I'm not a bot

Change the following affirmative sentences into negative and interrogative sentences. 1. Mary earns a six figure salary. 2. She conducted herself well. 3. I made a cake yesterday. 4. She spent her childhood in Malaysia. 5. John took some books from the library. 6. Rahul reads a lot. 7. She recognized him at once. 8. She told a story. 9. I want to become a millionaire. 10. She lives with her grandparents. Answers 1. Mary does not earn a six figure salary. / Does Mary earn a six figure salary? 2. She did not conduct herself well. / Did she conduct herself well? 3. I did not make a cake yesterday. / Did I make a cake yesterday? 4. She did not spend her childhood in Malaysia. / Did she spend her childhood in Malaysia? 5. John did not take any books from the library. / Did John take any books from the library? (Some is used in affirmative sentences; any is used in questions and negatives) 6. Rahul does not read much. / Does Rahul read a lot? 7. She did not recognize him at once. / Did she recognize him at once? 8. She did not tell a story. / Did she tell a story? 9. I do not want to become a millionaire. / Do I want to become a millionaire? 10. She does not live with her grandparents. / Does she live with her grandparents? 1 Examples: (Use so and the words in brackets.) —I've got a terrible cold. (I) —So have I2. (interrogative order, or inversion3) a My father has been a pilot for ten years. (mine) b I'm going to the hairdresser's. (I) c I want to become a plumber when I grow up. (Peter) d He bought a bottle-opener. (my grandmother) e We should visit our parents. (they) f Mary lives abroad. (Amanda) g I'll see to it right away. (I) h John teaches French. (Michael) i Anita reads a lot. (the people next door) j You are getting on my nerves. (you) 2 Example: (Use so and the words in brackets.) I love peanunts. (my wife) I love peanunts, and4 so does my wife. a This barrel is leaking. (that one) b We are going to follow their advice. (Molly) c Our cat miaows every night. (hers) d My uncle always apologises when he does something wrong. (my aunt) e Brenda is an air-hostess. (Nancy) f She worships money. (her husband) g You always arrive late. (your partner) h Paul plays cards once in a blue moon. (Richard) i He spent all his wealth on charity organisations. (his cousin) j He stepped in a dog's excrement. (she) 3 Examples: (Use neither or nor, and the words in brackets.) —I won't/will not accept bribes. (I) —Neither/Nor will I5. ("Nor" is less formal.) Barely, escarcely, hardly, never, and so on, have a negative meaning. Consequently, they are treated as negatives: I never eat garlic. Neither do I. See also units 3 (section 11) and 14 (section 9). a Our friendship will never perish. (theirs) b I wasn't introduced to the monarchs. (Gertrude) c Her daughter doesn't take care of her. (her son) d They won't refund me the money I paid for it. (we) e They didn't take him seriously. (you) f They couldn't have given themselves up to the police. (my niece) g I wasn't informed of your resignation. (my nephew) h He didn't know that you've been given the sack. (his cousin) i They weren't caught red-handed. (Gloria) j I don't want to grow old. (we) 4 Examples: (Use neither or nor, and the words in brackets.) They didn't get lost. (I) They didn't get lost, and neither/nor did I. But is sometimes used instead of and: They didn't get lost, but6 neither/nor did I. a I never carry a revolver. (Alan) b They rarely brush their teeth. (Linda) c He isn't a cook. (she) d She wasn't sent to jail for theft. (her husband) e The shops weren't shut. (the restaurants) f My sister never takes things for granted. (my stepdaughter) g I didn't subscribe to his point of view. (my friends) h We didn't accept the harsh reality. (they) i We won't polish the floor. (she) j I needn't wash the dishes. (my sister) 5 Revision exercise. a You will be put behind bars. (I) b He wasn't tired out. (Rita) c We were outraged by her behaviour. (we) d We should memorise it word for word. (you) e They won't let you by. (he) f I can't work out how much it will cost us. (I) g You should slow down at weekends. (your partner) h She refuses to talk to me. (her father) i I didn't witness the accident. (my children) j Edgar and Jane have missed their flight. (we) k Her children mean the world to her. (her husband) l He gave the lurid details of his crime. (his lawyer) m Gloria didn't scorch your jacket. (Constance) n My history teacher failed me without any concern. (my literature teacher) o Her story made me cold with fear. (his) p Her boy-friend sat next to me. (her sister) q His grandad heard her saying that we are very spoilt. (my mum) r My son came home roaring drunk last night. (mine) s She's got a henpecked husband. (her sister) t Raymond dropped us a line. (Philippa) u Olive didn't curl her hair. (Nicola) v He wasn't shaken by the death of his ex. (her brother) w We walked arm in arm along the corridor. (they) x We're heading for Colombia. (we) y The main character in my novel is a little girl. (the main character in my novel) z Her uncle is loaded. (her man) 6 Examples: (Now use either) —I won't eat this porridge. (he) —He won't (eat it) either. (OR) I won't eat this porridge, and/but he won't (eat it) either. a He didn't pound on my door last night. (she) b They don't usually tease him. (we) c We don't have a spare wheel. (we) d I can't go step by step. (Sarah) e They haven't got a grater. (we) f The motel wasn't crowded. (the restaurant) g Tom can't milk a cow. (Sheila) h I will never figure Steve out. (Peter) i I'm not going to put up with her jokes any more. (her boy-friend) j Annette wasn't elected chairwoman at random. (her mother) 7 Examples: (either...or; neither...nor) Either