

Adverbial clauses

Part 2

Advanced Grammar in Use
UNITS 79, 82 & 87

UNIT 79. Adverbial clauses of time



Read the grammar points and do ALL the exercises in this unit. Then check the book's answer key

☞ Pay attention to the following issues:

- The difference between *when* and *as/while* (79A)
- Notice the constructions used with *NO SOONER*, *HARDLY* AND *SCARCELY*: (79C)

Use *before* or *when* after *hardly/scarcely*

– The concert **had hardly/scarcely begun before/when** all the lights **went** up.

Use *than* or *when* after *no sooner*

– I **had no sooner lit** the barbecue **than/when** it **started** to rain

TENSES: **Past perfect** in the clause containing *hardly/no sooner/scarcely*
Past simple in the other clause.

Advanced grammar!

These constructions are used with **inversion** in formal style:

E.g. No sooner had I lit the barbecue than it started to rain.

➤ SEE UNITS 99 & 100 for more info (we'll deal with this later in the course)

Contrast vs. Concession

- CONTRAST:
 - Using *BUT*, *WHEREAS*, etc to indicate that something **contrasts** with something in the main clause
- CONCESSION:
 - Using *ALTHOUGH*, *DESPITE THE FACT THAT*, etc to introduce something that may seem to conflict with what is said in the main clause.
 - Example:
 - Although Sophie's father is from Spain, she doesn't speak Spanish.
 - Interpretation:
 - “Sophie’s father is from Spain SO” >
 - (expectation:)
 - “We would expect her to speak Spanish BUT”
 - (counter-expectation:)
 - “She doesn’t speak Spanish”
- PROBLEM!
 - some conjunctions (e.g. *WHILE*) can be used to express both *contrast* and *concession* depending on the context. See slides 14-16

- To say that there is a **surprising contrast** between what happened in the **main clause** and what happened **in the adverbial clause**:
 - **ALTHOUGH** (*neutral*) / **THOUGH** Reid failed to score himself, he helped Jones to score two goals. (*informal*)
 - I eat most dairy products. I'm not keen on yogurt, **THOUGH**. (*at the end of a clause*)
 - **DESPITE THE FACT THAT / IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT** Reid failed to score himself, he helped Jones to score two goals
 - **DESPITE / IN SPITE OF** Reid failing to score / **DESPITE / IN SPITE OF HIS FAILURE** to score
- ✎ In order to practise the use of **DESPITE / IN SPITE OF** do exercise 82.2



82.2

Expand the notes in brackets and rewrite the sentences using **In spite of + -ing** in 1–3 and **In spite of his / her + noun** in 4–6. **A**

- 1 Although she has to cope with three small children, ... (*taking – part-time MBA course*)
In spite of having to cope with three small children, she is taking a part-time MBA course.
- 2 Although he was much younger than the others, ... (*was – most outstanding rider – team*)
- 3 Although he ate a big lunch, ... (*had – three-course meal – evening*)
- 4 Although he was frightened, ... (*allowed – huge spider – placed in his hands*)
- 5 Although she is obviously intelligent, ... (*finds – it difficult – express – ideas in writing*)
- 6 Although she was ill, ... (*went – walking holiday – Nepal*)

Now rewrite the sentences you have written beginning **Despite the fact that ...**

- 1 *Despite the fact that she has to cope with three small children, she is taking a part-time MBA course.*

82.2 Expand the notes in brackets and rewrite the sentences using **In spite of + -ing** in 1–3 and **In spite of his / her + noun** in 4–6. **A**

- 1 Although she has to cope with three small children, ... (*taking – part-time MBA course*)
In spite of having to cope with three small children, she is taking a part-time MBA course.
- 2 Although he was much younger than the others, ... (*was – most outstanding rider – team*)
- 3 Although he ate a big lunch, ... (*had – three-course meal – evening*)
- 4 Although he was frightened, ... (*allowed – huge spider – placed in his hands*)
- 5 Although she is obviously intelligent, ... (*finds – it difficult – express – ideas in writing*)
- 6 Although she was ill, ... (*went – walking holiday – Nepal*)

Now rewrite the sentences you have written beginning **Despite the fact that ...**

- 1 Despite the fact that she has to cope with three small children, she is taking a part-time MBA course.

