



Purpose

Linking word	Meaning	Example
<i>So (that)</i>	Expresses purpose (the reason why someone does something). <i>So that</i> is usually followed by <i>can, could, will or would</i> .	<i>The police locked the door so (that) no-one could get in.</i>
Infinitive of purpose	Expresses purpose. The subject of the main clause and of the purpose clause must be the same. If the two subjects are different, we can't use <i>to</i> . We have to use <i>so that</i> .	<i>Jack went to England to study engineering.</i> (NOT for to study)
<i>In order to, so as to</i>	These are more formal ways of expressing purpose. There are also negative forms: <i>in order not to, so as not to</i> .	<i>Scientists used only local materials, in order to save money.</i> <i>The soldiers moved at night, so as not to alarm the villagers.</i>
<i>For</i>	This describes how something is used	<i>This button is for starting the engine.</i> <i>This is for the lights.</i>

Contrast

Linking word	Meaning	Example
<i>Although, though, even though</i>	<i>Though</i> can come at the end of a sentence, <i>although</i> cannot. <i>Although</i> often becomes <i>though</i> in speech.	<i>Although (Though) I asked her, she didn't come.</i> <i>I asked her, (but) she didn't come, though.</i>
<i>Even though</i>	Gives a stronger contrast than	<i>Even though I asked her, she didn't come.</i> (which was really

	<i>although.</i>	surprising).
While, whereas	Compare two facts and emphasize the difference between them in formal speech.	<i>While United were fast and accurate, City were slow and careless.</i>
However, nevertheless	It can go at the beginning, middle or end of the sentence, and is separated by a comma (or a pause in speech).	<i>Normally we don't refund money without a receipt. However, on this occasion I'll do it.</i>
Despite and in spite of	These expressions are followed by a noun (including the <i>-ing</i> form used as a noun), and not by a clause (subject + verb).	<i>In spite of the rain, we went out. (Although it was raining, we went out.) Despite losing, we celebrated. (Although we lost, we celebrated.)</i>

Result

Linking word	Usage	Example
So, such as	<i>So</i> is with an adjective or adverb. <i>Such as</i> is used with adjective + singular noun.	<i>Jim was so tall (that) he hit his head on the ceiling. Helen is such a busy person (that) she never feels bored.</i>
So many, so much, so few, so little	<i>So many/so little</i> are used with plural nouns. <i>So much/little</i> are used with uncountable nouns.	<i>There were so many passengers (that) we couldn't find a seat. There was so much noise (that) I didn't get to sleep until 3 a.m</i>
- Too/Not enough + to	<i>Too</i> means <i>more than is necessary or good</i> . <i>Not enough</i> means <i>less than is necessary or good</i> . They can both be used with an adjective + <i>to</i> .	<i>The bookcase was too big to get down the stairs. The bookcase was not small enough to get down the stairs.</i>

Ex. 1 Underline the most suitable word or phrase in each sentence. (можно тестом, выпадающим списком)

- 1) Janet went out *so that she bought/to buy* Harry a present.
- 2) This food is much too hot *to eat/to be eaten*.

- 3) *However/Though* it was late, I decided to phone Brian.
- 4) *Although/Despite* the car was cheap, it was in good condition.
- 5) Let's check once more, *for being/so as to be* sure.
- 6) We could go to the club. Is it worth it, *even though/though*?
- 7) It was *so windy/such a windy* that half the trees had blown down.
- 8) The batteries were *not enough small/too small* to fit the radio.
- 9) *Despite of the weather/the weather*, we went sailing.
- 10) Bill had *so much/so that* fun that he stayed another week.

