4.- Purpose

**in order to + infinitive, so as to + infinitive, to + infinitive, for + ing**

*a.- In order to + infinitive. To + infinitive.* In order that + full sentence.

They studied very hard (in order) to pass their English exam.
They studied very hard in order not to fail their English exam.
Fulanito visited Liverpool in order that he could see his British friend.

*b.- So as to + infinitive. So (that) + should.*

They studied very hard so as to pass their French exam.
They studied very hard so as not to fail their French exam.
Fulanito visited Manchester so (that) he should see his British friend.

c.-For + ing.

A knife is used for cutting.
A knife is not used for cutting.

*d.- lest (“para que no”) + SVC.*

I brought it lest you should think that I was lying.

5.- Reason and Cause

**as, because, since, because of, due to, owning to, now that**

*a) As, because, since: we start a clause with these connectors to give the reason for a particular situation.*

As he wasn’t well-dressed, they didn’t let him in.

It must be break time, because I see many people in the canteen.

Since you’re going to Great Britain for the whole year, you should buy an umbrella.

*b) Because of, due to, owing to: Although they are prepositions, they can also be used to give a reason. Because of is used before a noun or noun phrase. The difference between Due to and Owing to is that we can not use Owing to after the verb to be.*

There was no one in class because of the football match.
[There was nobody in class because there was a football match.]
We couldn’t stage the play due to budget cuts. / owing to budget cuts.
The school’s success is largely due to the new director.

*c) For, with: For can not be used at the beginning of a sentence. “Because of”.

With the meeting [being] at 14’00, I won’t have time to eat.
[Because the meeting is at 14’00, I won’t have time to eat.]
She couldn’t hear the teacher talking for all the noise of her classmates.
[She couldn’t hear the teacher talking because of all the noise of her classmates.]

*d) For, in that, inasmuch as: used in literary and in formal English.*

We must start planning next year course, for the future may bring unexpected changes.
The school is strange in that there are two directors.
Pepito and Manolita have an easy life, inasmuch as neither of them has to work too hard but they earn a lot of money.
6.- Result

So...that, therefore, consequently, thus, hence

With So... that we link a cause with a result. Sometimes “that” is left out:

The lesson was so boring (that) I almost fell asleep.

So quickly did it all happen that I didn’t see their face. (Inversion = emphasis)

Such + a + adj + sing. Noun = sing noun + verb + so + adj = so + adj + a sing noun
It was such a boring theatre play… = The theatre play was so boring that…= It was so boring a theatre play that…

Hence [‘De ahí (que)...], Thus (‘Así que, por lo tanto, por ello...’ + formal), Consequently and Therefore (‘Por lo tanto’) are transitions.

* Last research has shown that Tourism is the main sector in the area. Thus, the local Council has decided to invest more money on local attractions.

* Tourism is very important in this area. Hence, we have a lot of people in our College.

7.- Concession / opposition

Concesive sentences state a contrast between two circumstances. Although is the subordinate equivalent of the coordinate But. Even if creates a subordinate clause that has both of conditional and of concessive sentences. [For more examples and information go to English Grammar in Use. Intermediate. Unit 112].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb clause linkers</th>
<th>Conjunction</th>
<th>Transition linkers</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>although, though, even though, even if, whereas, while, whilst</td>
<td>but any way, but ... still, yet... still</td>
<td>nevertheless, however, on the other hand</td>
<td>in spite of, despite,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Subject-verb clauses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+ noun + pronoun + ‘ing’ clause</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are some examples:

- Although I was having a good time, I left early.
- Nobody failed, though it was a difficult exam.
- He failed the exam, even though he had studied a lot.
- Even if you don’t like languages, they are important for Tourism studies.
- Whereas Peter looks rather smart, his friend looks a bit fool.
- While the third year students are wonderful, the second year ones are terrible.

Remember:

* Though is less formal than Although. It can be used at the end of a sentence considering the sentences as independent. The meaning is then very similar to ‘However’.

I love him. I haven’t spoken to him though = I love him. However, I haven’t spoken to him yet.

* While is always followed by a Subject-verb clause. A similar use, but followed by a noun, can be obtained with ‘Unlike’. Unlike the second year students, the third year students are wonderful.

* Whilst means the same as While, but is more formal.

* In spite of the fact that can be used instead of although.

Be careful with the differences between Adverb clause linkers and Prepositions:

We went out in spite of the rain = Although it was raining, we went out.
8.- Manner and comparison

(Exactly) as, (just) as

Here are some examples:
- Please fill the gaps (exactly) as I instructed.
- (Just) as bad students are attracted by the canteen, so are good students by the library. (inversion)
- (Just) as bad students are attracted by the canteen, (so) good ones are fascinated by the library.

Remember:
(...) as is always followed by a Subject-verb clause. A similar use, followed by noun, can be obtained with ‘like’: Like the Don Pancho, the Palm Beach is a four-star hotel.

9.- Time and Place

a.- Time

after, before, since, until, when, while, as, by the time that, as soon as, once, whenever, every time, the first time, the second time...

Here are some examples with a full clause after the preposition (Subject + Verb clause):

When I saw you, you were studying Tourism
Don’t forget to buy your tickets as soon as you reach the train station.
The flight assistant, once everyone was in the plane, was very cheerful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Followed by</th>
<th>Prepositions</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ing</td>
<td>after, on, upon before, since, until, when(ever), while</td>
<td>After studying Tourism, I will study Public Relations. Before coming to Benidorm, I was living in Alicante. While being in the UK, I went to German lessons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ed</td>
<td>once until, when(ever), while</td>
<td>Once finished school, I started university.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbless</td>
<td>as soon as, once, when(ever), while</td>
<td>Once there, I spoke to the manager. While there, I had a beer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb Linkers</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full clause</td>
<td>I saw her while she was having a coffee at the canteen. I saw her as she opened the door.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember:

There are certain important differences between When and As:
As: two actions at the same time.
When: One action after the other.

