

## EXPRESSING REASON, PURPOSE AND CONTRAST

### Reason

1. We can begin a clause to give reason with these words:
  1. **As** *it was getting late, I decided I should go home.*
  2. *We must be near the beach, **because** I can hear the waves.*  
You can begin a sentence with **because**: **Because** *everything looked different, I had no idea where to go.*  
  
**So** is also commonly used to express the same meaning: *My mother's arrived, **so** I won't be able to meet you on Thursday after all.*
  3. **Since** *he was going to be living in Sweden for some time, he thought he should read something about the country.* (Rather formal)
  4. *We could go and visit Sue, **seeing that** we have to drive past her house anyway.*  
**Seeing that** is used in informal English. Some people also use seeing as in informal speech.
2. **For, in that, inasmuch as** (formal)
  - *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.*
3. **Because of, due to, owing to**
  - **Because of** is used before a noun or noun phrase: *We won't be able to come **because of** the bad weather.*
  - **Due to**: *She was unable to run **due to** a leg injury.*
  - **Owing to** (not after the verb be): *We have less money to spent **owing to** budget cuts.*
4. **For** and **with**
  - **For** has a similar meaning to **because of**: *She was looking all better **for** her stay in hospital.*
  - **With** has a similar meaning to 'because there is/are': **With** *so many people ill, I've decided to cancel the meeting.*

### Purpose

1. **So (that)**
  - **So that** is usually followed by can, could, will or would: *The police locked the door **so that** no-one could get on.*

2. Infinitive of purpose
  - *Jack went to England **to study** engineering.*
3. **In order to, so as to**
  - These are more formal ways of expressing purpose: *Scientists used only local materials, **in order to/so as to** save money.*
4. **For**
  - **For** describes how something is used: *This button is **for** starting the engine.*

## Result

1. **So/such** + adjective + that
  - *Jim was **so tall (that)** he hit his head on the ceiling.*
  - *Helen is **such a busy person (that)** she never feels bored.*
2. **So much/many/few/little** + noun + that
  - *There were **so many passengers (that)** we couldn't find a seat.*
3. **Too** + adjective + to
  - *The table was far **too heavy** to lift.*
4. **Not** + adjective + **enough**
  - *The table was **not light enough** to lift.*

## Contrast

1. **Although, though, even though, while, whereas**
  - **Though** can come at the end of a sentence, **although** cannot: ***Although** I asked her, she didn't come./I asked her, (but) she didn't come, **though**.*
  - **Even though** is more emphatic: ***Even though** I asked her, she didn't come. (Which was surprising.)*
  - **While** and **whereas** are rather formal. They contrast opposite ideas: ***While** United were fast and accurate, City were slow and careless.*
2. **However**
  - This is more common in formal speech and writing: *It's cheap. **However**, I don't like it./I don't like it, **however**.*
3. **Nevertheless**
  - This is a very formal way of expressing **however**: *Smith says he is poor. **Nevertheless**, he has bought a new car.*
4. **Despite** and **in spite of**
  - They can be followed by nouns (or gerunds), and not by clauses: ***Despite** losing, we celebrated. **In spite of** the rain, we went out.*

## EXERCISES

### 1. Choose the correct words in the following text.

(NOT SO) MERRY-GO-ROUND!

The customers at the funfair were leaving (and/but) the lights were going out. The last two people on dodgem cars paid (and/so) left. The big wheel stopped (for/and) the merry-go-round stopped (as well/not only). The stalls closed down (so/and) the stall-owners went home. At 2 a.m. four nightwatchmen walked round the funfair, (but/so) there was no one to be seen. "I'm fed up walking round," one of them said, ("yet/what) what can we do?" "We can (or/either) play cards (either/or) sit and talk." They were bored, (so/for) there was nothing to do on this quiet warm night. "We can have a ride on the merry-go-round!" one of them cried. "That'll be fun!" Three of them jumped on merry-go-round horses (yet/and) the fourth started the motor. Then he jumped on too (and/but) round they went. They were having the time of their lives, (but/so) suddenly realized there was no one to stop the machine. They weren't rescued till morning (and/but) by then they felt very sick indeed!

### 2. Match the sentences in A) and B) and write a single sentence with them using the words given in brackets.

A.

1. I took my raincoat and umbrella ...
2. I still won't be able to get to a meeting at 8.30 ...
3. The team is likely to do well this season ...
4. The building work is still on schedule ...
5. We've decided not to go on holiday this year ...
6. The council have planted trees at the side of the road ...
7. The parcel had been delayed ...
8. We've put a table and chair in the spare bedroom ...
9. She didn't have to be at work until 10.00 that morning...
10. We had to queue for two hours ...