Eve or Ann is pulling my leg. Neither Eve nor Ann is taking swimming lessons. Either my nephew or my neighbours have made up the story. Either my neighbours or my nephew has made up the story. Neither the people next door (plural) nor Ann is honest. Neither Ann nor the people next door are honest. After either...or and neither...nor, the last element agrees with the verb. Nevertheless, in more informal speech or writing, we can find sentences such as Neither Eve nor Ann are taking swimming lessons, which is possibly gaining ground among English speakers. Some people would avoid saying Either Peter or I am giving Mary a lift to the station, and would use Either Peter or I are giving Mary a lift to the station. Another alternative to this sentence would be Either Peter or I will be giving Mary a lift to the station. Either...or and neither...nor can also be used in other positions: I drink neither coffee nor tea. They neither speak English nor study French. Either you help me or I'll tell your parents what you have done. I want either a belt or some money. You can either study or work. Instead of neither...nor, not (...either)...or is usually possible: I don't drink (either) coffee or tea. I don't speak (either) Italian or French. Either can be ommitted here. Either and neither must be followed by of if we have a pronoun or a determiner + a plural form7: Neither of them is interested in your project. Either of you has broken my coffee cups. Neither of my sisters is abroad. Either of these rooms will serve me as a study. Nonetheless, we can leave out the preposition of, and use a singular noun: Neither sister is abroad. Either room will serve me as a study. It is also possible to drop the preposition of + the pronoun (or the determiner + the plural noun) when there is no need to mention the people or things we are referring to: Neither is abroad. Either will serve me as a study. And last, but not least, either and neither are used for two people or things, or two groups of people or of things. See unit 15, section 1. Fill in the blanks with either, neither, of, nor, or, and the appropriate form of the verbs in brakets: a _____ you postpone the meeting _____ I (make) sure you are not elected chairman of the committee. b _____ you attend school _____ you (be expelled). c Neither _____ them (be) intelligent. d Neither Alfred _____ Jennifer (tolerate) her. e _____ Paul nor his workmates (be) right. f Either someone deceived her _____ she (make) up the story. g I can't speak _____ Italian _____ Portuguese. h They don't wear shoes _____ skirts i _____ child (be) studying hard. They will fail. j John was _____ at home _____ at the library. I looked for him in these two places, but he wasn't there. 8 Examples: (neither...nor) Neither Molly nor John is getting better. Neither in general nor in detail do I agree with you. Julia neither works nor studies. Tom neither eats meat, nor does he drink alcohol. They never take any chances, (and/but) nor do they trust anybody, I must say. In the first example, neither Molly nor John is the subject of the sentence. In the second, neither in general nor in detail is not the subject. Hence we need an interrogative order, called inversion8. In the third, we do not mention the subject after nor; but, in the fourth, we repeat the subject and, consequently, inversion is required. The same goes for the fifth instance. Compare the second, fourth and fifth sentences above with the following ones: I agree with you neither in general nor in detail. Tom neither eats meat nor drinks alcohol. (This alternative is much preferred to the one with inversion.) They neither take any chances nor trust anybody, I must say. They never take any chances, but/and they do not trust anybody either, I must say. Write the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form. At times, inversion is required. a She neither makes up her face, nor she (dress) well. b She neither makes up her face nor (dress) well. c Cigarette factories are unwilling to recognise that tobacco produces addiction. Nor they (wish) to admit that many people die from it. d I shall not allow a single spelling mistake in your exam papers, nor Miss Wright (will). e I know that neither Martha nor you (be) ill yesterday. So why didn't you attend school? f Neither now nor in a hundred years they (find) out the truth. g I don't think she deserves such treatment, nor he (do). h Neither Madrid nor Santander (be) bombed during the Second World War. i The mountains bends (be) neither sharp nor dangerous to drive. j He did not clear up that rubble, nor he (buy) a sack of cement. 9 Revision exercise: (Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning.) Example: If you don't tell me the truth, I won't forgive you. Either you tell me the truth or I won't forgive you. a Her argument does not hold water. Yours doesn't either. b She is permissive. Her husband is also permissive. c Marilyn didn't stumble over a piece of wood. John didn't stumble over a piece of wood. d —Her flowers withered. His flowers withered too. e —I won't tow his car to the local garage. —I won't either. f Your handwriting is illegible. Hers too. g We shall have to close the shop down. They will also have to close down. h Somebody is always picking on me for the worst jobs in this factory. It must be either Ann or Molly. i I fell for her. My friend too. j I know this area like the back of my hand. She does too. k She never blushes. She never smiles. l The boys didn't object to my smoking in the room. m They don't own a walled garden. I don't either. n Someone poisoned me. Tom and George are the only people who could have done such a thing, but I know it was only one of them. o Mark didn't miss the bus. His niece didn't either. p If you don't give me a lollipop, I'll tell dad. q You will end up in a remand home unless you spill the beans. r He is very immature for his age. You are too. s Eric and Luke aren't searching for adventure. t She won't take bribes. He won't either. u The two men will suit me perfectly, but I need only one of them. v I don't care a damn. You don't either. w —I was fined two hundred pounds for dangerous driving. —We were also fined two hundred pounds for dangerous driving. x —I don't dread crocodiles. —I don't either. y If you don't get rid of that horrendous toy, you'll be punished. z His foster-brother lives for his wedding day. His future wife does too. _____ 1 For other structures with so, see unit 17, sections 5, 6 and 7. 