2 In spite of being much younger than the others, he was the most outstanding rider in the team.

3 In spite of eating a big lunch, he had a three-course meal in the evening.

4 In spite of his fear, he allowed the huge spider to be placed in his hands.

5 In spite of her obvious intelligence, she finds it difficult to express her ideas in writing.

6 In spite of her illness, she went on a walking holiday in Nepal.

- 2 In spite of being much younger than the others, he was the most outstanding rider in the team.
- 3 In spite of eating a big lunch, he had a three-course meal in the evening.
- 4 In spite of his fear, he allowed the huge spider to be placed in his hands.
- 5 In spite of her obvious intelligence, she finds it difficult to express her ideas in writing.
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Now rewrite the sentences you have written beginning **Despite the fact that ...**

- 1 Despite the fact that she has to cope with three small children, she is taking a part-time MBA course.

- 2 In spite of being much younger than the others, he was the most outstanding rider in the team.
- 3 In spite of eating a big lunch, he had a three-course meal in the evening.
- 4 In spite of his fear, he allowed the huge spider to be placed in his hands.
- 5 In spite of her obvious intelligence, she finds it difficult to express her ideas in writing.
- 6 In spite of her illness, she went on a walking holiday in Nepal.

Now rewrite the sentences you have written beginning **Despite the fact that ...**

1 Despite the fact that she has to cope with three small children, she is taking a part-time MBA course.

- 2 Despite the fact that he was much younger than the others, he was the most outstanding rider in the team.
- 3 Despite the fact that he ate / had eaten a big lunch, he had a three course meal in the evening.
- 4 Despite the fact that he was frightened, he allowed the huge spider to be placed in his hands.
- 5 Despite the fact that she is obviously intelligent, she finds it difficult to express her ideas in writing.
- 6 Despite the fact that she was ill, she went on a walking holiday in Nepal.

- **Special emphasis:**

- Adjective + **though/as** + noun / pronoun + linking verb

- *Hot **though** (or **as**) the night air was, they slept soundly*

FORMAL!!

=

- ***Although / Though** the night air was hot, they slept soundly.*

 In order to practise these structures, do exercise 82.1



82.1

Join the sentence halves and give special emphasis to the adjective by moving it to the front of the sentence. Use either **though** or **as**. **A**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 it may seem amazing | a they were very useful when I looked at them in detail |
| 2 she was frightened | b she forced herself to pick up the snake |
| 3 food became scarce | c they had never faced such severe conditions before |
| 4 the climbers were experienced | d the company is still in financial difficulties |
| 5 the instructions first appeared confusing | e they always found enough to share with me |
| 6 it looked disgusting | f she knew the examination would not be easy |
| 7 she felt confident | g my brother Johan has just won the lottery |
| 8 their new products have proved successful | h it was actually quite tasty |

1 + g Amazing though it may seem, my brother Johan has just won the lottery.
(or Amazing as it may seem ...)

82.1 Join the sentence halves and give special emphasis to the adjective by moving it to the front of the sentence. Use either **though** or **as**. **A**

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| 1 it may seem amazing | a they were very useful when I looked at them in detail |
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| 8 their new products have proved successful | h it was actually quite tasty |

1 + g Amazing though it may seem, my brother Johan has just won the lottery.
(or Amazing as it may seem ...)

