

## Adverbs of place, indefinite frequency, and time

## A Adverbs of place

Adverbs of **place** usually go in end position, but we can put them in front position to show a contrast or expansion (see Unit 90). This order is found mainly in descriptive writing and reports. Compare:

- The money was eventually found **under the floorboards**. (= end) *and*
- The police searched the house and **under the floorboards** they found a body. (= front)

If we put an adverb of place in front position we have to put the subject *after* the verb **be**:

- Next to the bookshelf **was a fireplace**. (*not* Next to the bookshelf a fireplace was.)

We can also do this with intransitive verbs used to indicate position or movement to a position, including **hang, lie, live, sit, stand; come, fly, go, march, roll, run, swim, walk**:

- Beyond the houses **lay open fields**. (*rather than* ...open fields lay.)
- Through the town square **marched the band**. (*rather than* ...the band marched.)

However, we don't do this if one of these intransitive verbs is followed by an adverb of manner, with other intransitive verbs, or with transitive verbs:

- Above his head the sword **hung menacingly**. (*not* ...hung the sword menacingly.)
- Outside the church the choir **sang**. (*not* ...sang the choir.)
- In the garden John **built a play house** for the children. (*not* In the garden built John...)

## B Adverbs of indefinite frequency

Some adverbs of **indefinite frequency**, which say in an indefinite way how often something happens, usually go in mid position. These include **hardly ever, often, rarely, regularly, seldom**, and also **never** and **always** (but see C below):

- She **regularly** comes home after midnight.

Other adverbs of indefinite frequency, such as **normally, occasionally, sometimes, and usually**, can *also* go in front or end position:

- I **normally** (= mid) get up at six o'clock, but **sometimes** (= front) I have to be up by five.

## C

In formal, literary English, adverbs of indefinite frequency which have a negative meaning can go in front position. The subject must come *after* an auxiliary verb or a main verb **be** in sentences like this:

- **Never** had we encountered such an unreasonable official. (*not* Never we had encountered...)
- **Not once** was he at home when I phoned. (*not* Not once he was...)

Other adverbs like this include **hardly ever, rarely, seldom**, and also **at no time**.

If there is no auxiliary verb, we use **do**. Compare:

- He **never** admitted that his team played badly. *and*
- **At no time** did he admit that his team played badly. (*not* At no time he admitted...)

## D

## Adverbs of time

Adverbs of time, which indicate a definite point or period in time or a definite frequency, usually go in front or end position, but not in mid position:

- I went to Paris **yesterday**. *or* • **Yesterday** I went to Paris.
- We play tennis **twice a week**. *or* • **Twice a week** we play tennis.

However, the adverbs **daily, hourly, monthly, weekly** etc. only go in end position:

- The train leaves Penn station **hourly**. (*not* Hourly the train leaves...; *not* The train hourly leaves...)

## EXERCISES

91.1

Match the sentence beginnings and endings. Rewrite the ending with the adverb of place at the front and, if necessary, change the order of subject and verb. (A)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Everyone suddenly went quiet and...  | a ...the clear blue ocean lay in front of them.  |
| 2 The children slept most of the time on the journey there, but...                                     | b ...a statue of Queen Victoria stands in the middle.                                    |
| 3 While the arguments went on in the committee room,...  | c ... <del>Paul walked into the room</del> .   |
| 4 As they came over the top of the hill they could hear waves breaking, and...                         | d ...John sat patiently outside.   |
| 5 Fireworks were going off around the house, but...  | e ...the Dallas Symphony Orchestra will be performing pieces by Beethoven in Manchester. |
| 6 Her cheeks were badly bruised and...   | f ...Miriam slept soundly in the bedroom.  |
| 7 Around the square there are splendid buildings from the 19th century, and...                         | g ...they told stories on the way back home.   |
| 8 Tonight in Edinburgh the Swedish Radio Orchestra will be giving a concert of music by Mozart, and... | h ...a blood-stained bandage was around her head.  |

Example: 1 + (c) Everyone suddenly went quiet and into the room walked Paul.

91.2

Which of the positions indicated <sup>[1]</sup>, <sup>[2]</sup> or <sup>[3]</sup> can the adverb in brackets go in? (B & D)

- <sup>[1]</sup> He's <sup>[2]</sup> leaving <sup>[3]</sup>. (tomorrow) [1] & [3]
- <sup>[1]</sup> The flowers <sup>[2]</sup> grow a metre tall <sup>[3]</sup>. (sometimes)
- <sup>[1]</sup> We <sup>[2]</sup> try to get together <sup>[3]</sup>. (a couple of times a year)
- <sup>[1]</sup> The newspaper is <sup>[2]</sup> published <sup>[3]</sup>. (daily)
- <sup>[1]</sup> She had <sup>[2]</sup> wanted a sports car <sup>[3]</sup>. (always)
- <sup>[1]</sup> I <sup>[2]</sup> smoke cigars <sup>[3]</sup>. (occasionally)
- <sup>[1]</sup> He <sup>[2]</sup> visits his mother <sup>[3]</sup>. (every other day)
- <sup>[1]</sup> The competition winners are <sup>[2]</sup> announced <sup>[3]</sup>. (weekly)

91.3

Rewrite the underlined parts of these sentences with the adverb of indefinite frequency or adverb of time in front position. Where you need to, change the order of subject and verb, and make any other necessary changes. (C & D)

- Even though the number one seed played a pretty rough and violent first set, he broke the rules of the game at no time. ...at no time did he break the rules of the game.
- Although they were contacted at the end of July, the government didn't agree to a meeting until August 17th.
- Although I often eat out, I have rarely seen a restaurant so filled with smoke.
- Some people said that the house was haunted, and I often heard strange noises in the attic.
- She had travelled all over the world, but she had seldom experienced such sincere hospitality.
- I like to keep fit. I walk to work every day and I play tennis twice a week.

Degree adverbs: **very, too, extremely, quite, etc.****A**

Degree adverbs can be used before adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs to give information about the *extent* or *degree* of something. Compare:

- They're happy.                      *and*      • They're **extremely** happy.
- I hate travelling by plane.      *and*      • I **really** hate travelling by plane.
- He's always late.                      *and*      • He's **almost** always late.

Other degree adverbs include **completely, fairly, quite, rather, slightly, too, totally, very (much).**

**B****Very and too**

Before an adjective or another adverb we use **very** when we mean 'to a high degree', and **too** when we mean 'more than enough' or 'more than is wanted or needed'. Compare:

- The weather was **very** hot in Majorca. Perfect for swimming. (*not ...too hot...*)      *and*
- It's **too** hot to stay in this room – let's find somewhere cooler. (*not ...very hot...*)

However, in informal spoken English, particularly in negative sentences, we can sometimes use 'too' to mean roughly the same as 'very':

- I'm not **too/very** bothered about who wins.
- It's not **too/very** warm today, is it?

**C****Very and very much**

We don't use **very** before verbs, but we can use **very much** before some verbs to emphasise how we feel about things:

- I **very much** agree with the decision. (*not ...very agree...*)
- We (**very**) **much** enjoyed having you stay with us. (*not ...very enjoyed...*)

Verbs like this include **agree, doubt, fear, hope, like, want**; and also **admire, appreciate, enjoy, and regret**. We can use **very much** or **much** (but not **very**) before the last four verbs.

We can use **very** but not (**very**) **much** before participle adjectives (see Unit 85):

- She was **very** *disturbed* to hear the news. (*not* She was **very much** disturbed...)
- It's **very** *disappointing*. (*not* It's **very much** disappointing.)

However, we use (**very**) **much** but not **very** before a past participle which is part of a passive:

- The new by-pass *was* (**very**) **much** *needed*.

**D****Extremely, very, etc.; absolutely, completely, etc.**

We usually use **extremely, very, etc.** with *gradable adjectives* and **absolutely, completely, etc.** with *ungradable adjectives* (see Unit 83). Here are more adverbs like these and adjectives which commonly follow them:

+ gradable adjective	+ ungradable adjective
<b>extremely</b> ...effective, difficult, hard	<b>absolutely</b> ...clear, necessary, sure, true
<b>dreadfully</b> ...angry, disappointed, sorry	<b>simply</b> ...awful, enormous, terrible
<b>hugely</b> ...entertaining, enjoyable, successful	<b>utterly</b> ...exhausted, unbearable, unrecognisable

**E****Quite**

**Quite** has two meanings: to a particular degree, but not 'very' (= 'fairly'); and to a large degree, or 'very much' (= 'completely'). Compare:

- I was **quite** *satisfied* with the result. (= 'fairly') *and*
- No, you're **quite** *wrong*! (= 'completely')

When **quite** is used with ungradable adjectives it means 'completely':

- 'Ted isn't coming until tomorrow.' 'Are you **quite** *certain*?'