2 The following sentence is synonymous with the one with so: I have also got a terrible cold. As well and too are possible instead of also, but they are placed at the end of the sentence and are less formal: I've got a terrible cold too/as well; or, I have too/as well. Me too is a very informal alternative: "I've got a terrible cold." "Me too." 3 See unit 29. 4 But can be used instead of and, but it is more emphatic: I love peanunts, but so does my wife. 5 Neither is the opposite of so. Other alternatives: I won't/will not (accept bribes) either. Me neither. (informal) 6 But is more emphatic than and. 7 Informally, we can use a plural verb after neither and either + of + a pronoun (or a determiner + a plural noun): Neither of them go(es) to church regularly. Neither of the boys is/are from Manchester. I don't think either of them is/are capable of doing such a thing. Either of these two girls is/are suitable for the job. 8 For inversion, see unit 29. You may like to receive a pdf file with all the units of this section to study offline. If so, we can send it to you by email for a contribution of 25 euros. Contents Introduction Notes 1 Negative and interrogative sentences (Page 2 and the key) 2 Short answers (Page 2 and the key) 3 Question tags (Page 2 and the key) 4 Questions and exclamations (Page 2 and the key) 5 So, neither, nor, either (the key) 6 Be, used to, would, be/get/become used to, dare, have, get, become, grow, go, turn, fall and feel (Page 2 and the key) 7 Verb tenses: forms (Page 2 and the key) 8 Irregular verbs 9 Verb tenses: uses (Page 2, Page 3, Page 4, Page 5 and the key) 10 Personal pronouns, possessives and reflexive pronouns (Page 2 and the key) 11 The genitive case (the key) 12 Singular and plural nouns (Page 2 and the key) 13 Gender (the key) 14 A, an, some, any, no, not, none, each, every and the; compounds of some, any, no and every (Page 2, Page 3 and the key) 15 Neither, not...either, none, not...any, both and all (the key) 16 A few, few, a lot, lots, a little, little, many, much, no and plenty (the key) 17 Enough, too, so and such (the key) 18 Comparative and superlative sentences (Page 2 and the key) 19 Adjective order (the key) 20 Relative clauses (Page 2 and the key) 21 Do and make (the key) 22 Modal verbs (Page 2, Page 3 and the key) 23 Infinitives, gerunds and present participles (Page 2 and the key) 24 Conditional sentences (Page 2 and the key) 25 Passive sentences (the key) 26 Reported speech (Page 2 and the key) 27 Purpose (the key) 28 Word order (the key) 29 Inversion (the key) 30 Connectors (Page 2 and the key) 31 Prepositions (Page 2, Page 3 and the key) 32 Phrasal verbs (the key) In the simple past tense, negative and question forms are made using the auxiliary verb "do" (in its past form, "did") followed by the simple form of the main verb. This page explains the rules. 1. Forming a negative Negatives in the simple past are formed by adding didn't (informal) or did not (formal) before the simple form of the verb. The verb BE is an exception to this; in the case of BE, we just add n't (informal) or not (formal) after "was" or "were": Simple past statement Informal negative Formal negative I had a car. I didn't have a car. I did not have a car. You ate my toast. You didn't eat my toast. You did not eat my toast. He was here yesterday. He wasn't here yesterday. He was not here yesterday. They were in the park. They weren't in the park. They were not in the park. 2. Forming a yes/no question Yes/no questions are also created using the auxiliary did. This time, the auxiliary is placed before the subject. The verb BE is an exception; in this case, we move BE before the subject. Here are the rules: Simple past statement Yes/no question He brought his friend. Did he bring his friend? They had a party. Did they have a party? You were here. Were you here? She was sick. Was she sick? 3. Forming a WH- question WH- questions (using words such as "what", "when", and "where") are also created by putting the auxiliary did before the subject (or moving BE, as explained above). Then, you add the WH- word at the beginning. Here are some examples: Statement Yes/no question WH- question The building fell down. Did the building fall down? Why did the building fall down? They lived in Vancouver. Did they live in Vancouver? Where did they live? The store was closed. Was the store closed? Why was the store closed? They were wolves. Were they wolves? What were they? When you are sure that you understand the lesson, you can continue with the exercises. UNIT 1 NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES Transform the following sentences into the negative and the interrogative. 1 Example: (See unit 22.) I can dance. I can't dance/I cannot dance. Can I dance? a She can swim. b They can help you. c We can ride a horse. d He can drive a lorry. e It can fly. 2 Example: (I am; he, she, it is; we, you, they are; see unit 6, part 1, section 1.) He's happy/He is happy. He isn't happy/He is not happy. Is he happy? a It's snowing. b They're working. c It's spitting with rain. d She's worried. e You're watching television. 