- 2 + b Frightened though / as she was, she forced herself to pick up the snake.
- 3 + e Scarce though / as food became, they always found enough to share with me.
- 4 + C Experienced though / as the climbers were, they had never faced such severe conditions before.
- 5 + a Confusing though / as the instructions first appeared, they were very useful when I looked at them in detail.
- 6 + h Disgusting though / as it looked, it was actually quite tasty.
- 7 + f Confident though / as she felt, she knew the examination would not be easy.
- 8 + d Successful though / as their new products have proved, the company is still in financial difficulties.

BE CAREFUL WITH THIS DIFFERENCE!!

Even though Matt 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 Matt doesn't speak Spanish

Even if Matt 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 Matt speaks Spanish or not

PRACTISE THIS DIFFERENCE BY DOING EXERCISE 82.3

82.3 Underline the correct phrase. **B**

- 1 The driver stopped to let on more passengers *even though* / *even if* the bus was already full.
- 2 I wouldn't tell you where Mariam lives *even though* / *even if* I knew.
- 3 *Even though* / *Even if* I only play one match for my country, I'll be happy.
- 4 *Even though* / *Even if* he had just had lunch, Thomas bought a hamburger.
- 5 He plays for France *even though* / *even if* he was born in Algeria.
- 6 You won't see all the animals in the zoo *even though* / *even if* you stay for the whole day.
- 7 *Even though* / *Even if* I'm quite old, I still miss my parents.
- 8 I still couldn't afford to go to Taipei, *even though* / *even if* I took the cheapest route.

82.3

Underline the correct phrase. B

- 1 The driver stopped to let on more passengers *even though* / *even if* the bus was already full.
- 2 I wouldn't tell you where Mariam lives *even though* / *even if* I knew.
- 3 *Even though* / *Even if* I only play one match for my country, I'll be happy.
- 4 *Even though* / *Even if* he had just had lunch, Thomas bought a hamburger.
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- 8 I still couldn't afford to go to Taipei, *even though* / *even if* I took the cheapest route.

1. Even though
2. Even if
3. Even if
4. Even though
5. Even though
6. Even if
7. Even though
8. Even if

Contrast and concession

WHILE, WHEREAS, ALTHOUGH

- **Contrast:** *WHILE (WHILST) / WHEREAS*
 - To say that something **contrasts** with something in the main clause
 - The **WHILE/WHEREAS** clause may come at the beginning or at the end of the sentence:
 - A. *Juan gets lots of homework from school*
 - B. *Mia gets very little [homework from school]*
 - *Juan gets lots of homework from school, **WHILE / WHEREAS** Mia gets very little*
 - ***WHILE / WHEREAS** Juan gets lots of homework from school, Mia gets very little*

Contrast and concession

WHILE, WHEREAS, ALTHOUGH

- **Concession: *WHILE ; ALTHOUGH***
 - To introduce something that may seem to **conflict** with what is said in the main clause.
 - We **don't** use **WHEREAS** if what is said in the subordinate clause makes what is said in the main clause **unexpected**:
 - *Although / While Sophie's father is from Spain, she doesn't speak Spanish. (not Whereas ...)*
 - Sophie's father is from Spain **SO** >
(expectation)
 - We would expect her to speak Spanish **BUT**
(counter-expectation)
 - She doesn't speak Spanish

Contrast and concession WHILE, WHEREAS, ALTHOUGH

- **Concession: *WHILE*:**
 - ***WHILE* (formal)** (or ***WHILST* (literary)**)
before or within the main clause, but not
after it:
 - ***WHILE / WHILST** Sophie's father is from Spain, she doesn't speak Spanish*
 - *The diesel model of the car, **WHILE / WHILST** more expensive, is better value for money.*
- ***Now do 82.4***

82.4

Rewrite these sentences with a similar meaning. Begin the sentence with Whereas if possible and While if not. C

1 Horse riding is an expensive pastime, but more and more people are taking it up.

While horse riding is an expensive pastime, more and more people are taking it up.

