

Because (conjunction) and because of (preposition) are

different

We stayed in because it was raining.

We stayed in because of the rain.

He was able to go to university because his uncle helped him /

because of his uncle's help.

Although (conjunction) and in spite of (preposition) are different.

We went out although it was raining.

We went out in spite of the rain.

I got the job although my English was bad / in spite of my bad

English.

4. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY : related nouns, verbs and adjectives The words in the boxes are all nouns. Make sure you know them. Use a dictionary if necessary. Then change the sentences.



> We drove slowly because it was snowing.

We drove slowly because of the snow.

> She went on working although she was ill.

She went on working in spite of her illness.

heat hunger illness rain snow unhappiness

- 4.1 Because I was unhappy, I didn't want to see anybody.Because of my <u>unhappiness</u>, I didn't want to see anybody.
- 4.2 Although she was hungry, she didn't eat anything. In spite of hunger, she didn't eat anything.
- 4.3 We had to drink a lot because it was hot. We had to drink a lot because of the heat.
- 4.4 We had to stop playing because it was raining. We had to stop playing because of the rain.

4.5 She kept all the windows open, although it was cold. She kept all the windows open in spite of the cold.

4.6 I couldn't go away last weekend because I was working. I couldn't go away last weekend because of the work.

- 4.7 Although he was interested in the lesson, he went to sleep. In spite of his interest in the lesson, he went to sleep.
- 4.8 I couldn't understand her because I was tired. I couldn't understand her because of my tiredness.
- 4.9 Although I was thirsty, I didn't drink anything.

In spite of thirst, I didn't drink anything.

END



and I speak Russian, English and Swahili.

We can use *and* to *join* sentences, shorter expression s or

SINCLEWORDS

Sylvia won the first game and Pete won the second. 'What's she interested in?' 'Scottish dancing and mountain climbing.' 'What shall we have for supper?' 'Fish and chips.'

In *lists*, we usually put and between the *last two things*, and *commas* (,) between the others. We need soap, bread, orange juice, tomatoes *and* sugar. She was beautiful, intelligent *and* kind. (NOT ... beautiful, intelligent, kind.)

1. Write the sentences using *and* and commas.

She speaks (French German Japanese Arabic).
She speaks French, German, Japanese and Arabic.

1.1 My company has offices in (London Tokyo New York Cairo). My company has offices in London, Tokyo, New York and Cairo.

1.2 I've invited (Paul Alexandra Eric Luke Janet).

I've invited Paul, Alexandra, Eric, Luke and Janet.

1.3 I'll be here on (*Tuesday Thursday Friday and Sunday*). I'll be here on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday.

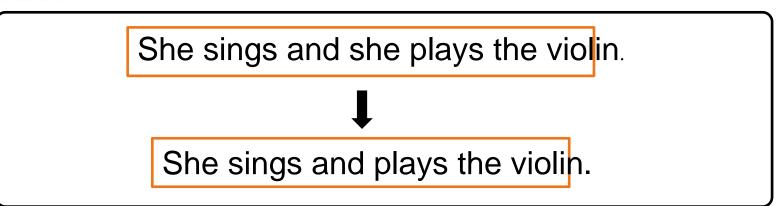
1.4 She's got (*five cats two dogs a horse a rabbit*). She's got five cats, two dogs, a horse and a rabbit.

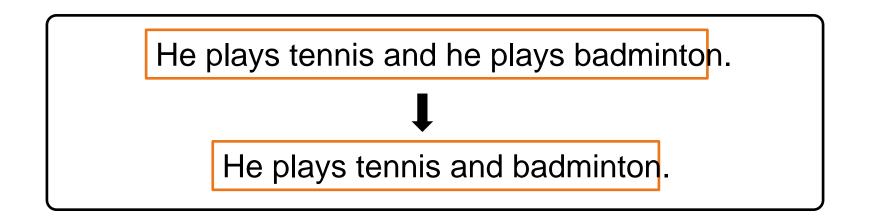
1.5 He plays (golf rugby hockey badminton). He plays golf, rugby, hockey and badminton.

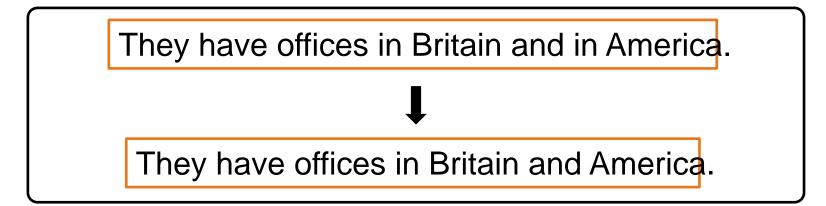
1.6 She (*addressed stamped posted*) the letter. She addressed, stamped and posted the letter.