3 Example: (he, she, it has; other persons, have; see unit 6, part 4, section 1.) It's got five doors/It has got five doors. It hasn't got five doors/It has not got five doors. Has it got five doors? a I've got a farm. b He's got a lot of friends. c They've got my help. d It's got three eyes. e We've got everything. 4 Example: (all the persons, but he, she, it; see unit 7, part 1.) I hate running. I don't hate running/I do not hate running. Do I hate running? a His sisters dust every single day. b My friends wish to go abroad. c I live in London. d They like singing. e We need more dancers. 5 Example: (third person singular: he, she, it; see unit 7, part 1.) He works hard. He doesn't work (infinitive) hard/He does not work hard. Does he work (infinitive) hard? a She pays them a short visit from time to time. (infinitive: pay) b He looks like his father. (infinitive: look) c It dries soon. (infinitive: dry) d It flies. (infinitive: fly) e She washes down the kitchen walls once a month. (infinitive: wash) 6 Revision exercise. a It takes time. b He's got three parrots. c My car is being repaired. d You can mend my watch. e She loves talking to friends. f It worries him. g There's a man in the street. h They've got all she wishes. i They look tired. j There are two old ladies at the door. k We need a teacher. l She can speak five languages. m I work in Bristol. n You can play tennis. o They swim very well. p She buys everything. q He always pays everything for her. r They want to stay at home. s Margaret is very fond of classical music. t There is a lot of bread. u They keep on talking all the time. v I can speak and write German. w They've got a bad reputation. x She plays chess every week. y We hate drinking whisky. z She feels very lonely. 7 Example: (irregular verbs; see the list provided in unit 8, and unit 7, part 3.) I had to do it. (infinitive: have; simple past: had) I didn't have (infinitive) to do it/I did not have to do it. Did I have (infinitive) to do it? a Mary went to the ball. b They made coffee. c I saw you yesterday. d My computer broke down. e They overslept yesterday morning. 8 Example: (regular verbs; see unit unit 7, part 3.) It killed (simple past) the fly. It didn't kill (infinitive) the fly/It did not kill the fly. Did it kill (infinitive) the fly? a John and Margaret enjoyed Tom's speeches. b It rained cats and dogs yesterday. c They opened the window. d She passed her examinations. e He used to knock his children about. 9 Example: (I, he, she, it was; you, we, they were; see unit 6, part 1, section 2.) I was exhausted. I wasn't exhausted/I was not exhausted. Was I exhausted? a There were two rivers. b There was a cup of tea on the table. c He was my best friend. d They were dancing when I saw them. e You were very cruel to animals. 10 Revision exercise. a Tim broke the window. b Jane listens to music every evening. c It's bucketing down. d We can park here. e She's got a black eye. f He denies it. g They got married last year. h They came here yesterday. i She fried two eggs. j He helped her with her homework. k They wanted to beat him up. l They robbed me yesterday. m They take care of Jennifer. n There was an armchair. o They look down on him. p I was fast asleep. q His grandmother was wide awake when he came home last night. r I ran into Peter last Monday. s She always looks ahead. t They steal cassette-players from cars. u They are looking into the matter carefully. v I came across these documents yesterday. w We ran out of petrol. x She slept very well. y It fell to pieces. z There were plenty of mines in the area. 11 Example: (he, she it has; other persons, have; see unit 6, part 4, section 9, and unit 7, parts 5 and 6.) They've been ill/They have been ill since the day before yesterday. They haven't been ill/They have not been ill since the day before yesterday. Have they been ill since the day before yesterday? a She has been living here since she was born. b You've made a mistake. c He has arrived. d It's gone sour. e We've been longing to get divorced for the last few months. You may like to receive a pdf file with all the units of this section to study offline. If so, we can send it to you by email for a contribution of 25 euros. Contents Introduction Notes 1 Negative and interrogative sentences (Page 2 and the key) 2 Short answers (Page 2 and the key) 3 Question tags (Page 2 and the key) 4 Questions and exclamations (Page 2 and the key) 5 So, neither, nor, either (the key) 6 Be, used to, would, be/get/become used to, dare, have, get, become, grow, go, turn, fall and feel (Page 2 and the key) 7 Verb tenses: forms (Page 2 and the key) 8 Irregular verbs 9 Verb tenses: uses (Page 2, Page 3, Page 4, Page 5 and the key) 10 Personal pronouns, possessives and reflexive pronouns (Page 2 and the key) 11 The genitive case (the key) 12 Singular and plural nouns (Page 2 and the key) 13 Gender (the key) 14 A, an, some, any, no, not, none, each, every and the; compounds of some, any, no and every (Page 2, Page 3 and the key) 15 Neither, not...either, none, not...any, both and all (the key) 16 A few, few, a lot, lots, a little, little, many, much, no and plenty (the key) 17 Enough, too, so and such (the key) 18 Comparative and superlative sentences (Page 2 and the key) 19 Adjective order (the key) 20 Relative clauses (Page 2 and the key) 21 Do and make (the key) 22 Modal verbs (Page 2, Page 3 and the key) 23 Infinitives, gerunds and present participles (Page 2 and the key) 24 Conditional sentences (Page 2 and the key) 25 Passive sentences (the key) 26 Reported speech (Page 2 and the key) 27 Purpose (the key) 28 Word order (the key) 29 Inversion (the key) 30 Connectors (Page 2 and the key) 31 Prepositions (Page 2, Page 3 and the key) 32 Phrasal verbs (the key) Rewrite the sentences below with the connectors given in brackets. 