



## 13 Join the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 The secretary contacted me. She reminded me about the meeting. **(in order to)**  
*The secretary contacted me in order to remind me about the meeting.*
- 2 Harold studied hard. He didn't want to fail his History test. **(so as not to)**
- 3 He took an umbrella with him. He didn't want to get wet in the rain. **(avoid)**
- 4 She saved money. She intended to buy a car. **(with a view to)**
- 5 Jane gave Bob her phone number. Then Bob could ring her. **(so that)**
- 6 Let's buy some biscuits. We may have guests. **(in case)**
- 7 He took a taxi to the airport. He worried he would miss his flight. **(for fear that)**

## 14 Underline the correct word.

*study Tips!*

Exam time means study time! It's very important to get the most out of your time when you sit down with your books. Here's how: find a quiet place to study 1) so that / to you'll be able to concentrate, and switch off your mobile phone 2) so as not to / not to be disturbed while you are working. Many students make a 'to do' list before they study 3) with the aim / with a view of reminding themselves how much time they should spend on each topic. Another good idea is to give yourself a reward each time you achieve a goal 4) in order to / in case stay motivated. If you are studying with friends, agree that you will only talk about the subject you are studying 5) so as not to / not to waste time. Finally, remember to take regular breaks. You need a short break every 30 minutes or so 6) to prevent / to avoid getting too tired.



## 15 Match these household items to a phrase that describes what they are used for. Then, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

a cook food      b heat water      c measure time      d clear waste pipes      e sweep the floor



1  kettle



2  timer



3  pot



4  plunger



5  broom

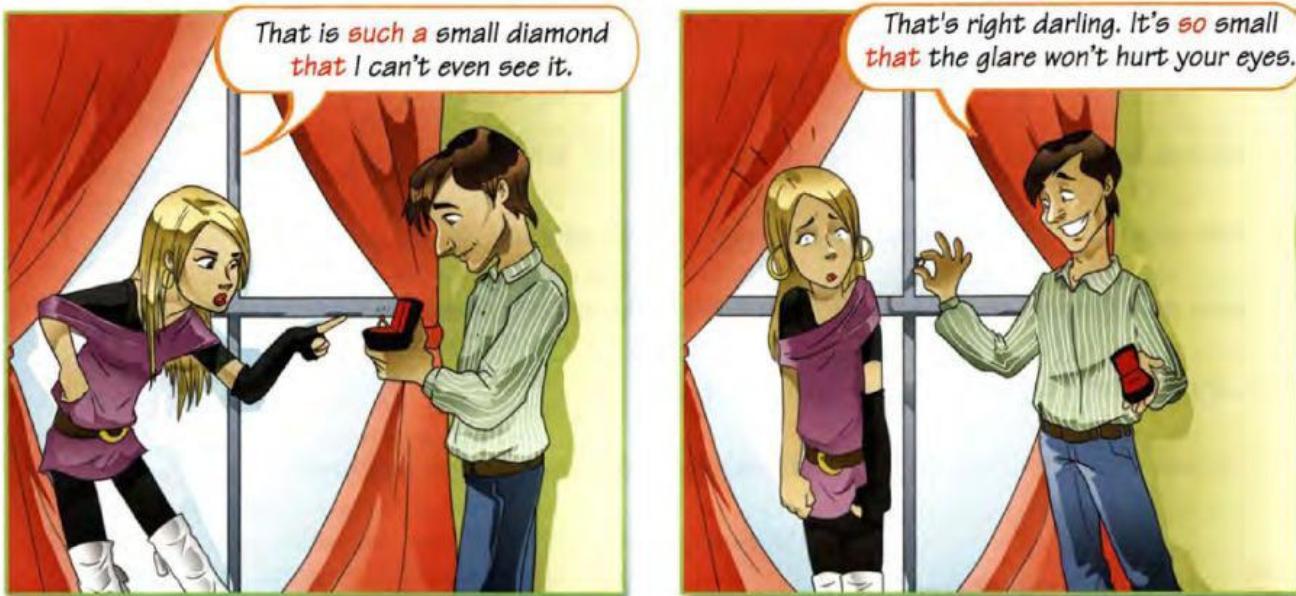
A: What's a kettle used for?  
B: It's used for heating water.