(Whereas ... is not possible)

2 A decade ago only 5% of students dropped out of college, but the figure today is 25%.

3 The temperature is below freezing, but it actually feels quite warm when the sun is out.

4 The cost of rail travel has increased, but the number of train passengers has grown.

5 I've always wanted to visit Australia, but I've never had any wish to go to Canada.

82.4

Rewrite these sentences with a similar meaning. Begin the sentence with **Whereas** if possible and **While** if not. **C**

- 1 Horse riding is an expensive pastime, but more and more people are taking it up.
While horse riding is an expensive pastime, more and more people are taking it up.
(Whereas ... is not possible)
- 2 A decade ago only 5% of students dropped out of college, but the figure today is 25%.
- 3 The temperature is below freezing, but it actually feels quite warm when the sun is out.
- 4 The cost of rail travel has increased, but the number of train passengers has grown.
- 5 I've always wanted to visit Australia, but I've never had any wish to go to Canada.

2 **Whereas** a decade ago only 5% of students dropped out of college, the figure today is 25%.

3 **While** the temperature is below freezing, it actually feels quite warm when the sun is out.

4 **While** the cost of rail travel has increased, the number of train passengers has grown.

5 **Whereas** I've always wanted to visit Australia, I've never had any wish to go to Canada.

Rewrite these sentences with a similar meaning. Begin the sentence with **Whereas** if possible and **While** if not. **C**

- 1 Horse riding is an expensive pastime, but more and more people are taking it up.
While horse riding is an expensive pastime, more and more people are taking it up.
(Whereas ... is not possible.)
- 2 A decade ago only 5% of students dropped out of college, but the figure today is 25%.
- 3 The temperature is below freezing, but it actually feels quite warm when the sun is out.
- 4 The cost of rail travel has increased, but the number of train passengers has grown.
- 5 I've always wanted to visit Australia, but I've never had any wish to go to Canada.

3 While the temperature is below freezing, it actually feels quite warm when the sun is out.

- the temperature is below freezing SO [expectation]
- It should feel cold BUT [counter-expectation]
- It actually feels quite warm ...

5 Whereas (/While) I've always wanted to visit Australia, I've never had any wish to go to Canada.

- I've always wanted to visit Australia SO [expectation]
- ?? [counter-expectation]
- ??
- BUT [contrast]
- I've never had any wish to go to Canada

- Notice the distinction between **Conjunctions & Sentence connectors**.
- Which of the following words in bold type are conjunctions and which are sentence connectors?
 - ***While** I was waiting, I read a magazine.*
 - *There was no heating in the building. **As a result**, the workers had to be sent home.*
 - *I stood up **so that** I could see better.*

- Distinction between: **Conjunctions & Sentence connectors**
 - **Conjunctions**: words and phrases used to connect clauses **within** a single **sentence**:
 - *While I was waiting, I read a magazine.*
 - *I stood up **so that** I could see better.*
 - **Sentence connectors**: words and phrases used to connect **one sentence with a previous sentence** or sentences. Often at the beginning:
 - *There was no heating in the building. **As a result**, the workers had to be sent home.*

Important Notes:

- A sentence connector must be used after a **semi-colon (;)**, **colon (:)**, or **dash (-)** in order to connect two clauses in one sentence:
 - *You could fly via Singapore; **however**, this isn't the only way*
- They can be used after a comma **only** if the clauses are joined with **and**, **or**, **but**, **so**.
 - *The building was extremely well constructed **and**, as a **result**, difficult to demolish.*
 - **I expect to be promoted, if not I'll leave.*
 - *I expect to be promoted; if not I'll leave.*

Notice the difference between ***even though*** (conjunction) and ***even so*** (sentence connector):

- ***Even though*** it was midday, I put on the light.
- It was midday. ***Even so***, I put on the light.