1 Examples: (making contrasts) Although1 (neutral)/Even though (more emphatic)/Though (less formal) he had a sprained ankle (or he had sprained his ankle/his ankle was sprained), he went out for a walk. In spite of/Despite having a sprained ankle/having sprained his ankle, he went out for a walk. In spite of/Despite2 his sprained ankle, he went out for a walk. In spite of/Despite his ankle being sprained, he went out for a walk. He had a sprained ankle, but he went out for a walk. He had a sprained ankle/He had sprained his ankle/His ankle was sprained. However (neutral)/Nevertheless (formal)/Nonetheless3 (formal)/All the same (less formal)/Yet (less formal)/Still (less formal)/Even so (less formal), he went out for a walk. He had a sprained ankle/He had sprained his ankle/His ankle was sprained. He went out for a walk, though (informal)/however/nevertheless/all the same/nonetheless. a It was snowing heavily, but they went on climbing. (despite) b He is very poor, but he is happy. (although) c Despite being caught driving dangerously, he was not fined. (all the same) d The sea was very rough. Still, they went sailing. (in spite of) e I know you don't love me; but, even so, I'll marry you. (even though) 2 Examples: (making contrasts) However4 hard/No matter how hard (more formal) you try, you will never be able to do it. Even though/Even if you try hard, you will never be able to do it. It does not matter how hard you try, you will never be able to do it. Although you try hard, you will never be able to do it. Much (adverb) as/though I loved him, I had to leave him. Although I loved him a lot, I had to leave him. Angry (adjective) as/though I was, I did not tell them anything. Although I was angry, I did not tell them anything. Some people who are not happy with what they possess firmly believe in the American dream, as it evokes the things they would like to have. Despite this, it is just a dream. Some people who are not happy with what they possess firmly believe in the American dream, as it evokes the things they would like to have. For all that, it is just a dream. a Although she was terrible ill, she did not stay in bed. (ill though) b It does not matter how much money you give him, he will not accept. (even though) c Although it is fast, I won't buy it. (fast as) d Despite my admiration for him, I recognise that he is a bit selfish. (much as) e Everyone is worried about the scandal; but, in spite of all its implications, I think it'll do us some good. (for all) 3 Examples: (adding) I don't feel like dancing, and I'm also very exhausted. I don't feel like dancing. Also, I'm very exhausted. I don't feel like dancing. Besides5, I'm very exhausted. I don't feel like dancing. In addition, I'm very exhausted. I don't feel like dancing, and what's more I'm very exhausted. (informal) She works at the bank around the corner. Besides, she does the household chores. In addition to working at the bank around the corner, she does the household chores. They not only fined him, but also withdrew his driving licence. They fined him and, on top of that, they withdrew his driving licence. In addition to being fined, his driving licence was withdrawn. We must bear in mind both the costs and the benefits (that) we can obtain from them. On the one hand, we must bear in mind the costs. On the other (hand), the benefits we can obtain from them. We must bear in mind the costs. On the other hand, the benefits we can obtain from them. a The layman will not understand these instructions, and some experts might also find some difficulties interpreting them. (moreover) b These fairy cakes are not only homemade, but they also have the best-quality ingredients. (besides) c First, we must consider the fact that this year's income is lower than last year's; then, that we are working harder than last year. (on the one hand, on the other) d As well as being well-trained for the post, she is beautiful. (in addition to) e I submit it to you for your approval. I should like to add that I do not mind6 your carrying out any changes that you consider necessary. (furthermore) 4 Examples: (expressing the result or consequence of something) As we know them through and through, they can't deceive us. We know them through and through, so they can't deceive us. Since the management of the company have been raising funds illegally during the last few years, they will be taken to court. The management of the company have been raising funds illegally during the last few years. Therefore/Consequently/For this reason/As a result/As a consequence/In consequence, they will be taken to court. The management of the company have been raising funds illegally during the last few years. They will therefore be taken to court. The management of the company have been raising funds illegally during the last few years. Thus (very formal)/So (less formal)/Hence (very formal) they will be taken to court. The management of the company have been raising funds illegally during the last few years, with the result/consequence that they will be taken to court. a As we have spent all our money, we can't buy the train tickets. (so) b Since they have violated our civil rights, we should like to lodge a complaint. (therefore) c As he has broken his promise twice, they will no longer trust him. (with the result that) d They were fined because they were driving too fast. (in consequence) e