PSLE English Mastery Synthesis / Transformation

The Write Tribe

Reason, result & purpose

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4 Reason, Result and Purpose

because, as, since, for

- You can use **because**, **as**, **since** or **for** to give a reason.

- The connector **because** is most often used in the middle of a sentence. The connectors **as** and **since** can be used in the middle or at the beginning of a sentence. The connector **for** is only used in the middle of a sentence.

  - The old bridge was closed. It had become dangerous.
  - The old bridge was closed **because** it had become dangerous.

    reason

  - The old tree was cut down because it was infested with termites.
  - **As** the old tree was infested with termites, it was cut down.

    reason

  - The contestant knew the right answer. He grinned.
  - The contestant grinned **since** he knew the right answer.

    reason

  - Kate could not figure out how the stranger had got into the house. All the doors and windows were locked.
  - Kate could not figure out how the stranger had got into the house **for** all the doors and windows were locked.

    reason

  - I could not buy a ticket for the machine was not working.
  - **Since** the machine was not working, I could not buy a ticket.

    reason

  - As there had been an accident in the city, the bus was late.
  - The bus was late **because** there had been an accident in the city.

    reason

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Practice 1

Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the word(s) provided. Your answer must be in ONE sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s).

1 I have to go alone as you are not coming along.

Since _____

2 The general was put to death. He refused to obey the emperor.

_____ for _____

3 Mark was punished by his parents. He had been rude to his teachers.

_____ since _____

4 The footballer had to be carried away. He had injured his knee.

As _____

5 The police had no evidence against the man. They freed him.

_____ for _____

6 Some people think that competitive activities are bad for children for they divided them into winners and losers.

_____ because _____

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because of, owing to, due to, on account of, as a result of

- You can also use **because of, owing to, due to, on account of** or **as a result of** to give a reason. When you use these connectors, the reason is expressed as a noun phrase.

  - The plane could not take off because the engine failed.
  - The plane could not take off **because of** engine failure.

    The reason "engine failure" is expressed as a noun phrase. Change the verb "failed" to the noun "failure" to form the noun phrase.

  - The perfume did not sell well. Its cost was too high.
  - **Owing to** its high cost, the perfume did not sell well.

  - Grandma has arthritis in her knees. She cannot walk as far as she used to.
  - Grandma cannot walk as far as she used to **owing to** arthritis in her knees.

  - There was a fall in student numbers. Some of the staff feared that they would lose their jobs.
  - Some of the staff feared that they would lose their jobs **due to** a fall in student numbers.

  - Mrs Lim treated the children to ice cream. They had behaved well.
  - **Due to** their good behaviour, Mrs Lim treated the children to ice cream.

    In order to rewrite the reason as a noun phrase, change the adverb "well" to the adjective "good" and the verb "behaved" to the noun "behaviour".

  - Paul has lost several jobs because he does not have good timekeeping.
  - Paul has lost several jobs **on account of** his poor timekeeping.

    Change "not ... good" to "poor" when you rewrite the reason as a noun phrase.

  - The locals had strongly opposed the proposal. It was dropped.
  - **As a result of** strong local opposition, the proposal was dropped.

    In order to rewrite the reason as a noun phrase, change the adverb "strongly" to the adjective "strong", the noun "locals" to the adjective "local" and the verb "opposed" to the noun "opposition".

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Practice 2

Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the word(s) provided. Your answer must be in ONE sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s).

1 The weather was not good. The open-air concert was cancelled.

_____ on account of _____

2 The ice cream melted because it was too hot.

Due to _____ _____

3 We could not get to the airport as the road was closed.

_____ because of _____

4 This plant cannot grow in the desert. The rainfall is not adequate.

Owing to _____ _____

5 My cousin was sad. His pet rabbit had died.

_____ due to _____

6 Jane ran to the bus stop for shelter because it was raining heavily.

Because of _____ _____

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in case

- You use **in case** to talk about the reason for doing (or not doing) something. This reason is often a possible future event or situation.

Do not include "may" in the combined sentence.

- I will take some money with me. I may see something I want to buy.
- I will take some money with me **in case** I see something I want to buy.

- Jason has a chocolate bar in his bag. He may get hungry.
- Jason has a chocolate bar in his bag **in case** he gets hungry.

The verb "gets" agrees with "he".

Do not include "might" in the combined sentence.

- Mr Kim asked his mother to have her spine X-rayed. She might have a slip disc.
- Mr Kim asked his mother to have her spine X-rayed **in case** she had a slip disc.

Remember to use the past tense form "had" after removing "might".

- I have drawn you a map. You might not know the way.
- I have drawn you a map **in case** you do not know the way.

You need to insert the helping verb "do" after removing "might".

- Dad did not go into the room because he did not want to wake the baby.
- Dad did not go into the room **in case** he woke the baby.

Change "he did not want to wake ..." to "he woke ..." so that the meaning of the rewritten sentence is the same as the meaning of the original sentence.

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Practice 3

Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the word(s) provided. Your answer must be in ONE sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s).

1 Aunt Molly always carries a camera with her. She may see something interesting to photograph.

_____ in case

_____

2 Anna did not show her friends the picture she had drawn. They might laugh at it.

_____ in case

_____

3 We did not dare to light a match because the dried leaves might catch fire.

_____ in case

_____

4 You should wear a cycling helmet. You might fall off your bike.

_____ in case

_____

5 Tom did not tell Carol the bad news because he did not want to upset her.

_____ in case

_____

6 James spoke in a whisper. Someone else might be listening.

_____ in case

_____

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