## EXERCISES

## 92.1

Write **very, too, or very/too** if either is possible. (B)

- Dan was ..... engrossed in his book even to look up.
- This has made many people ..... angry.
- The town looked ..... prosperous. Much more so than when I was last there.
- He found the opening ..... small for him to get through.
- You have to be a bit careful, but the snakes around here aren't ..... dangerous.
- He spoke ..... clearly, and I was able to hear every word.
- My mother's not ..... well at the moment, I'm afraid.

## 92.2

Write **very, very much, or (very) much** if both **much** and **very much** are possible. (C)

- She's not sleeping well because she's ..... worried about work.
- You could try phoning him, but I ..... doubt that he'll be at home.
- Her handling of the meeting was ..... admired by her colleagues.
- The team captain was ..... criticised for the quality of his leadership.
- Out of the shop walked three ..... satisfied customers.
- Although the patient ..... wants to leave hospital, we can't let her go yet.
- I ..... appreciate the opportunity to talk to you.
- Palmer had a ..... encouraging first set, but played poorly after that.
- He would ..... like to be able to control what every American sees on TV.
- Holidays in Italy have been ..... favoured by British politicians recently.
- We've ..... enjoyed having you stay with us.
- It was ..... tempting to go swimming, but I knew the water would be very cold.

## 92.3

Do you know which of these adverbs can come before each set of adjectives? The adverb you choose must be able to come before all three adjectives in the set. (D)

badly	enormously	perfectly	severely	<del>terribly</del>	virtually
1 <b>terribly</b> ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>boring</li> <li>important</li> <li>sorry</li> </ul>	3 .....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>acceptable</li> <li>adequate</li> <li>clear</li> </ul>	5 .....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>handicapped</li> <li>limited</li> <li>weakened</li> </ul>
2 .....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identical</li> <li>impossible</li> <li>unchanged</li> </ul>	4 .....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>damaged</li> <li>needed</li> <li>wrong</li> </ul>	6 .....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>popular</li> <li>influential</li> <li>powerful</li> </ul>

## 92.4

Nick is unhappy at work and this is what he said when he came home. Replace all the examples of **quite** with either **completely** (or an adverb with a similar meaning) or **fairly** (or an adverb with a similar meaning). (E)

"It's quite<sup>(1)</sup> unusual for me to get annoyed, but I was quite<sup>(2)</sup> appalled by my boss's attitude. He'd asked me to finish the report by next week. Well, even that would be quite<sup>(3)</sup> difficult. But then this morning he told me he wanted it by tomorrow. He knew that it was quite<sup>(4)</sup> impossible for me to finish it by then. But he's quite<sup>(5)</sup> determined to have it. It's not fair. He knows I'm quite<sup>(6)</sup> good at writing reports, but he also knows I'm quite<sup>(7)</sup> useless at working under pressure like that. My old boss was quite<sup>(8)</sup> different. He was quite<sup>(9)</sup> thoughtful and quite<sup>(10)</sup> brilliant at organising people. I think it's quite<sup>(11)</sup> likely I'll start looking for a job elsewhere."

# Comment adverbs; viewpoint adverbs; focus adverbs

## A

## Comment adverbs

Some comment adverbs...	examples
indicate how likely we think something is.	apparently, certainly, clearly, definitely, in theory, obviously, presumably, probably, undoubtedly
indicate our attitude to or opinion of what is said.	astonishingly, frankly, generally, honestly, to be honest, interestingly (enough), luckily, naturally, in my opinion, personally, sadly, seriously, surprisingly, unbelievably
show our judgement of someone's actions.	bravely, carelessly, foolishly, generously, kindly, rightly, stupidly, wisely, wrongly

Most common comment adverbs can occur at the front, middle or end of a sentence:

- Personally, I'd be surprised if Symons is guilty.
- He led me to a room that had **obviously** been built later than the rest of the house.
- The book was based on his experience in China, **apparently**.

There are other possible positions for each of the comment adverbs in this examples. To show that they apply to the whole sentence, we usually separate them from the rest of the sentence, particularly in front and end positions, by a comma in writing or by intonation in speech.

A number of phrases and clauses can be used in a similar way to comment adverbs to indicate our attitude to, or opinion of, what is said. For example:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ● To my disappointment, he didn't ask me why I was wearing a false nose. (Also To my surprise/astonishment, etc.) | ● Oddly enough, she didn't mention that she was moving house. (Also Curiously/Funnily/Strangely enough)                         |
| ● To be frank, I don't think she's the best person to do the job. (Also To be honest/truthful/fair, etc.)         | ● To put it simply (or Putting it simply), we need to spend less. (Also To put it (or Putting it) bluntly/briefly/mildly, etc.) |

## B

## Viewpoint adverbs

We use these adverbs to make it clear from what point of view we are speaking:

- Financially, the accident has been a disaster for the owners of the tunnel.
- The brothers may be alike physically, but they have very different personalities.

Other examples include biologically, chemically, environmentally, ideologically, logically, morally, outwardly, politically, technically, visually.

A number of phrases are used in a similar way: morally speaking, in political terms, from a technical point of view, as far as the environment is concerned, etc.

## C

## Focus adverbs: even, only and alone

Even and only usually go in mid position (see Unit 90), but if they refer to the subject they come before it. Compare:

- My mother has **only** brought some food. (= She hasn't brought anything else) *and*
- **Only** my mother has brought some food. (= my mother and nobody else) (*not* My mother only...)
- **Even** Sue can speak French. (= you might not expect her to) (*not* Sue even...) *and*
- Sue can **even** speak French. (= in addition to everything else she can do)

When we use **alone** to mean 'only', it comes *after* a noun:

- It isn't possible to become a great artist by hard work **alone**. (= other things are needed)

## EXERCISES

93.1

Choose a comment adverb to replace the underlined part of each sentence. (A)

apparently frankly generally in theory luckily naturally personally  
sadly typically unbelievably

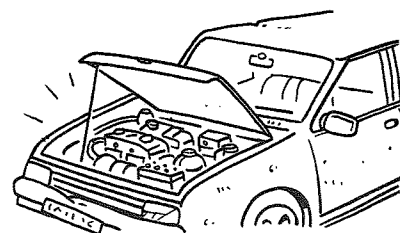
- 1 It is regrettable that we can't offer you a place on the course. **Sadly...**
- 2 As might be expected, I did what I could to make them feel at home.
- 3 I've heard, but I'm not sure it's true that this building is going to be pulled down.
- 4 It is extremely surprising, but I won first prize.
- 5 To say what I really think, I don't know what I'd have done without him.
- 6 In most circumstances, an overdose of this size is fatal.
- 7 In my opinion, I think television is to blame for the decline in reading standards among children.
- 8 It is fortunate that John didn't hurt himself when he fell off his motorbike.
- 9 On average, it takes three days for a letter to get to Australia.
- 10 It is supposed to be true that you can park anywhere, but in practice there are rarely any spaces left by 9 o'clock.

93.2

Choose an appropriate viewpoint adverb from (i) and a sentence ending from (ii). (B)

i economically globally  
~~mechanically~~ statistically  
traditionally

ii ...it has been produced in Scotland.  
...it has without doubt caused climatic warming.  
~~...it seemed to be in good condition.~~  
...it is highly unlikely.  
...it needs the support of its larger neighbours.



- 1 Although there was a lot of rust on the body of the car, **mechanically**, it **seemed to be in good condition**.
- 2 Although we don't notice the effects of industrial pollution at a local level, ...
- 3 Although whisky is now made in countries such as Japan and New Zealand, ...
- 4 Although the country has had political independence for over a century, ...
- 5 Although it is possible to contract malaria in England, ...

93.3

Put even, only or alone in the most appropriate place in each sentence. (C)

- 1 When he died, **even** his political enemies ..... agreed that he was a good man.
- 2 I didn't expect her to do anything, but when I came down ..... Ella had tidied up and ..... made tea.
- 3 30, 000 cases of measles were reported during ..... September .....
- 4 He asked for lots of volunteers, but ..... Alice ..... put up her hand.
- 5 ..... my brother ..... enjoyed the film, and he doesn't really like westerns.
- 6 It is often said that ..... money ..... can't bring you happiness.
- 7 ..... the machine could ..... analyse its chemical constituents – it couldn't say if the rock was valuable.
- 8 ..... the tickets ..... would be more than I could afford. I certainly couldn't pay the hotel bills, too.