He did not pass me for failing to write the essay on Shakespeare. (for this reason) 5 Examples: (expressing the cause or reason of something) She loves pasta, so she cooks it very often. She cooks pasta very often, as/since/because/for (very formal) she loves it. As/Since/Because she loves pasta, she cooks it very often. She had an injured leg, so she could not walk properly. She couldn't walk properly because of/on account of (formal)/owing to7 (formal) her injured leg. (But She couldn't walk properly because she had an injured leg.) The cause of his illness was that he did not eat enough food. His illness was due to8 malnutrition/lack of food. The chairwoman has not come today, so we will have to put the meeting off. Seeing (that/as9) the chairwoman has not come today, we will have to put the meeting off. If they hadn't helped us, we wouldn't have finished painting the house in time for the wedding day. We finished painting the house in time for the wedding day thanks to their help. We couldn't contact you, so we left a message for you. The reason10 (why/that) we left a message for you was that we couldn't contact you. We couldn't contact you. This is (the reason) why we left a message for you. We couldn't contact you, which is why we left a message for you. We left a message for you because we couldn't contact you. They were very negligent, so they had to shut down. They had to shut down as a result of/through their negligence. They had to shut down because they were very negligent. a It made my mouth water, so I ate it. (as) b They tried to ridicule me, so I left. (because) c He is too ill to move/to be moved. (because of) d The document was badly written, so I didn't sign it. (the reason) e If I hadn't used your protective cream, I would have got sunburnt. (thanks to) 6 Revision exercise. a He is too short to be a basketball player. (because) b Although I approve of parties, I can't let you give one tonight. (much as) c As you have not performed your duties, you will be expelled from the club. (consequently) d "However fast I ran, I was always in the same place," she dreamt. (although) e His father has died, so he is crying his heart out. (owing to) f These are the rules, but there are exceptions. (nevertheless) g I neither love you nor I want to see you again. (what's more) h Majorca is a paradise for tourists; this is the consequence of its popularity. (hence) i The cause of his death was a heart attack. (due to) j As our business is going from bad to worse, we will have to close down. (as a result) k Many people are dying from lack of food in the Third World every day. (on account of→Many people are dying in the Third World every day...) l We will have to work hard at it because time is pressing on. (so) m No matter how much you hate them, you will have to live with them. (even if) n We will have to take sterner measures, since the unemployment rate has increased. (thus) o You have failed all your exams, so we will not buy you the bike we promised. (since) p The lack of discipline was the reason they lost the battle. (through) q Even though he was happy, he felt lonely at times. (happy though) r In spite of being clever with his hands, he couldn't fix it. (clever as) s We saw many paratroopers. They were armed to the teeth, too. (besides) t The padlock I bought was not big enough for the gate. (but) u He could not live without her, so he consented to all her wishes. (for) v We have considered your proposal thouroughly, but we are afraid to tell you that we cannot assent to it. (however) w We were in a hurry, so we didn't wait for them. (the reason) x Nobody dared to dissent from the decision of the prime minister, but she did. (all the same) y If it hadn't been for her, I would have drowned. (thanks to) z Although she had told him that she would always be true to him, she wasn't. (in spite of) 7 Examples: (ways of expressing an opinion) I think (that) the government should do something about inflation. In my opinion/To my mind/In my view/To me (informal)/To my way of thinking/As far as I am concerned/If you ask me (informal)/From my point of view/From my viewpoint/As I see it/The way I see it, the government should do something about inflation. Personally/For my part, I think (that) the government should do something about inflation. I think (that) the unemployment rate has fallen. As far as I know/As far as I am aware/To (the best of) my knowledge/For all I know, the unemployment rate has fallen. a I reckon we could do without them. (to me) b I imagine she just wanted to impress you. (if you ask me) c I think they have divorced. (to the best of my knowledge) d I am of the opinion that men and women should be treated equally. (in my opinion) e I suppose you have dazzled them with your beauty and good manners. (as I see it) 8 Examples: (reaching conclusions) If we consider everything, this business is profitable. Taking everything into account/consideration11, this business is profitable. Taking account of everything, this business is profitable. All in all, the business is profitable. Briefly/In brief/In conclusion/In short/(To put it) in a nutshell/Summarising/Summing up/To sum up, this business is profitable. You shouldn't talk ill about your wife. You must bear in mind that she is your wife. You shouldn't talk ill about your wife. After all, she's your wife/She's your wife(,) after all. a They haven't come tonight, but we mustn't forget they are very busy. (after all) b All things considered, a remedy to prevent tooth decay will be available soon. (all in all) c Despite that, she's paid the bill. (after all) d If we take everything into account, we cannot disregard all they have done for us. (in short) e