

B2. Η Γραμματική Ικανότητα

Clauses of concession are used to express contrast and are introduced with the following words/expressions: but, although/even though, though, as, in spite of/despite, however/nevertheless/nonetheless, while/whereas, no matter how/however, no matter what/whatever, on the other hand, yet/still, notwithstanding, albeit

Examples:

- Examples.**
- He's rich, **but** he's not happy.
 - **Although/Even though/Though** he's rich, he's not happy.
 - He's rich; he's not happy, **though**.
 - Rich **though/as** he is, he's not happy.
 - He's rich, **yet** he's not happy.
 - He's rich but **still** he's not happy.
 - **However** much money he makes, he's not happy.
 - He's rich. **However/Nevertheless/Nonetheless**, he's not happy.
 - **In spite of/Despite** being rich/his wealth, he's not happy.
 - He's rich and miserable **while/whereas** his dad is poor and happy.
 - **Albeit** rich, he's not happy.

1. Choose the correct option.

1. Simon's very shy, ____ he has lots of friends.
a. yet c. since
b. except d. despite
 2. ____ hard I try, I just can't get my kids to be tidy.
a. Despite c. No matter
b. However d. Though
 3. Mary likes golf ____ her sister prefers tennis.
a. still c. despite
b. whereas d. as
 4. ____ James wanted a new car, he couldn't afford it.
a. Even c. Though
b. Despite d. However
 5. Grandad goes out for a walk ____ the weather.
a. whatever c. still
b. no matter d. however
 6. Lucy has a Ph.D. ____ she doesn't seem that clever.
a. as c. whereas
b. but d. while
 7. I'm walking to work this morning ____ it's already late.
a. in spite of c. yet
b. still d. although
 8. This dress has no sleeves ____ that one has short ones.
a. despite c. even though
b. as d. while
 9. ____ it took her two years, Jane finished her novel.
a. Despite c. Although
b. In spite d. However
 10. His letter was printed in the paper, ____ in an edited form.
a. albeit c. still
b. however d. yet
 11. Strange ____ it may seem, Sue has gone to Timbuktu.
a. while c. despite
b. as d. but
 12. Todd has come to work today ____ his cold.
a. despite of c. nonetheless
b. in spite d. despite
 13. ____ long this project takes, I'll get it done.
a. No matter c. Whatever
b. However d. Nevertheless
 14. The vase was too expensive to buy ____ it was on sale.
a. however c. even though
b. despite d. still

2. Fill in the gaps in items 1-8 with ONE appropriate linking word.

Example: Joe had little time left. Nevertheless, he managed to get to the airport before his plane took off.

1. This exercise may seem very difficult. I'm sure you will solve it, _____.
2. _____ a number of serious problems, they accomplished their final goals.
3. I doubt whether Penny will ever pass her driving test, _____ hard she tries.
4. Christopher actually turned up for the tutorial this morning, _____ almost an hour late.
5. Exhausted _____ she was, Barbara insisted on taking us out for a celebratory meal.
6. Patricia doesn't have the talent to become an opera singer, _____ she won't give up trying.
7. Sylvia spent her summer holiday redecorating _____ her children took a trip to Hawaii.
8. _____ you do, don't let anyone know that the boss will be out of the office tomorrow.

Clauses of reason are introduced with the following words/expressions:

for, because (of), due to, owing to, on account of, since, as, on the grounds that, the reason for/why, seeing that, thanks to

- He got the promotion **for/because** he worked hard.
- He got the promotion **because of/due to/owing to/on account of** his hard work.
- **Since/As** he worked hard, he got the promotion.
- He got the promotion **on the grounds that** he worked hard.
- **The reason why/that** he got the promotion was because he worked hard.
- **Seeing that** he worked hard, he got the promotion.
- **Thanks to** his hard work/working hard, he got the promotion.

Clauses of result are introduced with the following words/expressions:

such (a/an), such a lot of..., so many/much/few/little..., consequently, as a result/consequence, thus, therefore

- He is **such a** lazy student (**that**) his grades are always low.
- He is **so** lazy **a** student (**that**) his grades are always low.
- He is very lazy **so** his grades are always low.
- He is very lazy **and as a result** his grades are always low.
- He is very lazy; **thus** his grades are always low.
- There was a lot of traffic and **consequently** I was late for work.
- There was **such a lot of/so much** traffic (**that**) I was late for work.
- There were **so few** students (**that**) the lesson was postponed.
- There was **so little** time (**that**) we couldn't finish the test.
- There was very little time; **therefore** we couldn't finish the test.