# Adverbial clauses of time (1): verb tense; before and until; hardly, etc.

## A

Here are some general rules to help you decide what verb tense to use in an *adverbial clause* beginning with **after**, **as**, **as soon as**, **before**, **until**, **when**, or **while**.

- to talk about the present or past, use the same tense you would use in a main clause:
  - I normally look after the children **while** she **is practising**.
  - **When** she **heard** the results she **was** overjoyed.

- to talk about the future, use a present tense:
  - Wait here **until** you're ready to go.
  - I'll look after the children **while** you **are making** dinner.

- to talk about an action that is completed before another action described in the main clause, use either simple or perfect tenses:

- **As soon as** you see / have seen her, come and tell me.
- She wrote to me **after** she **spoke** / **had spoken** to Jim.

However, if we are talking about an action in the adverbial clause that takes place over a period of time, we generally prefer the present perfect:

- **After** I **have written** this book, I'm having a holiday. (*rather than* After I write...)
- You can go **when** you've typed these letters. (*rather than* ...when you type...)

If the two actions take place at the same time, use a simple tense, not a perfect tense:

- Turn the light out **as** you **leave**. (*not* ...as you have left.)
- **When** I **saw** Kim, I **asked** her over for dinner. (*not* When I had seen...)

## B

## Before and until

We use **before** if the action or event in the main clause has little or no duration and does not take place until the time represented in the adverbial clause:

- She **walked out** **before** I had a chance to explain.

We can often use either **until** or **before** when a situation described in the main clause lasts until a time indicated in the adverbial clause. In particular:

- to say how far away a future event is: ● It was three days **until/before** the letter arrived.
- if the main clause is negative: ● I **didn't think** I'd like skiing **until/before** I tried it.

Compare the use of **until** and **before** when the main clause is positive:

- He used to live with us **until/before** he moved down to London.

Here, **until** means 'up to the time'. **Before** means 'at some time before (but not necessarily right up to the time specified)'. If the adverbial clause also describes the *result* of an action in the main clause, we use **until**:

- He cleaned his shoes **until** they shone. ('shining' is the result of 'cleaning')

## C

## Hardly, no sooner, scarcely

When we say that one event happened immediately after another we can use sentences with **hardly**, **no sooner**, and **scarcely**:

- The concert **had hardly begun** before all the lights went out.
- I **had no sooner lit** the barbecue than it started to rain.

We often use a past perfect in the clause with **hardly**, **no sooner** or **scarcely** and a simple past in the second clause. After **hardly** and **scarcely** the second clause begins with **when** or **before**; after **no sooner** it begins with **than**. In a literary style, we often use the word order **hardly / no sooner / scarcely + verb + subject** at the beginning of the first clause (see Unit 120):

- **Scarcely had** Mrs James stepped into the classroom when the boys began fighting.

Adverbial time clauses (2) ⇒ UNIT 95 Inversion ⇒ UNIT 120

## EXERCISES

94.1 If necessary, correct these sentences. If they are already correct, put ✓. (B, C & D)

- 1 Before you will know it, your children will have grown up.
- 2 I was only just in time. As I had taken my seat, the concert started.
- 3 It's still two hours before I have to be back.
- 4 After I paint the outside of the house I'm going to decorate the kitchen.
- 5 He will be released from prison after he will have served 4 years.
- 6 She will be 25 when she completes her course.
- 7 When the two leaders had met, they shook hands.
- 8 They ordered coffee when they ate their main course.
- 9 You can watch television after you have cleaned your room.
- 10 I won't give up before I will have finished what I set out to do.

94.2 Here are some extracts from the biography of a mountain climber, Daniel Hurst. Write **before** or **until** in the spaces, or **before/until** if both are possible. (C)



- 1 He stayed in the tent ..... the fog cleared. Only then was he able to go on.
- 2 He didn't believe that climbing the south face would be possible ..... he spoke to local villagers who knew of a possible route.
- 3 By taking a shorter but steeper route, he reached base camp ..... his fellow climbers.
- 4 He climbed ..... he was exhausted and could go no further.
- 5 He had to wait five years ..... he had another opportunity to climb Everest.
- 6 Hurst waited with his companion ..... the rescuers came, and then helped them carry her back down the mountain.
- 7 Fortunately, he had left the summit ..... the storm started.

94.3 Complete the sentences in any appropriate way. (C)

- 1 Jim had hardly closed the door behind him when/before he realised he'd left his keys on the kitchen table.
- 2 Scarcely had ..... people were calling for it to be widened.
- 3 Hardly had ..... other scientists claimed that the methodology had been flawed.
- 4 I had no sooner ..... than my boss called me up to his office.
- 5 Donna had scarcely ..... the telephone started ringing.
- 6 No sooner ..... local residents began complaining about the noise.

# Adverbial clauses of time (2): as, when and while

## A

We can use **as**, **when** or **while** to mean 'during the time that...', to talk about something that is or was happening when something else took place:

- **As/When/While** Dave was eating, the doorbell rang. *or*
- The doorbell rang, **as/when/while** Dave was eating.

The word **whilst** can also be used in this way, but is today considered rather literary.

## B

We use **when** (*not as or while*):

- to talk about an event that takes place at the same time as some longer action or event (described in the main clause):

- They were playing in the garden **when** they heard a scream.
- Dave was eating **when** the doorbell rang. (compare A)

- to talk about one event happening immediately after another:

- **When** the lights went out, I lit some candles.
- I knew there had been an accident **when** the police arrived.

- to talk about periods of our lives or periods of time past:

- His mother called him Robbie **when** he was a baby.

- to mean 'every time':

- I still feel tired **when** I wake up in the morning.
- **When** I turn on the TV, smoke comes out the back.



## C

We use either **as** or **when** (*not while*):

- to talk about two short events that happen at the same moment, or if we want to emphasise that two events that in fact occur one after the other happen almost at exactly the same time, particularly if one causes the other:

- You'll see my house on the right **as/when** you cross the bridge.
- **As/When** the can is opened, the contents heat automatically.

- when we want to say that when one thing changes, another thing changes at the same time.

However, we prefer **as** to express this meaning:

- **As** the cheese matures, its flavour improves. (*rather than* When the cheese matures...)
- Her eyesight worsened **as** she grew older. (*rather than* ...when she grew older.)

## D

We prefer **while** or **as** (*rather than when*):

- to talk about two longer actions that go on at the same time:

- I went shopping **while/as** Linda cleaned the house.

We use **while** (*or when*) rather than **as** if 'as' could also mean 'because':

- **While** you were playing golf, I went to the cinema. ('As you were playing golf...' could mean 'Because you were playing golf...')

## E

Particularly in formal speech and writing, we can often leave out **subject + be** in clauses with **when** and **while** if the main and subordinate clause refer to the same subject:

- The President was on holiday in Spain **when told** the news. (= when he was told)
- **When in doubt** about taking the medicine, consult your doctor. (= when you are in doubt)
- Mr Thomas found the coins **while digging** in his back garden. (= while he was digging)
- **While on the boat**, always wear a lifejacket. (= while you are on the boat)

## EXERCISES

## 95.1

Choose **as**, **when** or **while**, whichever is correct or more likely, to complete the sentences. If there is more than one possible answer, write them all. (A, B, C & D)

- ..... he was twelve, he moved with his parents to Perth.
- Tom started to cry ..... Jenny left the room.
- ..... they were waiting for the taxi, Rod offered to give them a lift.
- I cut myself ..... I was shaving.
- Leave the keys at the front desk ..... you leave.
- ..... the bathroom window broke I was having a shower.
- Do you remember ..... we went sailing in Sweden with Carol?
- Trish was on a skiing holiday in France ..... she broke her leg.
- It's hard to imagine life in the days ..... there were no antibiotics or anaesthetic.
- ..... I tried to wake him, it became obvious that he was seriously ill.
- Sarah was still angry ..... she hung up the phone.
- Richard hurt his back ..... he was running for a bus.
- She was walking along the street ..... she tripped over.
- I was quite good at maths ..... I was at school.
- I can't remember ..... we last saw Alison.
- I get a pain in my left knee ..... I walk up the stairs.
- ..... I start the car in the morning, the engine makes a terrible grating noise.
- ..... you gradually get better at the job, you'll find that it becomes easier.