Therefore, we can come to the conclusion that the government should do away with this law. (to sum up) 9 Examples: (organising the sequence of events, facts and so forth) First (of all)/In the first place/Firstly,... In the second place/Second(ly),... In the third place/Third(ly),... Then/Next/After that,... Finally/Lastly/In the end/Last of all,... To begin with/To start with/For a start,... To end with/To finish with/To conclude with,... a We had an increase in sales last year. (in the first place) b The raw material was cheaper. (in the second place) c The labour force was very efficient. (in the third place) d The new machinery was very productive. (in the next place) e And we had to pay fewer taxes. (to end with) 10 Examples: (giving examples) In this region, you can find cobras, vipers, etc. (full form: et cetera) In this region, you can find cobras, vipers, and so on/forth12. In this region, you can find cobras, vipers, and so on and so forth. Some snakes in this region are poisonous. For example/For instance13, cobras and vipers. Some snakes in this region are poisonous, such as/like (less formal) cobras and vipers. Some snakes in this region are poisonous. As a case in point, we can mention cobras and vipers/We can mention cobras and vipers, as a case in point. Some snakes in this region are poisonous. The cobra is a case in point/A case in point is the cobra. I like cakes, biscuits, sweets(,) and similar things. I like cakes, biscuits, sweets(,) and the like14. (informal) We will need, for example, a million pounds to carry out the project. We will need, (let us) say, a million pounds to carry out the project. a We need some new furniture in the house: a table for the dining room, two bedside tables, etc. (for instance) b There are animals which are in danger of extinction. Amongst them, we can mention the whale. (such as) c You will have to employ, for instance, twenty men to do the job. (say) d A relevant matter to what we are talking about is the increase in violence on our streets. (a case in point) e The bets you can make are as follows: £5, £10, £15, £20, etc, etc. (and so and so forth) _____ 1 Although, even though and though are followed by a subject plus a verb; in spite of and despite (more formal), by a noun, pronoun or gerund. In spite of the fact (or despite the fact) is used in the same way as although: In spite of/Despite the fact (that) he had a sprained ankle/he had sprained his ankle/his ankle was sprained, he went out for a walk. They may also come after the main clause: He went out for a walk, although he had a sprained ankle. 2 Notwithstanding is a very formal alternative to despite (preposition) or however (adverb): Notwithstanding the drop in sales, we should continue with the same policy/The drop in sales notwithstanding, we should continue with the same policy. He knew of the many dangers which were awaiting him, but he proceeded with the plan notwithstanding. 3 Nonetheless may also be written none the less. 4 However and no matter how are followed by and adjective or an adverb. 5 Moreover and furthermore are formal alternatives to besides. 6 Omit I should like to add that I do not mind. 7 These words are followed by a noun, pronoun or gerund. 8 Grammars sometimes say that due to should be used after the verb be; but, in practice, some people do not follow this rule: She hasn't come today due to her bad cold. 9 As is colloquial. 10 See unit 20, section 13. 11 Note the following: Taking into account/consideration that the business is profitable, we must invest in it. We have to take your travelling expenses into account/consideration. We have to take into account/consideration your travelling expenses. 12 In spoken English, we sometimes use and/or whatever (else), and whatnot and and what have you instead of and so on/forth: In this region, you can find cobras, vipers and whatever (else)/and whatnot/and what have you. 13 Eg (from Latin exempli gratia) is another alternative to give examples, but it normally occurs in written English: Some snakes in this region are poisonous; eg/e.g., cobras and vipers. 14 A less usual alternative: I like cakes, biscuits, sweets, and such like. You may like to receive a pdf file with all the units of this section to study offline. If so, we can send it to you by email for a contribution of 25 euros. Contents Introduction Notes 1 Negative and interrogative sentences (Page 2 and the key) 2 Short answers (Page 2 and the key) 3 Question tags (Page 2 and the key) 4 Questions and exclamations (Page 2 and the key) 5 So, neither, nor, either (the key) 6 Be, used to, would, be/get/become used to, dare, have, get, become, grow, go, turn, fall and feel (Page 2 and the key) 7 Verb tenses: forms (Page 2 and the key) 8 Irregular verbs 9 Verb tenses: uses (Page 2, Page 3, Page 4, Page 5 and the key) 10 Personal pronouns, possessives and reflexive pronouns (Page 2 and the key) 11 The genitive case (the key) 12 Singular and plural nouns (Page 2 and the key) 13 Gender (the key) 14 A, an, some, any, no, not, none, each, every and the; compounds of some, any, no and every (Page 2, Page 3 and the key) 15 Neither, not...either, none, not...any, both and all (the key) 16 A few, few, a lot, lots, a little, little, many, much, no and plenty (the key) 17 Enough, too, so and such (the key) 18 Comparative and superlative sentences (Page 2 and the key) 19 Adjective order (the key) 20 Relative clauses (Page 2 and the key) 21 Do and make (the key) 22 Modal verbs (Page 2, Page 3 and the key) 23 Infinitives, gerunds and present participles (Page 2 and the key) 24 Conditional sentences (Page 2 and the key) 25 Passive sentences (the key) 26 Reported speech (Page 2 and the key) 27 Purpose (the key) 28 Word order (the key) 29 Inversion (the key) 30 Connectors (Page 2 and the key) 31 Prepositions (Page 2, Page 3 and the key) 32 Phrasal verbs (the key) Page 2 UNIT 30 - Page 2 CONNECTORS Rewrite the sentences below with the connectors given in brackets. 