## 5

## Clauses / Linking words



16 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



### Clauses of Result

Clauses of result are used to express the result of something. They are introduced by the following words/expressions: **that** (after **such / so ...**), **(and) as a result**, **(and) as a consequence**, **consequently**, **so**, etc.

*There were so many people at the party that I didn't have time to talk to everyone.*

Main Clause

Clause of Result

- **such a(n) + (adjective) + singular countable noun**  
*It was such a bad flight (that) we'll never forget it.*  
**Such** is also used with **a lot of**. *There is such a lot of noise (that) I can't work.*
- **such + (adjective) + uncountable / plural noun**  
*It was such nice weather (that) we went to the park. (NOT: ~~such a nice weather~~)*  
*They were such cheap books (that) I bought them all.*  
**So** and **such** can be used without **that**. *He's so rude (that) nobody speaks to him.*
- **so + adjective / adverb**  
*I'm so hungry (that) I could eat a horse. He ran so fast (that) he won the race.*  
**So** is also used with **much, many, few or little**. *He's got so little patience with children (that) he can't be a teacher. She's got so many dresses (that) she can't decide which one to put on.*
- **so + adjective + a(n) + noun**  
*It was so nice a day that we went to the beach. (not usual)*
- **as a result / therefore / consequently + clause**  
*I had forgotten my passport and as a result / therefore I couldn't cross the border. He didn't work hard. **Consequently / Therefore** he lost his job. He didn't work hard. He **therefore/consequently** lost his job.*
- **Clauses of result follow the rule of the sequence of tenses. When the verb of the main clause is in a present or future form, the verb of the clause of result is also in a present form, and when the verb of the main clause is in a past form, the verb of the clause of result is also in a past form.**  
*It's such strong coffee that I can't drink it. She was so tired that she couldn't concentrate.*

16 Fill in: **so, such or such a**.

- 1 A: Why are you in ..... such a ..... hurry?  
B: Because I have to get to the shops before I go to work.
- 2 A: I have ..... much work to do! I feel really stressed.  
B: Don't worry. I can help you if you want.
- 3 A: It's ..... nice weather! Do you want to go for a walk?  
B: I'd love to. Let's go!
- 4 A: What did you think of the concert?  
B: I loved it. I've never seen ..... great live performance before.
- 5 A: I really love that mobile phone.  
B: So do I, but it's ..... expensive.

## Clauses of Reason

Clauses of reason are used to express the reason for something. They are introduced by the following words/expressions: **as, since** (= because), **because, for** (= because), **as long as** (= because), **the reason for, the reason (why), on the grounds that**. **Because** usually answers a **why-question**. "Why was he sad?" "Because he had failed his exams." **The clause of reason introduced by for never precedes the main clause. For always comes after a comma in written speech or a pause in oral speech.** *She didn't come on time because she was held up in traffic. She didn't come on time, for she was held up in traffic.*

- When the clause of reason precedes the main clause, we separate the two clauses with a comma. *Since she isn't at home, we'll go without her.*
- Reason can also be expressed with: **Because of / Due to + noun / -ing form.** *Because of/Due to the fog, all train departures were cancelled.*

**Due to the fact / Because of the fact + that-clause.** *Due to the fact / Because of the fact that there was fog, all train departures were cancelled.*

## 17 Underline the correct item.

- 1 For / Since the children are staying at their grandmother's, let's go out for the evening.
- 2 He was an hour late **because** / **due to** he missed the bus.
- 3 The road is closed **as a result** / **for** of an oil spillage.
- 4 **As** / **Since** long as you are here, why don't you stay for lunch?
- 5 **For** / **As** it's raining outside, let's take a taxi.
- 6 The hotel was fully booked. **Therefore**, / **On the grounds that** we stayed at a guest house.
- 7 I borrowed your pen **since** / **due to** you weren't using it.
- 8 For / **Since** I don't know the Becks very well, I've decided not to go to their party.
- 9 I will take a taxi **as** / **due to** I don't know the way.
- 10 **Because** / **Due to** the traffic, I arrived at the office late.
- 11 Tom didn't go to school today **because** / **for** he was ill.
- 12 The football match was cancelled **due to** / **as** the pitch was flooded.