## 95.2

Complete these sentences with the more likely one of **when** or **while** and an appropriate phrase. Don't use 'as' in this exercise. (C & D)

Sam sat down. he recognised me. ~~the scenery was being changed.~~  
Judith stepped through the door. the results were being distributed.

- There was a long interval **while** the scenery was being changed.
- The chair broke...
- Everyone shouted 'Happy Birthday'...
- The students waited patiently...
- He shook me by the hand...



## 95.3

Match the sentence halves and, if possible, reduce the **when/while** clause as in 1. (E)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 The jury had no choice but to return a verdict of guilty...       | a ...when it is used as directed.                                  |
| 2 Parents become good at holding a conversation...                  | b ...while they are also keeping a watchful eye on their children. |
| 3 It is essential to take anti-malarial tablets...                  | c ...while she was under the influence of alcohol.                 |
| 4 My parents were watching television downstairs...                 | d ... <del>when they were presented with all the evidence.</del>   |
| 5 The manufacturers claim that the insecticide is perfectly safe... | e ...while I was reading in my bedroom.                            |
| 6 She was found guilty of driving...                                | f ...when you are visiting certain countries in Africa.            |

Example: 1+ (d) The jury had no choice but to return a verdict of guilty ~~when they were presented with all the evidence.~~

# Giving reasons: as, because, because of, etc.; for and with

## A

## As, because, seeing that/as, since

We can begin a clause with these words to give a *reason* for a particular situation:

- *As it was getting late*, I decided I should go home.
- We must be near the beach, *because I can hear the waves*.
- *Since he was going to be living in Sweden for some time*, he thought he should read something about the country.
- We could go and visit Sue, *seeing that we have to drive past her house anyway*.

Notice that:

- It is also common and acceptable for **because** to begin a sentence, as in:
  - *Because everything looked different*, I had no idea where to go.
- To give reasons in spoken English, we most often use **because** (often spoken as 'cos'). So is also commonly used to express the same meaning. Compare:
  - *Because my mother's arrived*, I won't be able to meet you on Thursday after all.
  - *My mother's arrived*, so I won't be able to meet you on Thursday after all.
- With this meaning, **since** is rather formal:
  - I didn't go out *because* I was feeling awful. ('since' is unlikely in an informal context)
- *Seeing that* is used in informal English. Some people also use *seeing as* in informal speech:
  - He just had to apologise, *seeing that/as* he knew he'd made a mistake.

## B

## For, in that, inasmuch as

We also give reasons with these phrases in formal or literary written English:

- 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*.

## C

## Because of, due to, owing to

These prepositions can also be used to give a reason for something. **Because of** is used before a noun or noun phrase:

- We won't be able to come *because of the weather*.
- The Prime Minister returned home *because of growing unrest in the country*.

Compare:

- We were delayed *because* there was an accident. (*not ...because of there was...*) *and*
- We were delayed *because of* an accident. (*not ...because an accident.*)

**Due to** and **owing to** also mean 'because of':

- She was unable to run *owing to/due to* a leg injury. (= because of a leg injury.)
- We have less money to spend *owing to/due to* budget cuts. (= because of budget cuts.)

Most people avoid using **owing to** after the verb **be**:

- The company's success *is* largely *due to* the new director. (*not ...owing to...*)

## D

## For and with

We can use **for** and **with** to introduce reasons. **For** has a similar meaning to 'because of':

- She was looking all the better *for* (= because of) her stay in hospital.

With this meaning, **for** is common in most styles of English. (Compare B above.) **With** has a similar meaning to 'because there is/are':

- *With* so many people ill (= because so many people are ill), I've decided to cancel the meeting.

Notice we can use **with**, but not **for**, at the beginning of a sentence to introduce a reason.

As: time ⇒ UNIT 95    For: purpose ⇒ UNIT 97    With + ing ⇒ UNIT 102    For: how long ⇒ UNIT 108  
With (a screwdriver) ⇒ UNIT 110

## EXERCISES

96.1 Complete the sentence frames with an item from (i) and an item from (ii) in an appropriate order, as in 1. (A)

- |   |  |    |   |
|---|--|----|---|
| i | 1 she couldn't decide which to choose<br>2 she walked carefully<br>3 he is now 17 years old<br>4 I had no idea how it worked<br>5 they were going to have a party<br>6 they had to buy the machine abroad<br>7 they had never met before | ii | a he can learn to drive<br>b 'Hello, again,' was an odd thing to say<br>c the prices at home were sky high<br>d the streets were covered in ice<br>e <del>all the cakes looked good</del><br>f they had been married for ten years<br>g I had to ask for help |
|---|--|----|---|

- 1 + (e) Since all the cakes looked good she couldn't decide which to choose.  
2 ..... She walked carefully because...  
3 ..... As .....  
4 ..... ..as...  
5 ..... Because .....  
6 ..... ..since...  
7 ..... ..seeing that...

96.2 Complete these sentences using **due to** or **owing to** + one of these phrases. If both **due to** and **owing to** are possible, write them both. (C)

an ankle injury    a mechanical failure    ~~natural causes~~  
the dry weather    the postal strike

- 1 Her death was *due to* *natural causes*.
- 2 The crash was most likely...
- 3 We didn't receive your letter...
- 4 The high price of vegetables is...
- 5 He was unable to compete in the match...

Now complete these sentences using **because** or **because of** + one of these phrases. (C)

the strong wind    my computer isn't working    flooding on the road  
I have other commitments    her illness

- 6 I can't meet you tomorrow...
- 7 The boat couldn't put to sea...
- 8 She couldn't complete the work...
- 9 We couldn't get to his house...
- 10 I can't print out the letter...

96.3 Rewrite the sentences using **for** or **with** instead of **because** (of). (D)

- 1 Because the meeting's at 2.00, I won't be able to see you. *With the meeting (being) at 2.00, I won't have time to see you.*
- 2 She couldn't hear John talking because of all the noise.
- 3 Because prices were falling, they couldn't sell their house.
- 4 When we got to the top of the hill we couldn't see anything because of the mist.
- 5 Because of the snow, I might not be able to get to the airport.
- 6 I've been left to do all the work, because Ron and Bill are on holiday.



# Purposes and results: in order to, so as to, etc.

## A

## In order / so as + to-infinitive

To talk about the PURPOSE of something we can use **in order / so as + to-infinitive**:

- He took the course **in order to** get a better job.
- Trees are being planted by the roadside **so as to** reduce traffic noise.

In spoken English in particular it is much more common simply to use a **to-infinitive** without 'in order' or 'so as' to express the same meaning:

- He took the course **to** get a better job.

To make a negative sentence with **in order / so as + to-infinitive**, we put *not* before the **to-infinitive**:

- He kept the speech vague **in order not to** commit himself to one side or the other.
- The land was bought quickly **so as not to** delay the building work.

You can't use a negative if you use only a **to-infinitive**:

- I carried the knife carefully **in order / so as not to** cut myself. (*not ...carefully not to cut...*)

However, compare negative sentences with **in order / so as / to-infinitive + but**:

- I came to see you **not (in order / so as) to** complain, *but (in order / so as) to apologise.*

## B

## In order that and so that

We also use **in order that** and **so that** to talk about PURPOSE. Compare:

- She stayed at work late **in order / so as to** complete the report. *and*
- She stayed at work late **in order that / so that** she could complete the report.

**So that** is more common than **in order that**, and is used in less formal situations.

Study these examples. Notice in particular the verbs and tenses:

- Advice *is given* **in order that / so that** students *can* choose the best courses.
- *Did you give* up your job **in order that / so that** you *could* take care of your mother?
- She *hid* the present **in order that / so that** the children *wouldn't* find it.

## C

## For

Study these examples with **for** or **to-infinitive** used to talk about PURPOSE:

to talk about the purpose of an action: <b>for + noun or to-infinitive</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm saving <b>for</b> a new car.</li> <li>• I'm saving <b>to</b> buy a new car.</li> </ul>
to talk about the purpose of a thing, or to define it: <b>for + -ing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is good <b>for</b> getting rid of headaches.</li> <li>• A mouse is a device used <b>for</b> moving the cursor around a computer screen.</li> </ul>
to talk about the use a person makes of something: <b>to-infinitive</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She used a heavy book <b>to</b> keep the door open.</li> </ul>

## D

## So...that

We use **so...that** to link a CAUSE with a RESULT. In speech, 'that' is often left out:

- The train was **so slow (that)** I was almost two hours late.
- It all happened **so quickly (that)** I never got a good look at his face.

For special emphasis, particularly in formal English, we can put **So ... that** at the beginning of a sentence and put the verb before the object (see also Unit 120):

- **So slow was the train that** I was almost two hours late.
- **So quickly did it all happen that** I never got a good look at his face.