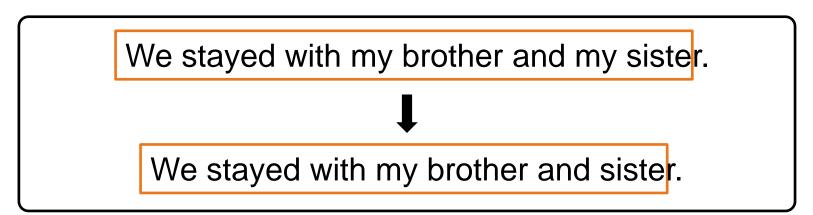
When we use and, we do not usually repeat unnece ssary

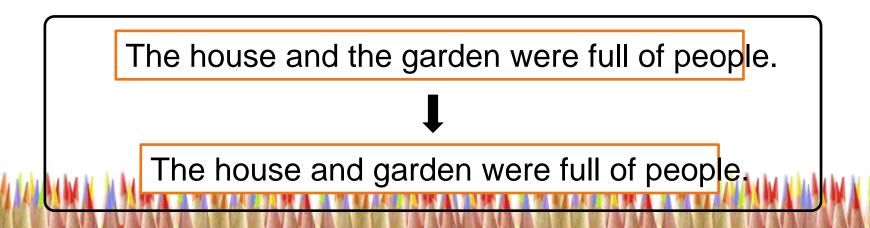
WORDE

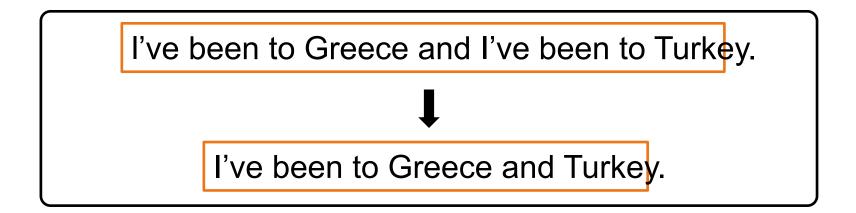


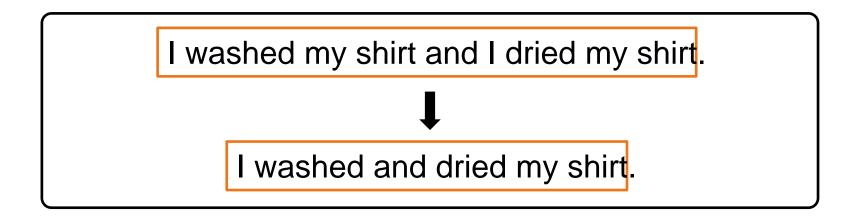




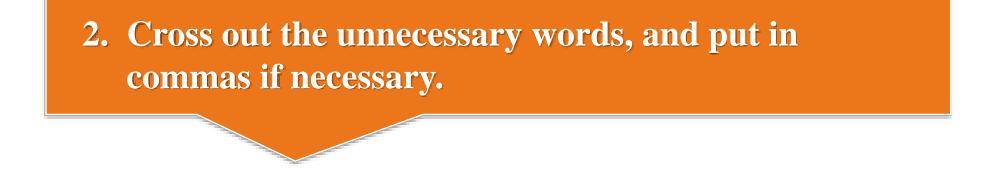












- I speak Russian. and I speak English and I speak Swahili
- 2.1 She has painted the kitchen and she has painted the living room and she has painted the dining room.

She has painted the kitchen, living room and dining room.

2.2 Bob was wearing a pink shirt and Bob was wearing blue jeans and Bob was wearing white trainers.

Bob was wearing a pink shirt, blue jeans and white trainers.

2.3 Can you give me a knife and can you give me a fork and can you give me a spoon, please?

Can you give me a knife, (a) fork and (a) spoon, please?

2.4 Many people speak English in India and many people speak English in Singapore and many people speak English in South Africa. <u>Many people speak English in India, Singapore and South Africa.</u>

2.5 I've written six letters and I've posted six letters this morning. I've written and posted six letters this morning.

END



1. Put these sentences together in two ways with *before* or *after*.

(1) I have tea. (2) I go to bed. (before)

I have tea before I got to bed. Before I go to bed, I have tea.

