

TEST YOURSELF



Read the pairs of sentences below and circle the sentence which is correct.

EXAMPLE: A Even she studies hard, she doesn't do well in tests.

B Even though she studies hard, she doesn't do well in tests.

1 A She went out for a walk although the rain.
B She went out for a walk although it was raining.

2 A They were late because of they were caught in traffic.
B They were late because they were caught in traffic.

3 A In spite of the fact that she was ill, she went out.
B In spite of she being ill, she went out.

4 A What you will be doing this time tomorrow?
B What will you be doing this time tomorrow?

5 A As a result of he lost his credit card, he had to pay cash.
B He lost his credit card, and as a result he had to pay cash.

6 A The school trip was cancelled due to bad weather.
B The school trip was cancelled due to the weather was bad.

7 A However the meal was expensive it was not of a high quality.
B The meal was expensive. However, it was not of a high quality.

8 A Everyone was late except Kevin. He was the only one to arrive on time.
B Everyone was late except from Kevin. He was the only one to arrive on time.

9 A Melanie not only writes children's books but she also draws the pictures.
B Melanie also writes children's books but she too draws the pictures.

10 A As well as running the shop, Sheila also designs all the dresses she sells.
B In addition running the shop, Sheila also designs all the dresses she sells.

11 A Since you speak German, you're the best person to meet Mr Schmidt.
B You speak German since you're the best person to meet Mr Schmidt.

12 A She studied chemistry in order that she qualified for medical school.
B She studied chemistry in order to qualify for medical school.

13 A She is training hard so that she will be fit for the race.
B She is training hard so to be fit for the race.

14 A Despite she exercises regularly, she is not very fit.
B Despite exercising regularly, she is not very fit.

15 A Jeff didn't phone him and I didn't either.
B Jeff didn't phone him and neither did I.

16 A I don't like fish and I don't like seafood either.
B I don't like fish. Neither I like seafood.

17 A Never I have seen such a terrible sight.
B Never have I seen such a terrible sight.

18 A Rarely do you hear a politician admit a mistake.
B You rarely do hear a politician admit a mistake.

19 A Only after did he repeat himself I understood him.
B Only after he repeated himself did I understand him.

20 A No sooner had she closed her eyes than she fell asleep.
B No sooner she closed her eyes, she fell asleep.

Check your answers with your teacher. How many of them are correct?

0-6: Start studying! 7-9: Try harder! 10-12: Quite good! 13-15: Good! 16-20: Excellent!



Connectors

FORM	USE	EXAMPLES
even though / although + subject + verb	to show contrast	<i>Even though I like sport, I don't get much exercise.</i> <i>She felt cold although she was wearing a winter coat.</i>
despite / in spite of + noun / gerund	to show contrast	<i>Despite her qualifications, she found it hard to get a job.</i> <i>In spite of feeling unwell, she went to school.</i>
despite the fact that ...		<i>They still hope to find a cure despite the fact that the experiment failed.</i>
because / since / as + subject + verb	to show reason	<i>I went to see the film because I love that actor.</i> <i>Since / As we don't have much money, we won't take a holiday this year.</i>
because of / due to + noun	to show reason	<i>The ferry was cancelled because of / due to the bad weather.</i>
so that + subject + modal	to show purpose	<i>I'll wear a red top so that you can recognise me.</i> <i>I phoned home so that my parents wouldn't worry.</i>
in order to + bare infinitive	to show purpose	<i>They worked overtime in order to finish the project.</i>
as well as / in addition to / besides + noun / gerund	to add information / an idea	<i>He delivers pizzas as well as working at a factory.</i> <i>In addition to / Besides starring in films, he is the lead singer of a rock band.</i>
not only ... (but) also	to emphasise two actions / ideas	<i>He not only plays football, but he is also a champion golfer.</i>
apart from / except (for) / instead of + noun / gerund	to show exception	<i>Everyone had fun except (for) / apart from Cathy.</i> <i>What else can we do instead of / apart from going for coffee?</i>