We can sometimes use **so...as + to-infinitive** instead of **so...that**:

- It was **so unusual as to** seem almost a joke. (= ...so unusual that it seemed almost...)

## EXERCISES

97.1 Match the sentences in the most appropriate way and then write two sentences as one using **in order + to-infinitive** or **so as + to-infinitive**. (A)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Trees were planted along the street.          | a I didn't want to embarrass him.                   |
| 2 We crept up the stairs.                       | b She didn't want to have to say goodbye.           |
| 3 I swept the broken glass off the path.        | c <del>This was done to</del> reduce traffic noise. |
| 4 We wrote Katie's name on the calendar.        | d I wanted to prevent an accident.                  |
| 5 I didn't say anything about Colin's red nose. | e We didn't want to wake Suzanne.                   |
| 6 He bought a truck.                            | f He did this to carry out his business.            |
| 7 She left the party quietly.                   | g We didn't want to forget her birthday.            |

Example: 1 + c Trees were planted along the street in order to reduce traffic noise. (or ...so as to reduce...)

97.2 Look again at the sentences you wrote in 97.1. Is it also possible to use only a **to-infinitive**, without **in order** or **so as**? Put ✓ or ✗. (A)

Example: 1 Trees were planted along the street ~~in order to~~ reduce traffic noise. ✓

97.3 Choose one of these items to complete these sentences. Decide which of the underlined parts of the item is correct. If both are possible, write them both. (B)

he is / will be ready to take over the job      it is / was always in the sun  
he can/could film his holiday      we can/could hear the door bell  
he can/could contact me

- 1 I gave Sam my address so that he could contact me.
- 2 Les has bought a video camera so that...
- 3 We've planted the bush in the middle of the garden so that...
- 4 We had to turn down the television so that...
- 5 He is going to have a period of training so that...

97.4 Write two sentences as one. Begin the sentences with **So...** (D)

- 1 The ice was thick. There was no danger of the skaters falling through. So thick was the ice that there was no danger of the skaters falling through.
- 2 She looked ill. Her parents immediately took her to the doctor.
- 3 The bath was relaxing. He went to sleep.
- 4 They were surprised. They could hardly speak.
- 5 He sounded sorry. I just had to forgive him.

97.5 Correct any mistakes in these sentences. (A-D)

- 1 I put a mat under the hot cup for stopping it damaging the table.
- 2 So worried Tom was when Peter didn't arrive, that he called the local hospital.
- 3 So precisely the victim described the attacker, that the police knew immediately who it was.
- 4 He took the job in order not to earn more money, but to live closer to his sister.
- 5 Don sang so badly that I had to look away not so as to laugh at him.
- 6 The new paint is excellent to cover walls with cracks in.



# Contrasts: **although** and **though**; **even though/if**; **in spite of** and **despite**

## A

## Although and though

We use **although** or **though** when we want to say that there is an unexpected contrast between what happened in the *main clause* and what happened in the *adverbial clause*:

- **Although/Though** Reid failed to score himself, he helped Jones score two goals. (*or* Reid failed to score himself, **but** he helped Jones score two goals.)
- She bought a car, **although/though** she was still too young to learn to drive. (*or* She was still too young to learn to drive, **but** she bought a car.)

We can usually use either **although** or **though**, but **though** is often less formal. **Though**, but not **although**, can also be used as an adverb to say that the information in a clause contrasts with information in a previous sentence (see also Unit 103):

- I eat most dairy products. I'm not keen on yoghurt, **though**. (*not ...although.*)
- 'That cheese smells awful!' 'It tastes good, **though**, doesn't it?' (*not ...although...*)

We can give special emphasis to an adjective or adverb by putting it before **though** or **as**, especially when followed by a linking verb such as **be**, **appear**, **become**, **look**, **seem**, **sound**, **prove**, etc. Notice that in this pattern you can't use **although**. Compare:

- **Although/Though** the night air was hot, they slept soundly. *and*
- **Hot though** (*or as*) **the night air was**, they slept soundly. (*not* Hot *although* the night air...)
- **Although/Though** it may seem extraordinary, London had less rain than Rome. *and*
- **Extraordinary though** (*or as*) **it may seem**, London had less rain than Rome. (*not* Extraordinary *although* it may seem...)

**Much as** is used in a similar way before a clause, particularly to talk about how we feel about someone or something:

- **Much as** I enjoyed the holiday, I was glad to be home. (= *Although* I enjoyed...)

## B

## Even though and even if

We can use **even though** (*but not* 'even although') to mean 'despite the fact that' (see also Unit 103) and **even if** to mean 'whether or not'. Compare:

• <b>Even though</b> Tom doesn't speak Spanish, I think he should still visit Madrid.	= Despite the fact that he doesn't speak Spanish	i.e. The speaker knows that Tom doesn't speak Spanish
• <b>Even if</b> Tom doesn't speak Spanish, I think he should still visit Madrid.	= Whether or not he speaks Spanish	i.e. The speaker doesn't know definitely whether Tom speaks Spanish or not

## C

## In spite of and despite

We can use **in spite of** + *-ing* with a similar meaning to 'although':

- **In spite of playing** with ten men, we won easily. (= *Although* we played with ten men...)
- **In spite of being** full of water, the boat sailed on. (= *Although* the boat was full...)

**In spite of** can also be followed by a noun:

- **In spite of their poverty**, the children seemed happy. (= *Although* they were poor...)

Notice that **despite** is often used instead of **in spite of**, particularly in written English:

- **Despite falling / In spite of falling** midway through the race, she won.

**Despite** and **in spite of** are never followed by a clause with a finite verb. So, for example, you can't say 'Despite / In spite of she fell midway through the race...'. However, you can use a clause with a finite verb after **the fact that**:

- **Despite / In spite of the fact that** she fell midway through the race, she won.

**Even though** and **even so** ⇒ UNIT 103

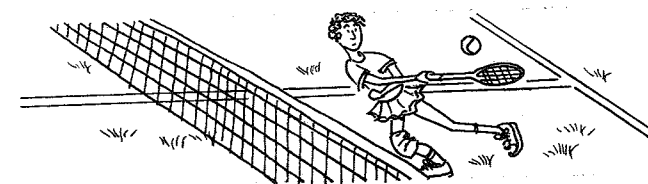
## EXERCISES

98.1

Match the sentence halves and give special emphasis to the adjective by moving it to the front of the sentence, as in 1. Use either **though** or **as**. (A)

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 the injury was serious     | a she always buys me a birthday present.                |
| 2 the results seem unlikely  | b there is still room for improvement.                  |
| 3 she was tired              | c <del>it didn't keep her out of the game.</del>        |
| 4 she is poor                | d they are nevertheless correct.                        |
| 5 the invention is ingenious | e Sandra walked home.                                   |
| 6 the building was huge      | f nobody will ever buy it.                              |
| 7 they were outnumbered      | g they put up a good performance.                       |
| 8 the food is excellent      | h it wasn't sufficiently vast to hold the city library. |

Example: 1 + (c) Serious *though/as* the injury was, *it didn't keep her out of the game.*



98.2

Underline the correct phrase. (B)

- This shirt is still dirty *even though / even if* I've washed it twice.
- Even though / Even if* he loses the election, the president will still control foreign policy.
- They drank from the stream *even though / even if* they knew it was polluted.
- I'll continue to sing my songs *even if / even though* I never sell another record.
- We will go ahead with the project *even though / even if* our partners pull out.
- I enjoy going to discos *even if / even though* I don't like dancing.
- After Barlow was arrested, his wife and daughters were questioned by the police *even though / even if* they knew nothing about his business affairs.
- Even if / Even though* the building was in perfect condition, it would still be impossible to use it for modern offices.

98.3

Rewrite the sentences using **In spite of** + *ing*. (C)

- Although she is an accountant, she never seems to have any money. *In spite of being an accountant, she never seems to have any money.*
- Although he lost a lot of blood, he is in a stable condition.
- Although she had a bad cough, she was able to sing in the choir.

Now rewrite these sentences using **In spite of** his/her + *noun*.

- Although she was successful, she felt dissatisfied.
- Although Patrick was ill, he still came to the meeting.
- Although he promised that he wouldn't be late, he didn't arrive until 9 o'clock.

98.4

Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Write about what you missed or what was disappointing when you went on a holiday or trip abroad. (A, B, & C)

- Much as I liked the snow, it was good to get back to some warm weather.
- ...though it was, ...
- Even though..., ...
- Despite..., I...



