

6 Fill in: *whenever, the moment, when, until, as.*



Who hasn't heard of Asterix and Obelix? From 1) *the moment* their first comic book appeared in 1959, these two characters have been incredibly popular. Both children and adults buy the comic books and watch the films.

The series shows Asterix and Obelix's adventures 2) ..... they try to protect their tiny French village from the Romans. With the help of a magic potion, the villagers have enough power to fight off Julius Caesar's army and win every time. Caesar won't stop, though, 3) ..... he has control of France. While Asterix prefers to use his brain, Obelix is very strong and loves a good fight. He fell into the magic potion 4) ..... he was a baby and he got his strength from it.

5) ..... there's trouble, Asterix and Obelix are the first to help. Together, they protect their part of France and provide their fans with hours and hours of fun!

18 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Clauses of Purpose

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>to infinitive</b> (informal)</li> <li>• <b>in order not / so as not + to infinitive</b> are used in negative sentences</li> </ul>	<p>He phoned <b>to invite</b> them to dinner. (informal)</p> <p>He phoned <b>in order to invite</b> them to dinner. (formal)</p> <p>They hurried <b>so as not to / in order not to miss</b> the train. (NOT: <del>They hurried not to miss the train.</del>)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>so that + will / can</b> (present or future reference)</li> <li>• <b>so that + would / could</b> (past reference)</li> </ul>	<p>She'll save money <b>so that</b> she <b>can</b> buy an MP3 player.</p> <p>She <b>saved</b> money <b>so that</b> she <b>could</b> buy an MP3 player.</p> <p>I <b>moved</b> that vase <b>so that</b> the dog <b>wouldn't</b> break it.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>in case + present</b> (present/future reference)</li> <li>• <b>in case + past</b> (past reference)</li> <li>'in case' is never followed by <b>will / would</b></li> </ul>	<p>I'll buy some cake <b>in case</b> they <b>come</b>.</p> <p>I <b>bought</b> some cake <b>in case</b> they <b>came</b>.</p> <p>(NOT: <del>I'll buy some cake in case they will come.</del>)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>for + noun or -ing form</b></li> </ul>	<p>A pen is used <b>for writing</b>. He went out <b>for a walk</b>.</p>

Clauses of purpose follow the rule of the sequence of tense (see p. 91)

I'll leave early **so that** I **can** catch the train. He locked the door **in case** someone tried to get in.

Compare: **in case** – **if**

She'll buy some lemonade **if** they come. (She'll buy some lemonade after they come.)

She'll buy some lemonade **in case** they come. (She'll buy some lemonade before they come, because they might come.)



## 7 Underline the correct item.

- 1 He brought a sandwich **so that** / **in case** he got hungry.
- 2 I'll give you my phone number **in order that** / **in case** you need some information.
- 3 He speaks French **so that** / **in case** they can understand him.
- 4 She studied hard **so that** / **for** she could go to university.
- 5 They caught a taxi **to** / **so that** go to the station.
- 6 Shall we book a table **if** / **in case** the restaurant is busy?
- 7 My mother takes me to piano lessons **so that** / **in case** I can become a musician.
- 8 I'll take my gloves with me **so that** / **in case** my hands get cold.
- 9 Richard is saving money **to** / **so that** go on holiday.
- 10 I'll give you my email **in case** / **so that** you can write to me.

## 8 Underline the correct item.

## AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR

It was a cold and stormy night. Bobby had just come home after going to the cinema. He was so tired that he went up to his room **1) so that** / **to** sleep. The window was open, so he quickly shut it **2) so to** / **so that** the rain wouldn't get in. As soon as he got into bed, however, he heard a noise coming from his wardrobe. Bobby was terrified!

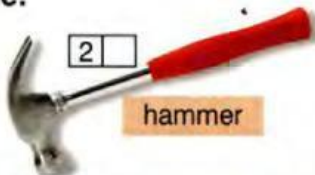
He immediately jumped up, and reached for his torch. Slowly, he walked towards his wardrobe **3) so as not to** / **not to** be heard. His imagination was running wild. "Could it be a monster?" he thought. He slowly opened the door and turned on his torch **4) for** / **in order to** see what it was.

Suddenly, his neighbour's cat, Fluffy, jumped on him. She had come in from the bedroom window **5) to** / **in case** get out of the rain.

## 9 Match each picture to a suitable phrase and, in pairs, ask and answer questions as in the example:

1 ☐

binoculars

2 ☐

hammer

3 ☐

scissors

4 ☐

eraser

- a boil water
- b roll out pastry
- c remove pencil marks
- d make calculations
- e cut paper
- f find your way

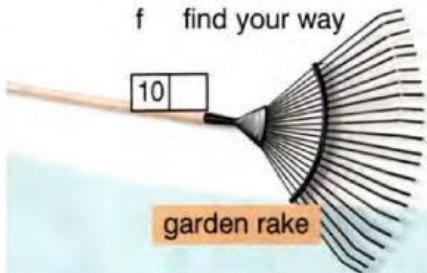
- g collect leaves
- h listen to your heart or breathing
- i hit nails into wood
- j look at far away objects

