

**10** 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.

*The psychology of accidents*

Most people are under the impression that doing something by a mistake is quite different from doing something on purpose. In the fact, according to by some psychologists, many accidents do not, on the whole, really happen to by chance. There may be good reasons for actions which seem to be accidental. For an example, someone who fails to arrive on time as for a meeting at work may be worried about his or her job, or be in with difficulties at home. In other words, there are often good reasons for behaviour which seems at the first to be accidental. Of this course, some people are involved in more accidents than others. These people are called 'accident prone'. In the general they either suffer from stress, or could have in a physical illness without knowing about it.

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**Key points**

- 1 There is a group of prepositions used with verbs of motion.  
*across, along, around, down, into, out of, past, to, towards, up*
- 2 Some prepositions can be used without an object.  
*Jean lives opposite.*
- 3 A sentence can end with a preposition.  
*Paul didn't have a chair to sit on.*

→ SEE ALSO

**Grammar 14:** Time expressions  
**Grammar 15:** Consolidation 3

**Explanations**

**Purpose**

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

**Result**

- **So, such a**  
*So* is used with an adjective or adverb.  
*Jim was so tall (that) he hit his head on the ceiling.*  
*Jim drove so quickly (that) they reached the station twenty minutes early.*  
*Such a* is used with adjective + singular noun.  
*Helen is such a busy person (that) she never feels bored.*
- **So many, so much, so few, so little**  
*So many/few* are used with plural nouns. *So much/little* are used with uncountable nouns.  
*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.*
- **Too/Not enough + to**  
*Too* means *more than is necessary or good*. *Not enough* means *less than is necessary or good*. They can both be used with an adjective + *to*. Compare:  
*The bookcase was too big to get down the stairs.*  
*The bookcase was not small enough to get down the stairs.*

Contrast

- **Although, though, even though**  
*Although* often becomes *though* in speech. *Though* can come at the end of a sentence, *although* cannot.  
*Although* I asked her, she didn't come. (speech and writing)  
*Though* I asked her, she didn't come. (speech)  
I asked her, (but) she didn't come, **though**. (speech)  
*Even though* gives a stronger contrast than *although*.  
*Even though* I asked her, she didn't come. (which was really surprising)
- **While, whereas**  
*While* and *whereas* are used in formal speech and writing. They compare two facts and emphasize the difference between them.  
*While* United were fast and accurate, City were slow and careless.
- **However, nevertheless**  
*However* is a way of expressing contrast in formal speech or writing. It can go at the beginning, middle or end of the sentence, and is separated by a comma (or a pause in speech).  
Normally we don't refund money without a receipt. **However**, on this occasion I'll do it.  
Normally we don't refund money without a receipt. On this occasion, **however**, I'll do it.  
*Nevertheless* is a very formal way of expressing *however*.  
I'm not happy with your work. **Nevertheless**, I'm going to give you one last chance.
- **Despite and in spite of**  
These expressions are followed by a noun (including the *-ing* form used as a noun), and not by a clause (subject + verb).  
**In spite of the rain**, we went out. (Although it was raining, we went out.)  
**Despite losing**, we celebrated. (Although we lost, we celebrated.)