## Conditional sentences (1): verb tenses

## A

Some conditional clauses beginning with *if* suggest that a situation is *real* – that is, the situation is or was true, or may have been or may become true:

- If anyone phones, tell them I'll be back at 11.00.
- If you really want to learn Italian, you need to spend some time in Italy.

Others suggest that a situation is *unreal* – that is, the situation is imaginary or untrue:

- What would you do if you won the lottery?
- If you had started out earlier, you wouldn't have been so late.

Compare:

- If I go to Berlin, I'll travel by train. (= *real* conditional) *and*
- If I went to Berlin, I'd travel by train. (= *unreal* conditional)

In the first, the speaker is thinking of going to Berlin (it is a real future possibility), but in the second, the speaker is not thinking of doing so. The second might be giving someone advice.

## B

## Real conditionals

In *real* conditionals we use tenses as in other kinds of sentences: we use present tenses to talk about the present or unchanging relationships, and past tenses to talk about the past:

- If you leave now, you'll be home in two hours.
- If water is frozen, it expands.
- If I made the wrong decision then I apologise.

However, when we talk about the future, we use a present tense, not *will* (see Unit 100):

- I'll give you a lift if it rains. (*not* ...if it will rain...)

## C

## Unreal conditionals

In *unreal* conditionals, to talk about *present* or *future* situations, we use a past tense (either simple or continuous) in the *if*-clause and *would* + bare infinitive in the main clause:

- If my grandfather was/were still alive, he would be a hundred today.
- If you were driving from London to Glasgow, which way would you go?
- I'd (=would) offer to give you a lift if I had my car here.

Notice that we sometimes use *if...were* instead of *if...was* (see Unit 100).

When we talk about something that might have happened in the *past*, but didn't, then we use *if* + past perfect and *would have* + past participle in the main clause:

- If I had known how difficult the job was, I wouldn't have taken it.
- If she hadn't been ill, she would have gone to the concert.

In *unreal* conditionals, we can also use *could/might/should* (have) instead of *would* (have):

- If I lived out of town, I could take up gardening.
- They might have found a better hotel if they had driven a few more kilometres.

In some *unreal* conditionals we use mixed tenses. That is, a past tense in the *if*-clause and *would have* + past participle in the main clause, or a past perfect in the *if*-clause and *would* + bare infinitive in the main clause:

- If Bob wasn't so lazy, he would have passed the exam easily.
- If the doctor had been called earlier, she would still be alive today.

## D

Notice that in *unreal* conditional sentences:

- we don't use the past simple or past perfect in the main clause:
  - If we were serious about pollution, we would spend more money on research. (*not* ...we spent... or ...we had spent...).
- we don't use *would* in an *if*-clause (but see Unit 100):
  - If I had a more reliable car, I'd drive to Spain rather than fly. (*not* If I would have...)

Conditionals (2) ⇒ UNIT 100 If...not and whether ⇒ UNIT 101

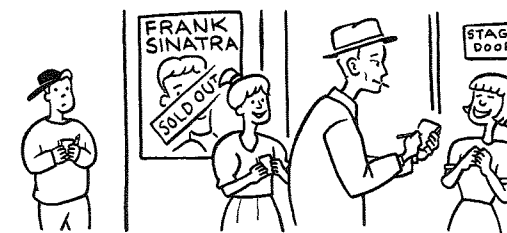
## EXERCISES

## 99.1 Are these real or unreal conditional sentences? (A)

- 1 If we had travelled together we would have saved money. *Unreal*
- 2 If you're scared of spiders, don't go into the garden.
- 3 Where would you choose if you could live anywhere in the world?
- 4 If he recognised me, he certainly didn't show any sign of it.
- 5 She'll be furious if she finds out the truth.
- 6 You would know the answer if you had read the book.
- 7 You'll have to take a taxi home if you want to leave now.
- 8 If you had taken that job in Norway, you'd have been able to learn to ski.

99.2 Write sentences with similar meanings beginning *If...*. All the sentences you write will be *unreal* conditionals. (C)

- 1 I don't know enough about the machine, so I can't mend it myself.  
If I knew enough about the machine I would mend it myself.
- 2 He didn't prepare for the interview, so he didn't get the job.
- 3 Not enough money is spent on cancer research, so a prevention has not been found.
- 4 Andrew wanted to ask Frank Sinatra for his autograph, but he wasn't brave enough.



Now write sentences including ..., so... or ..., but... with similar meanings to these *unreal* conditional sentences.

- 5 If you'd listened to me, we wouldn't have gone the wrong way.  
You didn't listen to me, so...
- 6 If they hadn't found him in time, they wouldn't have been able to save his life.
- 7 If there were any truth in her allegations, I would resign.
- 8 If I hadn't been so busy I would have written to you earlier.

## 99.3 If necessary, correct these sentences. (B–D)

- 1 If Jack had been honest, he would return the money.
- 2 The video pauses if you press this button.
- 3 If she would have really wanted to see me, she would have come earlier.
- 4 If he doesn't break the window then who is responsible?
- 5 If Claire will continue to work hard, she should pass the exams easily.
- 6 Steve would have been attacked if I hadn't come along.
- 7 I'd be able to visit Jim first thing in the morning if I stay in Manchester overnight.
- 8 Speak to Jane if you want to book a room.
- 9 If you know what it was going to be like, why did you come?
- 10 You'd be surprised if I told you how much this cost.
- 11 If I had suddenly announced that the holiday was cancelled, the children had objected.
- 12 We might soon be making a profit if all will go according to plan.

## Conditional sentences (2)

## A

In unreal conditionals we use **if...were + to-infinitive** to talk about imaginary future situations:

- If the technology **were to become** available, we would be able to expand the business.
- If he **were to have** a chance of success, he would need to move to London.

However, notice that we can't use this pattern with many verbs that describe a state, including **know, like, remember, understand**:

- If I **knew** they were honest, I'd gladly lend them the money. (*not* If I were to know...)

We sometimes use this pattern to make a suggestion sound more polite:

- If you **were to move** over, we could all sit on the sofa.

## B

If the first verb in a conditional **if**-clause is **should, were, or had** (see Unit 99) we can leave out **if** and put the verb at the start of the clause. We do this particularly in formal or literary English (see also Unit 119):

- **Should** any of this cost you anything, send me the bill. (= If any of this should cost...)
- It would be embarrassing, **were** she to find out the truth. (= ...if she were to find out...)
- **Had** they not rushed Dan to hospital, he would have died. (= If they hadn't rushed Dan...)

## C

We use **if it was/were not for + noun** to say that one situation is dependent on *another situation* or on *a person*. When we talk about the past we use **If it had not been for + noun**:

- If it **wasn't/weren't for Vivian**, the conference wouldn't be going ahead.
- If it **hadn't been for my parents**, I would never have gone to university.

In formal and literary language we can also use **Were it not for...** and **Had it not been for...**:

- **Were it not for Vivian...**
- **Had it not been for my parents...**

We often use **but for + noun** with a similar meaning:

- **But for Jim's support**, I wouldn't have got the job. (= If it hadn't been for Jim...)

## D

We don't usually use **if...will** in conditional sentences (see Unit 99). However, we can use **if...will** when we talk about a *result* of something in the main clause. Compare:

- Open a window **if it will help** you to sleep. or ...if it **helps** you to sleep.  
(‘Helping you to sleep’ is the result of opening the window.)
- I will be angry **if it turns out** that you are wrong. *not* ‘...if it will turn out...’  
(‘Turning out that you are wrong’ is not the result of being angry.)

We also use **if...will** in requests:

- If you **will** take your seats, ladies and gentlemen, we can begin the meeting.

If you want to make a request more polite, you can use **if...would**:

- If you **would** take your seats, ladies and gentlemen...

## E

In a *real* conditional sentence, we use **if...happen to, if...should, or if...should happen to** to talk about something which may be possible, but is not very likely. **If...happen to** is most common in spoken English:

- If you **happen to** be in our area, drop in and see us. (*or* If you **should (happen to) be...**)

Notice that we don't usually use this pattern in *unreal* conditionals which talk about impossible states or events in the **if**-clause:

- If the North Sea **froze** in winter, you could walk from London to Oslo. (*not* If the North Sea **happened to freeze** / **should (happen to) freeze** in winter...)