AGiU, Unit 87 A

<i>type of connection</i>	<i>sentence connectors</i>	<i>conjunctions</i>
comparing, contrasting, and indicating that a situation (in the main clause) is unexpected	after all, all the same, alternatively, anyway, by contrast, even so, however (<i>but see C</i>), in any case, in contrast, instead, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand	although, even though, though, whereas, while, yet
reasons and results	as a consequence, as a result, consequently, for one thing, so ; hence, in consequence, therefore, thus (<i>the last four are rather formal</i>)	as, because, for, in that, since, insofar as, so , so that
adding information	above all, after all, also, besides, furthermore, in addition, likewise, moreover, similarly, what's more; as well, too (<i>the last two are not used at the beginning of a sentence</i>)	
condition	if not, if so, otherwise	as long as, assuming (that), if, on condition that, provided (that), so long as, supposing (that), unless
time: one event at the same time as another	at that time, at the same time, meanwhile	as, when, whenever, while
time: one event before or after another	after , after that, afterwards, before , before that, earlier, later, previously, soon, subsequently, then	after , as soon as, before , since, until

**After,
before,
so =
Conjunct.
AND
Connect.**

87.1 Choose items from (i) and from (ii) to complete these texts in an appropriate way. Note the punctuation at the ends of the sentences and phrases already given. **A & B**

(i)

alternatively
as long as
for one thing
meanwhile
otherwise
~~so that~~
while
yet

(ii)

~~everybody had their fair share~~
you could poison them
his face seemed familiar
it's too expensive
the rent was paid on time
the street was deserted
the volcano continues to erupt
we were on holiday

- 1 Mara cut the cake carefully into slices so that everybody had their fair share.
- 2 A small boy was kicking a ball against a wall;
- 3 I couldn't remember meeting him before,
- 4 A mass evacuation of islanders is taking place.
- 5 A: Why don't you like that new French restaurant?
B:
- 6 Ingrid came down with flu
- 7 My landlady didn't mind me having parties in my room
- 8 One way of getting rid of weeds is to dig them out.

87.1

Choose items from (i) and from (ii) to complete these texts in an appropriate way. Note the punctuation at the ends of the sentences and phrases already given. **A & B**

(i)

alternatively
as long as
for one thing
meanwhile
otherwise
~~so that~~
while
yet

(ii)

~~everybody had their fair share~~
you could poison them
his face seemed familiar
it's too expensive
the rent was paid on time
the street was deserted
the volcano continues to erupt
we were on holiday

- 1 Mara cut the cake carefully into slices so that everybody had their fair share.
- 2 A small boy was kicking a ball against a wall; ; otherwise, the street was deserted.
- 3 I couldn't remember meeting him before, , yet his face seemed familiar.
- 4 A mass evacuation of islanders is taking place.
. Meanwhile, the volcano continues to erupt.
- 5 A: Why don't you like that new French restaurant?
B: For one thing, it's too expensive.
- 6 Ingrid came down with flu while we were on holiday.
- 7 My landlady didn't mind me having parties in my room
as long as the rent was paid on time.
- 8 One way of getting rid of weeds is to dig them out.
. Alternatively, you could poison them.

87.2 Underline the correct option. A-C

- 1 Your essay is badly organised and full of spelling mistakes. *Though / Nevertheless*, it contains some very interesting ideas.
- 2 To the east the trees were left standing, *while / in contrast* to the west they were cut down.
- 3 I felt guilty about leaving the company *even so / even though* I knew it was the right decision.
- 4 The course taught me a lot about astronomy. *Even though / Even so*, there is still a lot to learn.
- 5 I expected my mother to be happy with the news. *Instead / Although* she started to cry.
- 6 Herbs are usually grown in temperate climates, *whereas / on the other hand* spices are mainly from tropical areas.
- 7 We were very short of money *so / as a consequence* we had to spend the night on a park bench.
- 8 I turned the ignition, but the car wouldn't start. *As / Meanwhile* the lions were getting ever closer.
- 9 She wrote the questions on the whiteboard *while / at the same time* the students copied them into their books.
- 10 *Previously / Before* I went to Australia, I'd never seen a koala.
- 11 I'll have to buy some ladders *unless / if not* I can borrow a pair from Harry.
- 12 I first met Connor in the 1970s. *At that time / When* he had long hair and a beard.