Practice

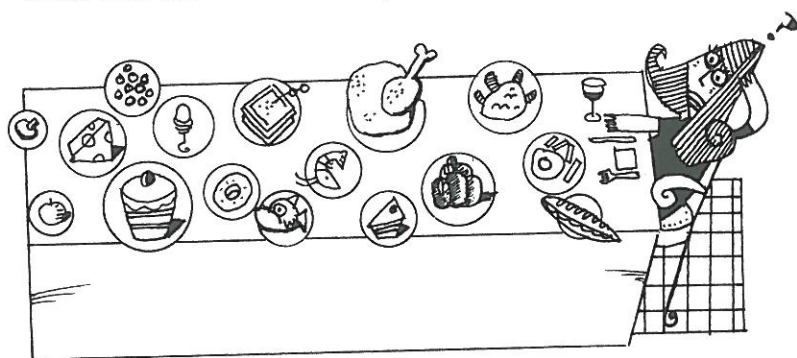
- 1 **Underline the most suitable word or phrase in each sentence.**
  - a) Janet went out *so that she bought/to buy* Harry a present.
  - b) This food is much too hot *to eat/to be eaten*.
  - c) *However/Though* it was late, I decided to phone Brian.
  - d) *Although/Despite* the car was cheap, it was in good condition.
  - e) Let's check once more, *for being/so as to be* sure.
  - f) We could go to the club. Is it worth it, *even though/though?*
  - g) It was *so windy/such a windy* that half the trees had blown down.
  - h) The batteries were *not enough small/too small* to fit the radio.
  - i) *Despite of the weather/the weather*, we went sailing.
  - j) Bill had *so much/so that* fun that he stayed another week.
- 2 **Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.**
  - a) Sue went shopping so she could buy herself a new television.  
to  
Sue went shopping to buy herself ..... a new television.
  - b) You use this to open wine bottles.  
for  
This ..... wine bottles.
  - c) I put the food in the fridge because I wanted it to get cold.  
would  
I put the food in the fridge ..... cold.
  - d) Harry left early because he didn't want to miss the bus.  
as  
Harry ..... to miss the bus.
  - e) I saved up some money to buy a motorbike.  
could  
I saved up some money ..... a motorbike.
  - f) Jane gave up smoking because she wanted to save money.  
order  
Jane gave up smoking ..... money.
  - g) I came here so that I could see you.  
to  
I ..... you.

**3** Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown. Do not change the meaning.

- a) Sam lost his job because he was lazy.  
Sam was *so lazy that he lost his job.*
- b) I couldn't buy the house because it was expensive.  
The house was too .....
- c) The book was so interesting that I couldn't put it down.  
It was .....
- d) There was too much noise, so we couldn't hear the speech.  
There was so .....
- e) The house was too small to live in comfortably.  
The house wasn't .....
- f) We can't eat now because there isn't enough time.  
There is too .....
- g) I can't come to your party because I'm too busy.  
I'm too .....
- h) The class was cancelled because there weren't enough students.  
There were so .....

**4** Complete each sentence with one suitable word.

- a) I couldn't run fast *enough* to catch the shoplifter.
- b) They were ..... good roads that we could drive at high speed.
- c) It was ..... dark that I couldn't see a thing.
- d) The trousers were ..... long enough to fit Jean.
- e) We had ..... a good time that we decided to go there again.
- f) It was ..... late that we couldn't get a bus home.
- g) I took a taxi as it was ..... far to walk.
- h) The ladder wasn't tall ..... to reach the window.
- i) There are ..... lovely fish that you don't feel like eating meat.
- j) There were ..... many dishes that I couldn't make up my mind.



**5** Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown. Do not change the meaning. Two sentences should be rewritten as one.

- a) Despite the cold weather, we all went for a walk.  
Although *it was cold, we all went for a walk.*
- b) John has done well in French, but not so well in Maths.  
While .....
- c) I tried to persuade her. I didn't succeed, however.  
Although .....
- d) It was raining, but I went swimming anyway.  
In spite of .....
- e) Ann felt ill, but insisted on going to work.  
Despite .....
- f) In spite of his early lead, Hudson lost the race.  
Although .....
- g) I'm not going to pay, although I know that I should.  
While .....
- h) We expected Larry to accept the job, but he didn't.  
Even though Larry .....

**6** Explain what each object is for, using one of the verbs in the box.

lock ~~paint~~ stick clean keep open put wash

- a) brush  
*It's for painting things.*
- b) glue  
.....
- c) fridge  
.....
- d) sink  
.....
- e) dustbin  
.....
- f) toothbrush  
.....
- g) corkscrew  
.....
- h) key  
.....

7 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!