Ex. 2 Complete each sentence with one suitable word. (ВПИСЫВАТЬ)

- 1) I couldn't run fast ___ enough _____ to catch the shoplifter.
- 2) They were _____ such _____ good roads that we could drive at high speed.
- 3) It was _____ so _____ dark that I couldn't see a thing. [L][SEP]
- 4) The trousers were _____ not _____ long enough to fit Jean. [L][SEP]
- 5) We had _____ such _____ a good time that we decided to go there again. [L][SEP]
- 6) It was _____ so _____ late that we couldn't get a bus home.
- [L][SEP] 7) I took a taxi as it was _____ too _____ far to walk. [L][SEP]
- 8) The ladder wasn't tall ___ enough _____ to reach the window. [L][SEP]
- 9) There are _____ such _____ lovely fish that you don't feel like eating meat.
- 10) There were _____ so _____ many dishes that I couldn't make up my mind.

Ex.3 Complete the sentences with *although / in spite of / because / because of* (МОЖНО ВПИСЫВАТЬ, а МОЖНО и ВЫПАДАЮЩИМ СПИСОКОМ)

1. a ___ *In spite of/Despite* _____ all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.
 b _____ *Although* _____ we'd planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.
2. a I went home early _____ *because* _____ I was feeling unwell.
 b I went to work the next day _____ *although* _____ I was feeling unwell.
3. a She only accepted the job _____ *because of* _____ the salary, which was rather low.

b She accepted the job ___ in spite of/despite _____ the salary, which was rather low.

4. a I managed to get to sleep ___ although _____ there was a lot of noise.

b I couldn't get to sleep _____ because of _____ the noise.

Ex. 4 Use the given words to make sentences. (собирать предложения из слов)

1. being very I tired, fall couldn't Despite asleep.

Despite being very tired, I couldn't fall asleep.

2. money having are very In they happy. spite of little

In spite of having very little money, they are happy.

3. my injured, was to managed I to walk the foot village. Although nearest

Although my foot was injured, I managed to walk to the nearest village.

4. I the enjoyed the In was story silly, spite film. of fact the

In spite of the fact the story was silly, I enjoyed the film.

5. in hardly same ever street, we the see each living other. Despite

Despite living in the same street, we hardly ever see each other.

6. I very got wet in minutes, rain. I the only out was for five though Even

Even though I was only out for five minutes, I got very wet in the rain.

Ex. 5 Look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. Tick each correct line. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space.

Goodwriters... A course for you!

Jane was one of those students who has problems

1) _____ ✓ _____

with writing. First, her handwriting it was so bad

2) _____ it _____

that most teachers couldn't to read it. The letters were

3) _____ to _____

so small, that the words were extremely difficult to

4) _____ ✓ _____

read. Even though she tried to change her handwriting,

5) _____ even _____

she felt discouraged. Secondly, she made so the many

6) _____ the _____

mistakes in spelling and punctuation, so that her work

7) _____ so _____

always gave a bad impression. As well as this, she	8)_____ ✓ _____
had problems with organizing her writing, in despite	9)_____ in _____
making plans and writing notes. One day, though, she	10)_____ ✓ _____
took a Goodwriter writing course, so to learn how to	11)_____ so _____
be an effective writer. At Goodwriters we taught her	12)_____ ✓ _____
how to organize her ideas. Although however she found	13)_____ however _____
it difficult at first, so she soon made progress.	14)_____ so _____
She learned to revise her writing, so as to improve it.	15)_____ ✓ _____
She started reading so too much that her spelling	16)_____ too _____
improved, so while her handwriting became clearer too.	17)_____ so _____

Ex.6 Test. Some questions have more than one correct answer.

1. I couldn't sleep _____ very tired.
 - a. although I was
 - b. despite I was
 - c. c despite of being
 - d. in spite of being
2. You should insure your bike _____ stolen.
 - a. in case it will be
 - b. if it will be
 - c. in case it is
 - d. if it is
3. The club is for members only. You _____ you're a member.
 - a. can't go in if
 - b. can go in only if
 - c. can't go in unless
 - d. can go in unless
4. Yesterday we watched television all evening _____ we didn't have anything better to do.
 - a. when
 - b. as
 - c. while
 - d. since
5. «What's that noise?» «It sounds _____ a baby crying.»
 - a. as
 - b. like
 - c. as if
 - d. as though