87.2 Underline the correct option. A-C

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1 Your essay is badly organised and full of spelling mistakes. <i>Though / Nevertheless</i> , it contains some very interesting ideas. | 1 Nevertheless |
| 2 To the east the trees were left standing, <i>while / in contrast</i> to the west they were cut down. | 2 while |
| 3 I felt guilty about leaving the company <i>even so / even though</i> I knew it was the right decision. | 3 even though |
| 4 The course taught me a lot about astronomy. <i>Even though / Even so</i> , there is still a lot to learn. | 4 Even so |
| 5 I expected my mother to be happy with the news. <i>Instead / Although</i> she started to cry. | 5 Instead |
| 6 Herbs are usually grown in temperate climates, <i>whereas / on the other hand</i> spices are mainly from tropical areas. | 6 whereas |
| 7 We were very short of money <i>so / as a consequence</i> we had to spend the night on a park bench. | 7 so |
| 8 I turned the ignition, but the car wouldn't start. <i>As / Meanwhile</i> the lions were getting ever closer. | 8 Meanwhile |
| 9 She wrote the questions on the whiteboard <i>while / at the same time</i> the students copied them into their books. | 9 while |
| 10 <i>Previously / Before</i> I went to Australia, I'd never seen a koala. | 10 Before |
| 11 I'll have to buy some ladders <i>unless / if not</i> I can borrow a pair from Harry. | 11 unless |
| 12 I first met Connor in the 1970s. <i>At that time / When</i> he had long hair and a beard. | 12 At that time |

AGiU, Unit 87 C

Three uses of *however*

Sentence connector	Degree adverb + adjective, adverb, or much / many:	Conjunction
“Despite this”	“despite whatever a mount or degree”	“in whatever way”
You could fly via Singapore; however , this isn't the only way.	We just don't have the money to do the work, however <u>necessary</u> you think it is.	However she held the mirror, she couldn't see the back of her neck.

87.3 Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Begin **however + adjective / adverb / many / much.** **C**

- 1 She is determined to be a successful artist, *however difficult it might be to achieve.*
- 2, it is difficult to lose weight without cutting down on the amount you eat.
- 3, it is important to spend some time apart.
- 4 Professor Malcolm is always happy to spend time with his students,
- 5, it never fails to impress me.
- 6 Some people never seem content,

87.3 Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Begin **however + adjective / adverb / many / much**. **C**

1 She is determined to be a successful artist, *however difficult it might be to achieve*.

2 , it is difficult to lose weight without cutting down on the amount you eat.

3 , it is important to spend some time apart.

4 Professor Malcolm is always happy to spend time with his students,

5 , it never fails to impress me.

6 Some people never seem content,

2 However hard you might exercise, it is difficult to lose weight without cutting down on the amount you eat.

3 However much we enjoy being together, it is important to spend some time apart.

4 Professor Malcolm is always happy to spend time with his students, however busy he might be.

5 However many times I see the Eiffel Tower, it never fails to impress me.

6 Some people never seem content, however much money they have / however rich they are.

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL INFO & EXERCISES

Useful expressions and linking words/phrases

- **To add more points to the same topic:**

in addition (to this), furthermore, moreover, besides, apart from, what is more, as well as, not to mention (the fact) that, also, not only ... but also/as well, both ... and, There is another side to the issue/question/argument of ...

- **To make contrasting points:**

on the other hand,
however, still, yet,
but, nonetheless,
nevertheless, even so,

it may be said/argued/claimed that, ...

others/
many people

oppose this viewpoint
(strongly) disagree ...,
claim/feel/believe this argument is
incorrect/misguided

although, though, even though, while, whilst, whereas, despite/in spite of (the fact that), regardless of the fact that

Opponents of ... argue/believe/claim that ...