5 ☐

adding machine

6 ☐

kettle

10 ☐

garden rake

9 ☐

compass

8 ☐

rolling pin

7 ☐

stethoscope

1. A: What are binoculars used for?
- B: They're used for looking at far away objects.



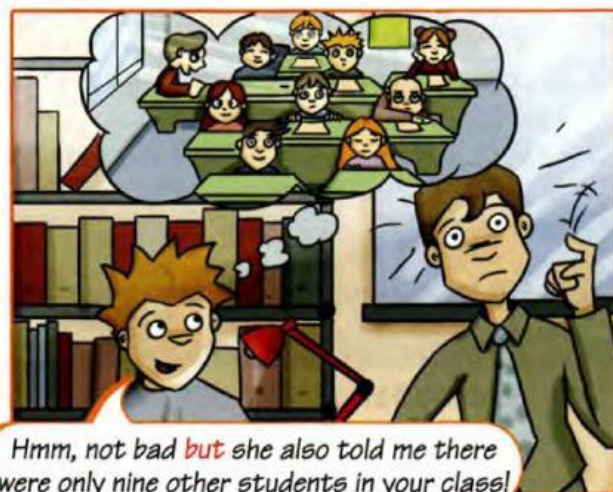


19 Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Dad, you seem to know everything **although** Grandma told me you weren't the best student.



I finished in the top ten of my class **in spite of** spending all my time playing basketball and football.



Hmm, not bad **but** she also told me there were only nine other students in your class!

### Clauses of Concession

Clauses of Concession express contrast and they are introduced with: **although, even though, though, despite, in spite of, despite the fact that, in spite of the fact that, while, but** or **whereas**.

- **Although / Even though + clause**  
Even though / Although he has lived in Spain for five years, he still can't speak Spanish.
- **Though + clause** is informal. We can use **though** at the beginning or the end of the sentence.  
Though she has been warned, she wants to take the risk.  
She's been warned. She wants to take the risk, **though**.
- **despite / in spite of + noun / -ing form**  
She came to work **despite** her cold.  
She came to work **in spite of** having a cold.
- **in spite of the fact / despite the fact that + clause**  
In spite of the fact / Despite the fact that she had a cold, she came to work.
- **while / whereas / but + clause**  
She did well in the test **while / whereas / but** Tom didn't.
- **However / Nevertheless + clause**  
The boy fell off his bike. **However**, he wasn't hurt.

10

Fill in: **even though / although, despite / in spite of, while**.

### Check your Horoscope

"Good news Cancerians! 1) Despite / In spite of the hard time you've been going through lately, things are set to improve. 2) ..... being busy recently, it's important that you don't ignore your friends and family. 3) ..... everyone seems happy, watch closely; someone needs your help.

Next week, things will become more relaxed. You should take it easy 4) ..... things are quiet. Make sure you catch up on sleep; you're going to need it! Invitations to all kinds of social events are on the way. 5) ..... you may not feel like it, accept them all! You'll meet lots of interesting people and this could bring major changes to your life."

XXX.





## 11 Underline the correct item.

- 1 **Although** / **Despite** the traffic, we made it to school on time.
- 2 **In spite of** / **Although** the fact that I didn't study, I passed the exam.
- 3 I can't stand classical music **whereas** / **in spite of** my mother loves it.
- 4 Tom loves playing football **while** / **despite** Paul prefers basketball.
- 5 **Although** / **Despite** Johnny eats fish, his brother won't touch it.
- 6 Billy is clever. **While** / **Nevertheless**, he doesn't work hard at school.

12 Fill in: *although, even though, whereas, though, but, despite or in spite of*.

- 1 A: I can't believe you paid so much for that concert ticket!  
B: ...*Even though*... it was expensive, it was definitely worth it.
- 2 A: The film was really great.  
B: It was a bit long, .....
- 3 A: What a simple card trick!  
B: ..... it may seem easy, I've been practising it for months.
- 4 A: How did you and your brother do in the exams?  
B: I did well ..... Billy didn't.
- 5 A: Did you finish your homework?  
B: Yes, ..... it took me more than two hours.
- 6 A: Did you get to the airport on time?  
B: Yes. .... the heavy traffic, I was able to catch my flight.
- 7 A: I didn't go out over the weekend  
..... the good weather.  
B: Why? Were you feeling sick?
- 8 A: I think we have the same camera.  
B: Not really. Yours takes film ..... mine is digital.
- 9 A: What do you think of extreme sports?  
B: They are exciting ..... they can be very dangerous.
- 10 A: Did you like the house you saw yesterday?  
B: To be honest, the house wasn't very nice. I liked the garden, .....

## 13 Look at the pictures and make sentences using the ideas from the lists.

## Pros

- be highly respected
- earn lots of money
- educate others
- make a lot of money
- travel all over the world
- meet different people
- get long summer holidays

## Cons

- not have a long career
- be demanding
- not well-paid
- work long hours
- work at home a lot
- not spend much time with friends and family
- not stay in one place for long

A



lawyer

B



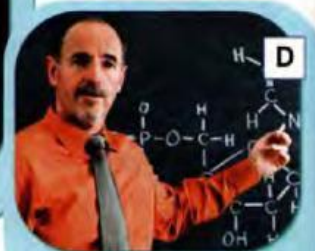
pilot

C



model

D



teacher

*Although lawyers are highly respected, their job is demanding.*