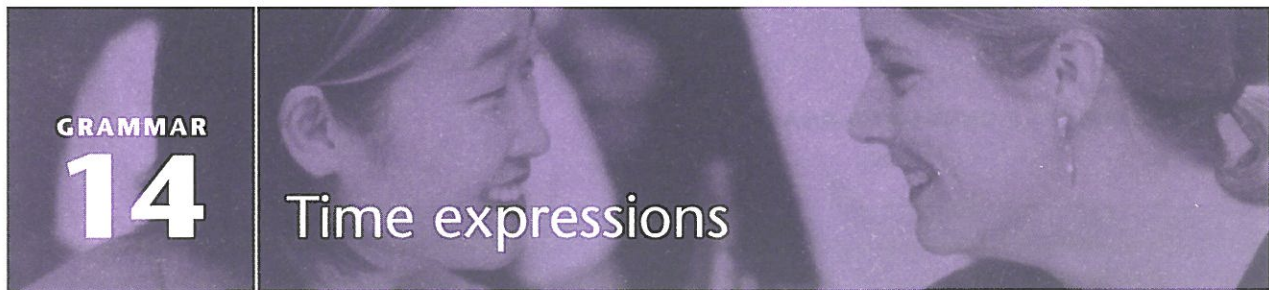
Jane was one of those students who has problems with writing. First, her handwriting it was so bad that most teachers couldn't to read it. The letters were so small, that the words were extremely difficult to read. Even though she tried to change her handwriting, she felt discouraged. Secondly, she made so the many mistakes in spelling and punctuation, so that her work always gave a bad impression. As well as this, she had problems with organizing her writing, in despite making plans and writing notes. One day, though, she took a Goodwriter writing course, so to learn how to be an effective writer. At Goodwriters we taught her how to organize her ideas. Although however she found it difficult at first, so she soon made progress. She learned to revise her writing, so as to improve it. She started reading so too much that her spelling improved, so while her handwriting became clearer too.

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- 15) .....

Key points

- 1 The infinitive of purpose must have the same subject as the main clause.  
*I went to the shops. I wanted to buy some fruit.*  
*I went to the shops **to buy** some fruit.*  
 We do not use *for* in examples like this.
- 2 *In order to* is more common in formal speech and writing. In normal conversation we just use *to*.
- 3 Contrasts with *while*, *whereas* and *nevertheless* are used in formal speech and writing.

→ SEE ALSO  
 Grammar 15: Consolidation 3  
 Grammar 32: Linking words 2



Explanations

The Explanations section focuses on problem areas only. Other time expressions are included in the Practice section.

Present time

*Nowadays* and *these days*

Both contrast the present with the past.

*Nowadays more women have careers.*

*What are you up to **these days**?*

Notice that the word *actually* is not used with a time reference, as it is in many European languages. *Actually* means *in fact* or *really*.

Future time

■ *In*

*In* can refer to future time. When we use it like this, it refers to the end of a period of time.

*I'll be there **in a moment**.*

*I'll be back **in a week**.*

■ Calendar references

If today is Monday:

*Wednesday is **the day after tomorrow** or **the day after next**.*

*Wednesday is also **in two days' time**.*

*Next Monday is **this time next week**.*

■ *At the end, in the end, at last*

*At the end* refers to a point in time.

*I left **at the end** of the film.*

*In the end* means *after a lot of time* or *eventually*.

*I think that our side will win **in the end/eventually**.*

*We waited for ages, and **in the end/finally** we left.*

*At last* shows that we are pleased because a long wait has ended.

*At last you have arrived!*

■ *Presently*

This means *in a few moments*. It is a formal use.

*Just a minute. I'll be with you **presently**.*

■ *Once*

This can mean *in the past*. It can also mean *from the time when*.

*I lived here **once**. (in the past)*

***Once** she gets here, we can leave. (when)*

■ Periods of the day

*Last* is used with *night*, but not with *morning*, *afternoon* or *evening*.

*They left **yesterday morning** and came back **last night**.*

Past time