## EXERCISES

100.1 Choose from these verbs to complete the sentences, using each verb once only. If possible, use the pattern **were + to-infinitive**. If this is not correct, use the past simple form of the verb. (A)

~~catch~~ fail like know win understand

- 1 If the police were to catch him, he'd spend at least five years in prison.
- 2 If they ..... to reach their target, the order would be lost.
- 3 If I ..... how to contact Mike, I'd get in touch with him today.
- 4 If she ..... the next four races, she would be world champion.
- 5 If I ..... how it worked, I'd explain it to you.
- 6 If you ..... his first film, I'm sure you'd enjoy this one, too.

100.2 Write new sentences with similar meanings. Begin with the word(s) given. (B & C)

- 1 John lent me money. Otherwise, I would have gone out of business. *Had it not been for John lending me money I would have gone out of business.*
- 2 Return the product to the shop if you have any complaints about it. *Should...*
- 3 There would be nowhere for them to stay if they arrived today. *Were...*
- 4 I wouldn't have finished this book without Suzanne's help. *If it...*
- 5 John is giving me a lift. Otherwise, I wouldn't be able to visit you. *But for...*
- 6 Megan and I both have e-mail. Without it, it would be difficult for us to keep in touch. *Were it...*

Now write some true sentences about your life beginning with:

- 7 But for...
- 8 If it hadn't been for...
- 9 Had it...

100.3 Are the underlined parts of the sentences correct? Correct the ones that are wrong. (D)

- 1 If they will get married, they'll probably move to France. *If they get married...*
- 2 If it will make you happy, we'll buy a dishwasher.
- 3 If you will send me a copy of your previous letter, I will reply immediately.
- 4 If some extra money will help, take this £200.
- 5 If anyone will ask for me, I'll be in the café.
- 6 If he will continue to improve, he should be out of hospital next week.

100.4 Make these requests and suggestions more polite. Begin **If you would...** (D)

- 1 Excuse me. I have to make a telephone call.
- 2 Leave your name and telephone number. I'll call you back as soon as I can.
- 3 Stay here until I return. I'd appreciate it.

100.5 If possible, rewrite the underlined parts of these sentences with **happen to**. If it is not possible, write **X** after the sentence. (E)

- 1 If you see Ken, tell him that I'd like to see him. *If you happen to see Ken...*
- 2 If you are at home on Monday evening, you must see the TV programme on Korea.
- 3 If computers could think like humans, then more people would lose their jobs.
- 4 If I am in New York in December, we must meet up.
- 5 It's delicious – if you like very sweet things.
- 6 The world would be very different today if the aeroplane had been invented in 1800.



- 10 John was frequently away from home
- 11 They are hardly ever at home these days.
- 12 ✓
- 13 We had already been given
- 14 Being alone usually brought her
- 15 ✓

**90.2**

- 1 often
- 2 soon
- 3 never
- 4 totally
- 5 recently
- 6 always

**90.3**

- 1 I last saw my keys on Monday. (object + adverb)
- 2 She sailed around the world in ten months. (place + time)
- 3 He was arrested last week at the customs desk of Bangkok international airport. (short + long)
- 4 He stayed at home all day. (place + time)
- 5 You shouldn't take what she says seriously. (object + adverb)
- 6 He walked dangerously along the top of the wall. (manner + place)
- 7 The recipe uses only the finest Indian ingredients. (adverb + long object)
- 8 She sat silently for five minutes. (manner + time)
- 9 We're going to Athens next summer. (place + time)
- 10 He waited patiently outside the door. (manner + place)
- 11 They cheered excitedly throughout the match. (manner + time)

**UNIT 91****91.1**

- 2 + g on the way back home they told stories. (no subject-verb inversion: transitive verb)
- 3 + d outside John sat patiently. (no subject-verb inversion: intransitive verb + adverb of manner)

- 4 + a in front of them lay the clear blue ocean. (subject-verb inversion)
- 5 + f in the bedroom Miriam slept soundly. (no subject-verb inversion: other intransitive verb)
- 6 + h around her head was a blood-stained bandage. (subject-verb inversion)
- 7 + b in the middle stands a statue of Queen Victoria. (subject-verb inversion)
- 8 + e in Manchester the Dallas Symphony Orchestra will be performing pieces by Beethoven. (no subject-verb inversion: transitive verb)

**91.2**

- 2 [1], [2] & [3]
- 3 [1] & [3]
- 4 [3]
- 5 [2]
- 6 [1], [2] & [3]
- 7 [1] & [3]
- 8 [3]

**91.3**

- 2 ...not until August 17th did the government agree to a meeting.
- 3 ...rarely have I seen a restaurant so filled with smoke.
- 4 ...often I heard strange noises in the attic.
- 5 ...seldom had she experienced such sincere hospitality.
- 6 ...twice a week I play tennis.

**UNIT 92****92.1**

- 1 too
- 2 very
- 3 very
- 4 too
- 5 very/too (informal spoken English; negative)
- 6 very
- 7 very/too

**92.2**

- 1 very
- 2 very much
- 3 (very) much
- 4 (very) much
- 5 very
- 6 very much

- 7 (very) much
- 8 very
- 9 very much
- 10 (very) much
- 11 (very) much
- 12 very

**92.3**

- 2 virtually
- 3 perfectly
- 4 badly
- 5 severely
- 6 enormously

**92.4**

- 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10 are followed by non-gradable adjectives, so quite should be replaced by completely or adverbs with a similar meaning.
- 1, 3, 6, 9, and 11 are followed by gradable adjectives, so quite should be replaced by fairly or adverbs with a similar meaning.

**UNIT 93****93.1**

- 2 Naturally
- 3 Apparently
- 4 Unbelievably
- 5 Frankly
- 6 Generally (or 'Typically')
- 7 Personally
- 8 Luckily
- 9 Typically (or 'Generally')
- 10 In theory

**93.2**

- 2 globally, it has without doubt caused climatic warming.
- 3 traditionally, it has been produced in Scotland.
- 4 economically, it needs the support of its larger neighbours.
- 5 statistically, it is highly unlikely.

**93.3**

- 2 down Ella had tidied up and even made tea.
- 3 during September alone.
- 4 but only Alice put up ('but Alice alone' is also possible)
- 5 Even my brother enjoyed
- 6 that money alone can't
- 7 the machine could only analyse
- 8 the tickets alone would

**UNIT 94****94.1**

- 1 Before you know it
- 2 As I took my seat
- 3 ✓
- 4 'After I have painted' is more likely.
- 5 after he has served
- 6 ✓
- 7 When the two leaders met
- 8 'when they had eaten' is more likely: 'when they ate' suggests 'at the time they were eating their main course'.
- 9 ✓
- 10 before I have finished

**94.2**

- 1 until
- 2 before/until
- 3 before
- 4 until
- 5 before/until
- 6 until
- 7 before

**94.3****Suggested answers:**

- 2 Scarcely had the road been completed when/before
- 3 Hardly had the research findings been published when/before
- 4 I had no sooner got to work than
- 5 Donna had scarcely stepped into the house than
- 6 No sooner had the new runway been built than

**UNIT 95****95.1**

- 1 When
- 2 as/when
- 3 As/When/While ('As' could also mean 'because' here: Because they were waiting for a taxi...)
- 4 as/when/while
- 5 as/when
- 6 When
- 7 when
- 8 when
- 9 when
- 10 As/When
- 11 as/when
- 12 as/when/while

- 13 when
- 14 when
- 15 when
- 16 as/when
- 17 When/As
- 18 As

**95.2**

- 2 The chair broke when Sam sat down.
- 3 Everyone shouted 'Happy Birthday' when Judith stepped through the door.
- 4 The students waited patiently while the results were being distributed.
- 5 He shook me by the hand when he recognised me. (In 1 and 4, 'while' is more likely as we are talking about two longer events going on at the same time.)

**95.3**

- 2 + b Parents become good at holding a conversation while they are also keeping a watchful eye on their children.
- 3 + f It is essential to take anti-malarial tablets when you are visiting certain countries in Africa.
- 4 + e My parents were watching television downstairs while I was reading in my bedroom. (The two clauses have different subjects, so subject + be can't be left out in the second clause.)
- 5 + a The manufacturers claim that the insecticide is perfectly safe when it is used as directed.
- 6 + c She was found guilty of driving while she was under the influence of alcohol.

**UNIT 96****96.1**

- 2 + d She walked carefully because the streets were covered in ice.
- 3 + a As he is now 17 years old he can learn to drive.
- 4 + g I had to ask for help as I had no idea how it worked.
- 5 + f Because they had been married for ten years, they were going to have a party.

- 6 + c They had to buy the machine abroad since the prices at home were sky high.
- 7 + b 'Hello, again,' was an odd thing to say, seeing that they had never met before.