11 Examples: (giving exceptions or saying that something is obvious) Our trip was marvellous if we don't take into account a couple of incidents. Apart from a couple of incidents, our trip was marvellous/Our trip was marvellous, apart from a couple of incidents/A couple of incidents apart, our trip was marvellous. Except for a couple of incidents, our trip was marvellous/Our trip was marvellous, except for a couple of incidents. You were the only person to arrive on time. Nobody but15/except you arrived on time. I do not think it necessary to say that you will have to bring your own forks and spoons. Needless to say, you will have to bring your own forks and spoons. It goes without saying that you will have to bring your own forks and spoons. We don't have enough money to buy food; and as you can imagine, it is impossible for us to pay the rent. We don't have enough money to buy food, let alone pay the rent. Last night's hailstorm ruined our fruit crop. But this is not all, it also caused a lot of damage to the trees. Last's night hailstorm ruined our fruit crop, to say nothing of/not to mention the damage caused to the trees. a It is not necessary for me to tell you that those who do not pass the oral examination will have to resit everything next year. (it goes without saying) b If we don't consider the bad weather, the picnic was great. (apart from) c Martha was the only person to congratulate me on having been promoted. (but) d Many people died in the accident, but the environmental impact was also disastrous. (to say nothing of) e I don't have time to clean my house. I have even less time to do the shopping. (let alone) 12 Revision exercise. a You will have to carry, for example, a hundred pounds. (let's say) b If we don't take into account the people next door, everybody in the neighbourhood is lovely. (except for) c You should attend to your guests. Don't forget you're the hostess. (after all) d Consequently, we can reach the conclusion that something must be done to put an end to violence on the streets and drug trafficking. (summning up) e Although his fears about the side-effects of this drug were unfounded, he did not take it. (in spite of) f His suspicions were founded, but he did nothing about it. (even though) g As well as being a very good guitarist, he also sings beautifully. (apart from) h You need a dozen eggs, two onions and a kilogramme of potatoes. You beat the eggs, chop the onions into small pieces and dice the potatoes. Put a frying pan on to heat, add a lot of olive oil and wait until the oil is hot. You fry the onions and the potatoes. Mix the onions, the potatoes and the beaten eggs in a bowl. Fry the mixture in the pan with a little olive oil without stirring it until the underside is golden brown. Do the same with the other side. And that's a Mediterranean omelette with onion! (for a start, in the second place, in the next place, after that, then, next, finally) i They lost all their money in a shady business. But this is not all, they took a loan out of the bank and lost it as well (not to mention) j I enjoy their company very much, but my parents do not allow me to talk to them. (much as) k I reckon you should put your cards on the table. (the way I see it) l She likes many romantic poets. For instance, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron and keats. (like) m You're the only person that can make me happy. (except) n They had little confidence in him, so they abandoned him to his fate. (for) o They couldn't reach the peak because it had snowed heavily. (as a result of) p She not only lent me some money, but also gave me a very good piece of advice. (in addition to) q The country's economy is becoming better and better. For example, inflation is stabilising now. (a case in point) r There is no necessity to mention that all applicants must identify themselves before the interview. (needless to say) s For my part, I found his remarks unnecessary. (personally) t Time is short, so we'll have to hurry. (since) u They haven't spoken to each other for many years because there has been a fierce rivalry between them. (because of) v We'll grant you a favour because your days are numbered. (which is why) w I eat onions every day, but they repeat on me. (although) x Therefore, we can draw the following conclusion: we made a substantial profit last year. (in conclusion) y I think you shouldn't argue with them about politics. (to my way of thinking) z If I can't carry my belongings, how do you expect me to carry yours? (let alone) 13 Examples: (explaining something in other words) Experience is a sine qua non to apply for this job. What we want to say is that those who have no experience should not apply for it. Experience is a sine qua non to apply for this job. To put it another way, those who have no experience should not apply for it. Experience is a sine qua non to apply for this job, that is16 (to say)(,) those who have no experience should not apply for it. "I'm afraid we're going through a crisis at the moment." "In other words, you won't lend me the money." (= I can infere from your words that you will not lend me the money.) Well, my life has changed a lot since I met him. What I want to say is that I love him deeply. Well, my life has changed a lot since I met him. I mean17, I love him deeply. a I'm very busy at the moment. What I want to say is that I can't have dinner with you this evening. (I mean) b "You know I'm your friend,