B.

- a. ... because we want to save money for a new car.
- b. ... and so she called in on her sister.
- c. ... as the weather forecast was so bad.
- d. ... despite a problem in digging the foundations.
- e. ... but we really enjoyed visiting the Alhambra when we were in Spain.
- f. ... because Davies is its captain.

- g. ... because they had recently been a strike by postal workers.
- h. ... in an attempt to reduce traffic noise.
- i. ... whether or not I catch an earlier train.
- j. ... to give Dave somewhere private to study before his exams.

- 1. (seeing that) (1. c) Seeing that the weather forecast was so bad, I took my raincoat and an umbrella.
- 2. (even if)
- 3. (with)
- 4. (even though)
- 5. (in order to)
- 6. (so as to)
- 7. (due to)
- 8. (in order that)
- 9. (since)
- 10. (in spite of)

**3. Complete the sentences using due to or owing to.**

- 1. Her death was ... natural causes.
- 2. The crash was most likely ... a mechanical failure.
- 3. We didn't receive your letter ... the postal strike.
- 4. The high price of vegetables is ... the dry weather.
- 5. He was unable to compete in the match ... an ankle injury.

**4. Rewrite the sentences using the words given so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.**

- 0. Sue went shopping so she could buy herself a new television.  
Sue a new television. (to)
- 1. You use this to open wine bottles.  
This wine bottles. (for)
- 2. I put the food in the fridge because I wanted it to get cold.  
I put the food in the fridge cold. (would)
- 3. Harry left early because he didn't want to miss the bus.  
Harry to miss the bus. (as)

4. I saved up some money to buy a motorbike.  
I saved up some money a motorbike. (could)
5. Jane gave up smoking because she wanted to save money.  
Jane gave up smoking money. (order)
6. I came here so that I could see you.  
I you. (to)
7. Use this money to buy the tickets.  
This tickets. (buying)
8. I picked up the vase carefully, so as not to break it.  
I picked up the vase carefully break. (that)
9. We put up a fence to prevent the rabbit escaping.  
We put up a fence escape. (couldn't)

### **Expressions with *keep***

1. **Shut the door and keep the dogs \_\_\_\_ of the house.**
  - a. away
  - b. off
  - c. out
2. **Try to keep the children \_\_\_\_ from the fire. They may get burn.**
  - a. away
  - b. out
  - c. off
3. **She always reads the paper and watches TV to keep \_\_\_\_ with the latest news.**
  - a. up
  - b. in
  - c. at
4. **If he doesn't keep \_\_\_\_ the expenses, he'll go bankrupt.**
  - a. off
  - b. in
  - c. down
5. **You will succeed if you keep \_\_\_\_ doing it well.**
  - a. in
  - b. with
  - c. on
6. **He never let us down, for he always kept \_\_\_\_ his promises.**
  - a. at
  - b. to
  - c. back

7. **Bob is trying hard to keep \_\_\_\_ with the rest of his class.**
- up
  - on
  - in
8. **We should advise children to keep \_\_\_\_ drugs.**
- out
  - off
  - away
9. **She couldn't keep the secret \_\_\_\_ from her parents.**
- out
  - away
  - back
10. **Look! The sign says: "Keep \_\_\_\_ the grass".**
- out
  - off
  - away
11. **If you keep \_\_\_\_ your work, you'll like it.**
- in
  - with
  - at

## KEY

- and, and, and, as well, and, but, yet, either, or, for, and, and, but, and
- c) I took my raincoat and umbrella as the weather forecast was so bad.
  - i) I still won't be able to get to a meeting at 8.30 even if I catch an earlier train.
  - f) With Davies as its captain, the team is likely to do well this season.
  - d) The building work is still on schedule even though there was a problem in digging the foundations.
  - a) We've decided not to go on holiday this year in order to save money for a new car.
  - h) The council have planted trees at the side of the road so as to reduce traffic noise.
  - g) The parcel had been delayed due to a recent strike by postal workers.
  - j) We've put a table and a chair in the spare bedroom in order that Dave has somewhere private to study before his exams.
  - b) Since she didn't have to be at work until 10.00 that morning, she called in on her sister.
  - e) We really enjoyed visiting the Alhambra when we were in Spain in spite of having to queue for two hours.

3.

1. due to
2. due to
3. due to/owing to
4. due to
5. due to/owing to

4.

0. went shopping to buy herself
1. is (used) for opening
2. so (that) it would get
3. left early so as not
4. so (that) I could buy
5. in order to save
6. came here to see
7. money is for buying the
8. so that it wouldn't
9. so (that) the rabbit couldn't

### **Expressions**

1. c
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. b
11. c