**96.2**

- 1 (We can't use 'owing to' here after 'was')
- 2 due to a mechanical failure.
- 3 due to / owing to the postal strike.
- 4 due to the dry weather.
- 5 due to / owing to an ankle injury
- 6 because I have other commitments.
- 7 because of the strong wind.
- 8 because of her illness.
- 9 because of flooding on the road.
- 10 because my computer isn't working.

**96.3**

- 2 She couldn't hear John talking for all the noise. ('with all the noise' (= because there was a lot of noise) is also possible)
- 3 With prices falling, ...
- 4 ...we couldn't see anything for the mist. ('with the mist' (= because there was mist) is also possible)
- 5 With the snow, ...
- 6 I've been left to do all the work, with Ron and Bill (being) on holiday.

**UNIT 97****97.1**

- 2 + e We crept up the stairs in order not to wake Suzanne. (or so as not to wake)
- 3 + d I swept the broken glass off the path in order to prevent an accident. (or so as to prevent)
- 4 + g We wrote Katie's name on the calendar in order not to forget her birthday. (or so as not to)
- 5 + a I didn't say anything about Colin's red nose in order not to embarrass him. (or so as not to embarrass)
- 6 + f He bought a truck in order to carry out his business. (or so as to carry)



- 7 + b She left the party quietly in order not to have to say goodbye. (or so as not to have)

**97.2**

- 1 ✓ 2 ✗ 3 ✓ 4 ✗  
5 ✗ 6 ✓ 7 ✗

**97.3**

- 2 he can film his holiday.  
3 it is always in the sun.  
4 we could hear the door bell.  
5 he is/will be ready to take over the job.

**97.4**

- 2 So ill did she look that her parents immediately took her to the doctor.  
3 So relaxing was the bath that he went to sleep.  
4 So surprised were they that they could hardly speak.  
5 So sorry did he sound that I just had to forgive him.

**97.5**

- 1 to stop it  
2 So worried was Tom  
3 So precisely did the victim describe  
4 not in order to  
5 so as not to laugh  
6 for covering walls

**UNIT 98****98.1**

- 2 + d Unlikely though/as the results seem, they are nevertheless correct.  
3 + e Tired though/as she was, Sandra walked home.  
4 + a Poor though/as she is, she always buys me a birthday present.  
5 + f Ingenious though/as the invention is, nobody will ever buy it.  
6 + h Huge though/as the building was, it wasn't sufficiently vast to hold the city library.  
7 + g Outnumbered though/as they were, they put up a good performance.  
8 + b Excellent though/as the food is, there is still room for improvement.

**98.2**

- 1 even though  
2 Even if  
3 even though  
4 even if  
5 even if  
6 even though  
7 even though  
8 Even if

**98.3**

- 2 In spite of a losing a lot of blood  
3 In spite of having a bad cough  
4 In spite of her success  
5 In spite of his illness  
6 In spite of his promise that he wouldn't be late, (or In spite of his promise not to be late,)

**98.4**

*Example answers:*

- 2 Beautiful though it was, the scenery wasn't as impressive as in Scotland.  
3 Even though I met a lot of people, I didn't really make any friends.  
4 Despite having a very comfortable bed, I had difficulty sleeping.

**UNIT 99****99.1**

- 2 real  
3 unreal  
4 real  
5 real  
6 unreal  
7 real  
8 unreal

**99.2**

*Most likely answers:*

- 2 If he had prepared for the interview, he would (or might) have got the job.  
3 If more money were/was spent on cancer research, a prevention would be found. (or would have been found.)  
4 If Andrew had been brave enough, he would have asked Frank Sinatra for his autograph.  
5 You didn't listen to me, so we went the wrong way.  
6 They found him in time, so they were able to save his life.

- 7 There isn't any truth in her allegations, so I won't resign.  
8 I would have written to you earlier, but I've been busy. (or I was busy.)

**99.3**

- 1 he would have returned...  
2 ✓  
3 If she had really wanted to see me...  
4 If he didn't break...  
5 If Claire continues...  
6 ✓  
7 ...if I stayed... or I'll be able to visit Jim first thing in the morning if I stay...  
8 ✓  
9 If you knew... or If you know what it's going to be like...  
10 ✓  
11 ...the children would have objected.  
12 ...if all goes according...

**UNIT 100****100.1**

*Most likely answers:*

- 2 were to fail  
3 knew  
4 were to win  
5 understood (or knew)  
6 liked

**100.2**

*Most likely answers:*

- 2 Should you have any complaints about the product, return it to the shop.  
3 Were they to arrive today, there would be nowhere for them to stay.  
4 If it hadn't been for Suzanne's help, I wouldn't have finished this book.  
5 But for John giving me a lift, I wouldn't be able to visit you.  
6 Were it not for e-mail, it would be difficult for us (or Megan and I) to keep in touch.

**100.3**

- 2 ✓  
3 ✓ (a request)  
4 ✓  
5 If anyone asks...  
6 If he continues to improve...

**100.4**

- 1 If you would excuse me, I have to make a telephone call.  
2 If you would (care to / like to) leave your name and telephone number, I'll call you back as soon as I can.  
3 If you would stay here until I return, I'd appreciate it.

**100.5**

- 2 If you happen to be at home...  
3 ✗  
4 If I happen to be in New York...  
5 If you happen to like...  
6 ✗

**UNIT 101****101.1**

- 2 Unless the hospital gets more money, it will close.  
3 You shouldn't keep medicines in the fridge unless it is necessary.  
4 Don't speak to her unless she speaks to you first.  
5 Unless it rains within the next week, water supplies will be cut off.

**101.2**

- 1 If it hadn't been  
2 if you don't take  
3 Unless we cut / If we don't cut  
4 unless they are given / if they're not given  
5 Unless we hear from you / If we don't hear from you  
6 unless you want  
7 unless we can attract / if we can't attract  
8 if he hadn't  
9 if you don't go

**101.3**

- 1 if/whether  
2 whether  
3 whether  
4 if/whether  
5 Whether  
6 whether ('if' is also possible, but 'whether' is more likely here)  
7 if/whether  
8 whether

**101.4**

- 1 Provided / As long as  
2 Unless

- 3 Supposing

*Example answers:*

- 4 ...I'm going to build an observatory in my garden.  
5 ...how will I pay the rent on my flat?  
6 ...hundreds of animal and plant species will disappear.

**UNIT 102****102.1**

- 2 While agreeing  
3 Since arriving (or walking)  
4 Besides teaching  
5 Since being sentenced  
6 After walking  
7 Before leaving  
8 While being blamed ('After being blamed...' is also possible)

**102.2**

- 2 + a On hearing of Ed's accident, she immediately went to see him in hospital.  
3 + g By studying two hours every evening, she passed her university course.  
4 + f By (or In) leaving work early, she was able to avoid the heavy traffic.  
5 + b On opening the box, she was surprised to find a new watch.  
6 + c In taking the back off the computer, she damaged some of the circuits. ('By taking' is inappropriate here as it would suggest that she took the back off the computer in order to damage the circuits.)  
7 + e By moving into a smaller house, she managed to save money.

**102.3**

- 1 With the holidays approaching, she was starting to get excited.  
2 Without checking with Sue, I can't tell you whether we're free tonight.  
3 Without wishing to be rude, I think you've got your jumper on back to front.  
4 With so many people crowding around the entrance, we couldn't get into the shop.

**UNIT 103****103.1**

- 2 At that time he was working as a librarian  
3 ...though the acting was superb.  
4 ...when the snow began to fall.  
5 ...before we met each other.  
6 Nevertheless, I was still late for work.  
7 Then he began his story.

**103.2**

- 1 Consequently,  
2 while  
3 Even so,  
4 so  
5 Instead  
6 However,  
7 Even though  
8 since  
9 Nevertheless  
10 as  
11 yet  
12 afterwards  
13 Even so  
14 while  
15 After that,

**103.3**

*Example answers:*

- 2 We are unlikely ever to find a cure for the common cold, however much research is done.  
3 However well you play a musical instrument, it's always possible to improve.  
4 I never get tired of listening to Beethoven's 5th Symphony, however many times I hear it.

**UNIT 104****104.1**

*Prepositions with the most likely phrases.*

- 1 at a dinner  
2 in Tunisia  
3 on the pitch  
4 at the Opera House  
5 on the main road  
6 in this country  
7 at parties  
8 at the top end  
9 in this booklet  
10 on your lawn  
11 in his pocket  
12 on the table