As means ‘while’ when followed by an action. If it is followed by a situation, it means ‘because’. To express ‘Time’ with a situation or the verb ‘To be’ use ‘While’.
While I was in the UK, I followed English lessons. = ‘Mientras estaba en GB fui a clases de inglés.’
As I was in the UK, I followed some English lessons. ‘Fui a clases de inglés porque estaba en Gran Bretaña.’

b.- Place

They are introduced by Where or Wherever.
The students went wherever they could have a free meal.
Where the sun shines, it’s hot.
P.-Fill the gaps with Although, In spite of, Because or Because of.

1. _______ it was sunny, we stayed at home.
2. _______ the sun, we stayed at home.
3. _______ the rain, we stayed at home.
4. _______ it was raining, we stayed at home.
5. _______ their careful plans, many things went wrong.
6. _______ their careful plans, everything went smoothly.
7. _______ everything had been planned carefully, things went wrong.
8. _______ everything had been planned carefully, things went very well.
9. She left the job _______ the salary, which was very low.
10. She left the job _______ her salary was very low.
11. She left the job _______ her salary was very good.
12. She left the job _______ the salary, which was very high.
13. I couldn’t sleep _______ there was no noise at all.
14. I managed to get asleep _______ the noises.
15. I couldn’t sleep _______ the noises.
16. I didn’t sleep well at all _______ there was a lot of noise.
17. I’m studying Tourism _______ I don’t really like it.
18. I studied Tourism _______ I thought it was useful.
19. I didn’t study Tourism _______ its importance in the area.
20. I studied Tourism _______ its importance in the area.

Q.-Put in So, Such, or Such a:.

1. He’s difficult to understand, because he speaks _______ quickly.
2. I like Peter and Mary. They are _______ nice people.
3. It was a great holiday. We had _______ good time.
4. I was surprised that he looked _______ well after his long illness.
5. Everything is _______ cheap here, isn’t it?
6. The weather is terrible, isn’t it? I didn’t expect it to be _______ horrible day.
7. I must hurry up. I didn’t realised it was _______ late.
8. He always looks smart. He wears _______ nice clothes.
9. It was _______ boring theatre play that I went home before the end.
10. I think she works too many hours. She looks _______ tired all the time.

R.-What is the meaning of As in these sentences?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As</th>
<th>Because</th>
<th>At the same time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>As I study Tourism, I know a lot about hotels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Peter, unfortunately, hit the motorbike behind as he was parking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>As I was sleepy, I went home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>As we climbed the mountain, we got more and more tired.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>As I don’t like meat, I only ate vegetables.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S.-Put in As or When conveying ‘TIME’ (Sometimes both are correct).

1. Peter started teaching _______ he was 23.
2. John dropped the beer _______ he was coming towards the table.
3. _______ I left school, I went to study Tourism.
4. The car slowed down _______ it approached the traffic light.
5. _______ John was a kid, he used to play football everyday.
GRAMMAR

T. Fill the gaps with During or While.
1. We met a lot of people ______ we were in Madrid.
2. We met a lot of people ______ the congress.
3. I saw John ______ I was having a walk with my dog.
4. ______ we were in London, we stayed in a very comfortable B&B.
5. ______ our stay in Madrid, we visited the Prado, the Thyssen and the Reina Sofia.
6. The phone rang three times ______ the meeting.
7. The phone rang several times ______ we were having coffee.
8. Please, shut up ______ I am speaking.
9. Please don’t talk ______ the Principal’s speech.
10. Can you lay the table ______ I get the dinner ready?

Bibliography:

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
III.- Discourse markers

A.- Giving examples
1.- For example,
2.- For instance,
3.- Such as...
4.- e.g. (exempli gratia)

B.- Continuing the same idea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition linkers</th>
<th>Prepositions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moreover,</td>
<td>In addition,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In addition,</td>
<td>Besides,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furthermore,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.- Contrasting:
Still,
However,
Nevertheless,
All the same,
On the one hand, On the other hand,

D.- Rephrasing:
In other words...

E.- Correcting oneself:
I mean
Or rather

F.- Contradicting:
On the contrary

G.- Changing the subject:
By the way

H.- Dismissing:
Anyway

IV.- Punctuation:
✓ Full stop [Am. ‘Period’] (.) Two independent clauses.
✓ Question mark and Exclamation mark: (?) (!) Used only at the end of the sentence. No full stop required after them.
✓ Semicolon (;) To separate two independent sentences linked in meaning.
✓ Colon (:) To give an explanation or to list.
✓ Dash (-) Informal, instead of a colon or semicolon.
✓ Commas (,)
  ▪ With coordinates, before the conjunction;
  ▪ With subordinates (except purpose with ‘to’), if the subordinate clause comes before the main one;
  ▪ With non-defining relative clauses;
  ▪ With apposition; *Fulanito, don’t do that.*
  ▪ To separate the adverb from the sentence; *Peter, unfortunately, failed his English exam.*
  ▪ In lists; *He ate chicken, vegetables, and rice.*
  ▪ To separate the introductory verb from direct speech.
✓ Quotation marks (‘...’) To quote direct speech; *He asked, ‘What are you doing?’*
  To highlight a word in a sentence. *What does ‘quote’ mean?*
✓ Hyphen (-) For compound nouns. *The take-off is at 17.30.*
✓ Apostrophe (‘) For missing parts of a word; *We’re students. (We Are)*
  For the possessive genitive. *My friend’s father is a teacher.*