The fact that ... contradicts the belief/idea that ...

While it is true to say that ... , in fact ...

While/Although ... , it cannot be denied that ...

Join the sentences using the words/phrases given in brackets.

- 1 Pets can prove to be good companions. They teach children a sense of responsibility. **(not only)**
- 2 Many people nowadays decide to open their own business. A slump in the economy has resulted in the closure of many small businesses. **(even though)**
- 3 Computers are time-saving devices. They can do things which people could hardly do before. **(apart from)**
- 4 Living in the countryside can be beneficial for your health. Some essentials are not so easily available in the country as in the city. **(despite)**
- 5 Voting gives you a voice in the decisions of the government. It gives you a feeling of belonging to a larger community. **(not to mention that)**

Join the sentences using the words/phrases given in brackets.

- 1** Pets can prove to be good companions. They teach children a sense of responsibility. **(not only)**
- 2** Many people nowadays decide to open their own business. A slump in the economy has resulted in the closure of many small businesses. **(even though)**
- 3** Computers are time-saving devices. They can do things which people could hardly do before. **(apart from)**
- 4** Living in the countryside can be beneficial for your health. Some essentials are not so easily available in the country as in the city. **(despite)**
- 5** Voting gives you a voice in the decisions of the government. It gives you a feeling of belonging to a larger community. **(not to mention that)**

1. Not only can pets prove to be good companions, but they also teach children a sense of responsibility.
2. Many people nowadays decide to open their own business even though a slump in the economy has resulted in the closure of many small businesses. (or: Even though a slump)
3. Apart from being time-saving devices, computers can do things which people could hardly do before.
4. Living in the countryside can be beneficial for your health, despite the fact that some essentials are not so easily available in the country as in the city. (or: Despite the fact that some)
5. Voting gives you a voice in the decisions of the government, not to mention that it gives you a feeling of belonging to a larger community.

Useful Language and linking words/phrases

To express cause: owing to, due to (the fact that), on account of, on the grounds that, given that, because, as, since

To express effect: therefore, thus, as a result/consequence, consequently, so, for this reason, if ... were to happen, ... the effect/ result would be ...

To express intention: to, so as to, in order to, so that, with the intention of (+ -ing)

Join the sentences using the linking words in the list below.

due to, in addition to, on the grounds that, therefore, with the intention of

- 1 The government has launched a campaign to promote new businesses in rural areas. They hope to draw people away from the large urban centres.
- 2 Television is a highly entertaining medium. It can also be an excellent educational tool.
- 3 Freedom of expression is one of man's basic, inalienable rights. People should be allowed to publish books containing all their beliefs and ideas.
- 4 Consumerism is becoming more and more a part of modern societies. This is because of advertising and the mass media.
- 5 Many people object to smoking. This is because passive smoking can be extremely harmful to one's health.



- 1 The government has launched a campaign to promote new businesses in rural areas. They hope to draw people away from the large urban centres.
- 2 Television is a highly entertaining medium. It can also be an excellent educational tool.
- 3 Freedom of expression is one of man's basic, inalienable rights. People should be allowed to publish books containing all their beliefs and ideas.

1. The government has launched a campaign to promote new businesses in rural areas with the intention of drawing people away from the large urban centres.
2. In addition to being a highly entertaining medium television can also be an excellent educational too .
(or: Television ... medium, in addition to being an ...)
3. Freedom of expression is one of man's basic inalienable rights; therefore, people should be allowed to publish books containing all their beliefs and ideas.

4 Consumerism is becoming more and more a part of modern societies. This is because of advertising and the mass media.

5 Many people object to smoking. This is because passive smoking can be extremely harmful to one's health.

4. Due to advertising and the mass media, consumerism is becoming more and more a part of modern societies. (or: Consumerism ... societies, due to advertising...)
5. Many people object to smoking on the grounds that passive smoking can be extremely harmful to one's health.