1.1 (1) We get back from holiday. (2) There's always a lot of work. (*after*)
There's always a lot of work after we get back from holiday.
After we get back from holiday, there's always a lot of work.

- 1.5 (1) I stopped playing football. (2) I started playing hockey. (*after*)
 I started playing hockey after I stopped playing hockey.

 After I stopped playing football, I started playing hockey.
- 1.6 (1) We moved to London. (2) We got married. (*before*)
 We moved to London before we got married.
 Before we got married, we moved to London.

3. Join the beginnings and ends.

1. Although I knew her well.	A. a problem at the airport. 3.
2. Although it was cold,	B. but he went out without a coat
3. Ann arrived late because of	C. he went out without a coat2
4. Ann only arrived at 11 o'clock because	D. her plane was late
5. It was very cold,	E. she never talked to me about her problems.
6. Because I was an old friend.	F. so he asked me to help him
7. We were old friends,	G. the bad pay and conditions9
8. She stayed in the company, although	H. she asked me to help her $\dots 6$
9. She went on working there in spite of	I. the pay and conditions were bad

2. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: wars Make sure you know the words in the box; then read the sentences and put in 1 and 2 to show what happened first.

ally	army	attack	battle	
declare war (on)	defeat	general	invade	

- 2.1 Before the Moronians declared war on Fantasia (...2...), the Moronian President went to Fantasia (...1...) for talks with General Zunk.

- 2.2 After the President returned from Fantasia (......), Moronia declared war on Fantasia (......).
- 2.3 The Fantasian army invaded Zedland (...2...) soon after Moronia declared war on Fantasia(...1...).
- 2.4 Before Moronia attacked Fantasia (...2...), the Moronians defeated Fantasia's ally Beeland (...1...).
- 2.5 Zunk flew to Ruritania (...2...) after Moronia defeated Fantasia at the battle of Quark (...1...).

5. Look at Bill and Ann's summer dates and complete the conversation.

BILL AND ANN'S SUMMER DATES

The children will get out of school at midday on July 8 th .	1
Bill's brother will be in England from July 12 th to July 14 th .	2
Bill and Ann's new car will be ready on July 17 th .	4
Eric will go back to work no July 20 th .	5
Ann's father will go into hospital on July 25 th .	3

- **BILL :** Let's go to Eric's from the 4th to the 30th.
- **ANN :** No, we can't leave until the 8th. The children, remember?
- Ann: That won't work, because we'll have to be here to be here (from the 12th to the 14th) while 2.<u>you brother is in England</u>.
- **BILL :** Then we'll go from the 15th to the 30th.
- ANN: No, we'll have to be back (before the 25th) before

3 my father goes into a hospital.

- BILL: OK. The 15th to the 24th it is.
- ANN: Well, in that case, let's wait (until the 17th) until
 - 4 the new car is ready.
- **BILL :** The 17th to the 24th. **Right.**
- ANN: But we can't stay with Eric (after the 20th) after
 - 5 he goes back to work.
- **BILL : Fine. The 17th to the 20th.**
- ANN: No, because ...

	cello	drum s	trombon e	guita r	pian o	saxopho ne	trumpe t	violin
Joanna	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×	×	×	×	×
Karl	×	×	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark	×	×
David	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark	×	×	×	×
Steve	×	×	×	×	×	×	\checkmark	\checkmark
Melani e	×	×	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	×	×	×
Sophie	×	×	×	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark	×
Karen	×	×	×	×	×	\checkmark	×	\checkmark
Charle s	×	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark	×	×	×

2. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY : musical instruments. Look at the table and make sure you know the names of the instruments. Then make sentences. Put the with the names of the instruments.

- ➢ (Steve, trumpet, violin) Steve plays both the trumpet and the violin.
- > (Joanna, David, trombone) Neither Joanna nor David plays the flute.
- 2.1 (Karl, trombone, saxophone) Karl plays both the trombone and the saxophone.
- 2.2 (Melanie, cello, drums) Melanie plays neither the cello and the drums.
- 2.3 (Steve, Karen, violin) Both Steve and Karen play the violin.

2.4 (Joanna, Charles, guitar) Neither Joanna nor Charles plays the guitar.
2.5 (Karen, piano, trumpet) Karen plays neither the piano nor the trumpet.
2.6 (Sophie, guitar, trumpet) Sophie plays both the guitar and the trumpet.
2.7 (Charles, Steve, saxophone) Neither Charles nor Steve plays the saxophone.
2.8 (Sophie, Steve, trumpet) Both Sophie and Steve play the trumpet.

END