Clauses of purpose are introduced with the following words/expressions:

to, so as (not) to, in order (not) to, so that/in order that, with a view to +ing, with the aim of +ing, to avoid/prevent, for fear of +ing, for fear that sth might happen, in case (of), in the event of/that

- We had to run **to/so as to/in order to** catch the bus.
- We had to run **so as not to/in order not to** miss the bus.
- We had to run **so that** we would/could catch the bus.
- We took a taxi **with a view to/with the aim of** catching the train.
- We took a taxi **for fear of** missing the train.
- We took a taxi **for fear that** we might miss the train.
- Take a sandwich with you **in case** you (should) get hungry.
- Use the stairs **in the event of / in case of** fire.

Clauses of manner are introduced with the following words/expressions:

as, like, as if/as though, (in) the way (that)

- My boss treats me **as** a friend.
- He treats me **like** a child. (= I'm not a child.)
- He treats me **as if/though** I were a child. (= I'm not a child.)
- Water the plants **(in) the way (that)** I told you.

1. Complete the sentences using one of the words in the box. Each word must be used only once.

such like seeing since that as though fear so thanks

1. You really ought to stop treating your girlfriend as _____ she were your slave!
2. _____ you asked for my opinion, I'll give it to you.
3. There was _____ a lot of noise that I could hardly hear myself think!
4. I must point out that it was _____ to Joanna's hard work that this project succeeded.
5. Try to be a bit more tactful so _____ not to hurt her feelings.
6. _____ that no one is really hungry, why don't I just make some popcorn?
7. We called our mother from our mobile so _____ she wouldn't worry about us.
8. He decided not to ask for a raise for _____ of losing his job.
9. Trudy often treats me _____ her own son, which I find quite endearing.
10. It is _____ unreasonable a law that no one could be expected to respect it.

2. Fill in the gaps in items 1-5 with ONE appropriate linking word.

Example: Ian had an important exam the next day; therefore, he was unable to go out with his friends.

1. There were _____ a lot of people at the concert that I couldn't find a seat.
2. Stop treating me _____ an idiot! I'm old enough to know what I'm doing, you know.
3. Very few people got to work on time this morning, _____ to the heavy snowfall late last night.
4. Tom bought a diamond ring with a _____ to asking his girlfriend to marry him.
5. In the _____ of any emergency, you can call me on this number at any hour of the day or night.

1. with relative pronouns.

FOR THINGS/ANIMALS: which/that, whose/of which

- NOTE:** -Twenty children, **most of whom** were boys, enrolled in the course.

-There are many old houses in this street, **two of which** are national monuments.

- He asked **whoever** broke the window to step forward.
- You can leave **whenever** suits you best.
- You can go **wherever** you choose.

● The neighborhood **where** I moved is very quiet.

1976 is the year **when** I moved to Greece.

- There is a good reason **why** I can't tell you anything.

1. Mr. Lee is the only teacher in _____ I have confidence.

- a. who
b. which
c. that
d. whom

2. That red skirt, _____ I wanted, has been sold.

- a. what
b. who
c. that
d. which

3. That's the girl _____ was trapped in the lift yesterday.

- a. whose c. whom
b. who d. which

4. The day we moved was the day _____ we lost our dog.

- a. when
b. why
c. where
d. whose

5. Trevor's car, _____ is brand new, has broken down.

- a. that c. which
b. what d. who

6. I don't think he'll agree _____ you do.

- a. whichever
b. whenever
c. whatever
d. wherever

7. My friends, some of _____ you've met, are over there.

- a. them c. which
b. who d. whom

8. Is it Janet _____ parents divorced recently?

- a. whose c. who
b. her d. that

9. Isn't that Andy, the boy ____ lives next door?

- a. that c. that he
b. he d. which

10. _____ took my DVDs should return them at once.

- a. Anyone c. Someone
b. Whatever d. Whoever

11. This lovely old house, _____ I grew up, was sold last week.

- a. in that
b. which
c. where
d. when

12. Those are the dogs _____ I gave the bones to.

- a. to which c. to whom
b. which d. to them

13. Lily is from New Jersey, _____ I visited last year.

- a. to which c. where
b. which d. that

14. Take _____ many photos you like. I don't mind.

- a. however c. whatever
b. whichever d. wherever

15. Those cakes, two _____ were made by mum, look tasty.

- a. them c. which
b. of them d. of which

16. Does anyone know the reason ____ Tim isn't here yet?

- a. for
b. what
c. how
d. why

Example: Are you acquainted with the people who live in that house across the street?

1. Your parents are people for _____ I feel a great deal of respect.

2. Is that the poor little boy _____ leg was broken in that car accident last week?

3. It's very difficult to know _____ to trust nowadays.

4. Do you know that this is the bedroom _____ I slept as a child?

5. This is the type of problem about _____ no one wants other people to know.

6. I can't imagine _____ anyone would tell you such a thing. I'm not quitting my job here!