.

UNIT 96

96.1

- 2 + d She walked carefully because the streets were covered in ice.
- 3 + a As he is now 17 years old he can learn to drive.
- 4 + g I had to ask for help as I had no idea how it worked.
- 5 + f Because they had been married for ten years, they were going to have a party.

- 6 + c They had to buy the machine abroad since the prices at home were sky high.
- 7 + b 'Hello, again,' was an odd thing to say, seeing that they had never met before.

96.2

- 1 (We can't use 'owing to' here after 'was')
- 2 due to a mechanical failure.
- 3 due to / owing to the postal strike.
- 4 due to the dry weather.
- 5 due to / owing to an ankle injury
- 6 because I have other commitments.
- 7 because of the strong wind.
- 8 because of her illness.
- 9 because of flooding on the road.
- 10 because my computer isn't working.

96.3

- 2 She couldn't hear John talking for all the noise. ('with all the noise' (= because there was a lot of noise) is also possible)
- 3 With prices falling, ...
- 4 ...we couldn't see anything for the mist. ('with the mist' (= because there was mist) is also possible)
- 5 With the snow, ...
- 6 I've been left to do all the work, with Ron and Bill (being) on holiday.

UNIT 97

97.1

- 2 + e We crept up the stairs in order not to wake Suzanne. (or so as not to wake)
- 3 + d I swept the broken glass off the path in order to prevent an accident. (or so as to prevent)
- 4 + g We wrote Katie's name on the calendar in order not to forget her birthday. (or so as not to)
- 5 + a I didn't say anything about Colin's red nose in order not to embarrass him. (or so as not to embarrass)
- 6 + f He bought a truck in order to carry out his business. (or so as to carry)

- 7 + b She left the party quietly in order not to have to say goodbye. (or so as not to have)

97.2

- 1 ✓ 2 ✗ 3 ✓ 4 ✗
5 ✗ 6 ✓ 7 ✗

97.3

- 2 he can film his holiday.
3 it is always in the sun.
4 we could hear the door bell.
5 he is/will be ready to take over the job.

97.4

- 2 So ill did she look that her parents immediately took her to the doctor.
3 So relaxing was the bath that he went to sleep.
4 So surprised were they that they could hardly speak.
5 So sorry did he sound that I just had to forgive him.

97.5

- 1 to stop it
2 So worried was Tom
3 So precisely did the victim describe
4 not in order to
5 so as not to laugh
6 for covering walls

UNIT 98**98.1**

- 2 + d Unlikely though/as the results seem, they are nevertheless correct.
3 + e Tired though/as she was, Sandra walked home.
4 + a Poor though/as she is, she always buys me a birthday present.
5 + f Ingenious though/as the invention is, nobody will ever buy it.
6 + h Huge though/as the building was, it wasn't sufficiently vast to hold the city library.
7 + g Outnumbered though/as they were, they put up a good performance.
8 + b Excellent though/as the food is, there is still room for improvement.

98.2

- 1 even though
2 Even if
3 even though
4 even if
5 even if
6 even though
7 even though
8 Even if

98.3

- 2 In spite of a losing a lot of blood
3 In spite of having a bad cough
4 In spite of her success
5 In spite of his illness
6 In spite of his promise that he wouldn't be late, (or In spite of his promise not to be late,)

98.4

Example answers:

- 2 Beautiful though it was, the scenery wasn't as impressive as in Scotland.
3 Even though I met a lot of people, I didn't really make any friends.
4 Despite having a very comfortable bed, I had difficulty sleeping.

UNIT 99**99.1**

- 2 real
3 unreal
4 real
5 real
6 unreal
7 real
8 unreal

99.2

Most likely answers:

- 2 If he had prepared for the interview, he would (or might) have got the job.
3 If more money were/was spent on cancer research, a prevention would be found. (or would have been found.)
4 If Andrew had been brave enough, he would have asked Frank Sinatra for his autograph.
5 You didn't listen to me, so we went the wrong way.
6 They found him in time, so they were able to save his life.

- 7 There isn't any truth in her allegations, so I won't resign.
8 I would have written to you earlier, but I've been busy. (or I was busy.)

99.3

- 1 he would have returned...
2 ✓
3 If she had really wanted to see me...
4 If he didn't break...
5 If Claire continues...
6 ✓
7 ...if I stayed... or I'll be able to visit Jim first thing in the morning if I stay...
8 ✓
9 If you knew... or If you know what it's going to be like...
10 ✓
11 ...the children would have objected.
12 ...if all goes according...

UNIT 100**100.1**

Most likely answers:

- 2 were to fail
3 knew
4 were to win
5 understood (or knew)
6 liked

100.2

Most likely answers:

- 2 Should you have any complaints about the product, return it to the shop.
3 Were they to arrive today, there would be nowhere for them to stay.
4 If it hadn't been for Suzanne's help, I wouldn't have finished this book.
5 But for John giving me a lift, I wouldn't be able to visit you.
6 Were it not for e-mail, it would be difficult for us (or Megan and I) to keep in touch.

100.3

- 2 ✓
3 ✓ (a request)
4 ✓
5 If anyone asks...
6 If he continues to improve...