NOTES

- 1 Words like *however*, *furthermore*, *moreover*, *in addition*, *as a result* are used in formal English. They connect ideas in different sentences or paragraphs and are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.
*The council planned to build a sports centre. **However**, it proved to be too expensive.*
*Television does not encourage you to think. **Furthermore**, programmes are often unsuitable for young people.*
- 2 The connectors *as well as* and *besides* add more information.
*The town has large hotels **as well as** numerous guest houses.* (commonly used towards the end of the sentence)
*I'm too tired to go out tonight. **Besides**, we haven't got much money.* (introduces a stronger argument)

Inversion (auxiliary verb + subject + main verb)

We use the inversion form in the following cases:

1 to form questions

Does she want to apply for the course? How long have you been learning English?

2 with *so / neither / nor* we add auxiliary verb + subject to agree with a statement

They've finished and so have I. I won't come and neither / nor will Sue.

"I love rap music." "So do I!" I didn't feel well and neither / nor did Tim.

3 with negative adverbs for emphasis in formal or written English

Hardly ... when No sooner ... than Rarely Under no circumstances

Never Not only ... but also Seldom

Rarely does she fail a test. No sooner had I got home than visitors arrived.

Under no circumstances will she agree to sign this contract.

NOTE

After the following phrases, the inversion comes in the main clause, not in the clause that begins with that phrase.

only after only by only if only when not until

Only after I had closed the door did I realise that I had left my keys in the house.

Not until I was much older was I allowed to drive my father's car.

COMMON MISTAKES



The following sentences contain mistakes commonly made by students. Rewrite them correctly.

1. However sport is good for you, it can also cause injury.

2. Sandra went out despite her father told her not to.

3. Everyone had pizza apart for Rob, who wanted spaghetti.

4. Only if you study hard you will succeed.

5. I come from Crete and so does my best friend come from Crete too.

6. Why exactly you want to become a policeman?

7. Never I would tell you a lie!



Grammar Practice

A. Rewrite the second sentence so that the meaning is the same as in the first. Begin as shown.

1. In spite of the heavy traffic, we arrived on time.

Although

2. We didn't believe him but we didn't say anything.

Even

3. They were rich but they weren't happy.

Despite

4. Despite the risk, Jane loves bungee-jumping.

Although

5. We planned the trip in great detail but things still went wrong.

In spite of

6. She isn't tall but she has had a successful modelling career.

Despite

B. Circle the correct answer.

Did you know that there are some things you can do 1. so that / in order to make yourself smarter? First of all, 2. since / due to it is said that the brain uses 30% of our daily energy, it's important to eat well. Eat more vegetables like spinach and carrots, brown bread and red meat 3. so as / so that you increase the amount of B vitamins, folic acid and iron you consume. 4. In addition, / In addition to, make sure you get enough sleep 5. because / because of lack of sleep reduces your problem-solving abilities. But the brain doesn't only need food and rest, it 6. also / too needs exercise. Physical exercise is important 7. not only / since it increases the blood supply, and therefore the oxygen, to the brain. 8. Apart from / Because of this, the brain also needs mental exercise – reading or solving crosswords can increase your brain power by keeping your brain sharp, 9. as well as / also adding to your knowledge. And 10. apart / besides making you smarter, following this advice will probably make you healthier and happier as well.

C. INVERSION Circle the correct word order.

1. Not since he went / went he to Florence he had visited / had he visited such a fascinating city.
2. Under no circumstances you should / should you go out in weather like this.
3. Never I had witnessed / had I witnessed such a moving scene.
4. Only if he earns / he does earn more money he will buy / will he buy a better car.
5. Little they did know / did they know what consequences their actions would have.
6. Not once she mentioned / did she mention to me that her mother was ill.
7. Only after hearing her son's explanation she decided / did she decide to forgive him.
8. Not until you receive / receive you permission you can / can you build on this piece of land.
9. Seldom I have met / have I met such an unpleasant person.
10. Not only the performance started / did the performance start late, but the audience was / was the audience also very noisy.

D. **SO / NEITHER** Complete the following sentences using the correct expression with *so* or *neither*.

1. I'm not a very energetic person and my brother.
2. We enjoy playing basketball and Margaret.
3. He didn't pay any attention to her demands and we.
4. Tomorrow they're going to the new shopping centre and I.
5. When we arrived, Brian hadn't finished dinner yet and his parents.
6. By next year, I'll have finished school and you.
7. I've never been abroad and my sister.
8. The pizza was burnt and the garlic bread.

E. **INVERSION** Rewrite the second sentence so that the meaning is the same as in the first. Begin as shown.

1. It was the first time I had met such an interesting person.
Never had
2. You should never accept lifts from strangers.
Under no circumstances
3. As soon as I got home I started unpacking.
No sooner had
4. The only way you will make her forgive you is by sending her flowers.
Only by
5. Crimes are not committed very often in this area.
Rarely



Exam Practice

A. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Why don't you send e-mails instead on the phone for so long?
a. of talking
b. that you talk
c. from talking
d. for you to talk
2. Not until all the facts can we make a decision.
a. have we heard
b. we have heard
c. hearing
d. that we hear
3. Jenny's late. Where she could be?
a. you think
b. think you
c. do you think
d. you do think
4. We took a taxi it was quite late.
a. as
b. because of
c. due to
d. as well as
5. Despite expensive, the hotel was not very luxurious.
a. it was
b. of being
c. being
d. the fact being
6. I went to bed early so that plenty of sleep.
a. to get
b. for getting
c. I will get
d. I could get
7. "Charlie doesn't like his new school much."
" at first, but I grew to like it."
a. Neither did I
b. So did I
c. Nor did
d. So I did
8. Nancy studies Latin and French, German and English.
a. also
b. as well as
c. too
d. beside

B. Use the words in Table A to complete the sentences in Table B so that they have the meaning indicated in Table C. (Use each item in Table A only once. There are two you won't need.)

TABLE A				
A only if	B not only	C no sooner	D in order to	E under no circumstances
F apart from	G since	H even though	I however	J moreover

TABLE B		TABLE C
1.	..... are large cars expensive to buy, but they also cost a lot to run.	<i>adding an idea</i>
2.	Milk from our factory is tested carefully protect our customers.	<i>explaining why something is done</i>
3.	..... we knew who the killer was, we enjoyed the film.	<i>showing two opposite ideas</i>
4.	..... had we moved in than our neighbours started complaining about our dog.	<i>showing that two actions happened one shortly after the other</i>
5.	..... must this door be left open.	<i>expressing strong prohibition</i>
6.	I should punish you for breaking the rules., I am prepared to give you another chance.	<i>showing contrast between two statements</i>
7.	..... we book today will we get the 50% discount.	<i>emphasising that there is no other way</i>
8.	All the countries voted in favour of the plan France.	<i>talking about an exception</i>

C. **KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1. Although the jacket was expensive, Ryan decided to buy it. **even**
Ryan decided to buy the jacket a lot of money.
2. It started to rain as soon as we arrived at the beach. **sooner**
No at the beach than it started to rain.
3. Sharon was the only person who didn't enjoy the concert. **from**
Everyone the concert.
4. He felt nervous during the interview but he still got the job. **feeling**
He got the job during the interview.
5. If I take my mobile phone, I'll be able to contact you. **so**
I'll take my mobile phone in touch with you.
6. The children couldn't go to school that day as it was snowing heavily. **because**
It was that the children couldn't go to school that day.
7. George not only broke his leg but he cut his head too. **well**
George broke his leg cutting his head.
8. Both Anna and Andrew didn't enjoy the book. **neither**
Anna didn't enjoy the book Andrew.