

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 6 Lesson 1

Grammar

In this lesson you will learn

<i>Grammar: Conjunctions and prepositions Part 1 (Unit 113-116)</i>	<i>Completed</i> <i>Yes No</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
❖ Unit 113: <i>although</i> <i>though</i> <i>even though</i> <i>in spite of</i> <i>despite</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 114: <i>in case</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 115: <i>unless</i> <i>as long as</i> <i>provided</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 116: <i>as</i> (<i>as</i> I walked / <i>as</i> I was etc.)	☐	☐	/

A

Study this example situation:



Last year Paul and Sarah had a holiday by the sea.
It rained a lot, but they had a good time.

You can say:

Although it rained a lot, they had a good time.
(= It rained a lot, but they ...)

or

In spite of } the rain, they had a good time.
Despite }

B

After **although** we use a *subject + verb*:

- ☐ **Although it rained** a lot, they had a good time.
- ☐ I didn't apply for the job **although I had** the necessary qualifications.

Compare the meaning of **although** and **because**:

- ☐ We went out **although** it was raining heavily.
- ☐ We didn't go out **because** it was raining heavily.

C

After **in spite of** or **despite**, we use a *noun*, a *pronoun* (**this/that/what** etc.) or **-ing**:

- ☐ **In spite of the rain**, we had a good time.
- ☐ She wasn't well, but **in spite of this** she continued working.
- ☐ **In spite of what** I said yesterday, I still love you.
- ☐ I didn't apply for the job **in spite of having** the necessary qualifications.

Despite is the same as **in spite of**. We say **in spite of**, but **despite** (*without of*):

- ❑ She wasn't well, but **despite this** she continued working. (*not despite of this*)

You can say ‘**in spite of the fact** (that) ...’ and ‘**despite the fact** (that) ...’:

- ☐ I didn't apply for the job **in spite of the fact** (that) **despite the fact** (that) I had the necessary qualifications.

Compare **in spite of** and **because of**:

- ☐ We went out **in spite of the rain.** (*or ... despite the rain.*)
- ☐ We didn't go out **because of the rain.**

D

Compare **although** and **in spite of / despite**:

- **Although the traffic was bad,** } we arrived on time. (*not in spite of the traffic was bad*)
In spite of the traffic, }
- I couldn't sleep { **although I was** very tired.
despite being very tired. (*not despite I was tired*)

E

though = although:

- ☐ I didn't apply for the job **though** I had the necessary qualifications.

In spoken English we often use **though** at the end of a sentence:

- ☐ The house isn't so nice. I like the garden **though**. (= but I like the garden)
- ☐ I see them every day. I've never spoken to them **though**. (= but I've never spoken to them)

Even though (*but not* 'even' alone) is similar to **although**:

- ☐ **Even though** I was really tired, I couldn't sleep. (*not even I was really tired*)

Exercises

113.1 Complete the sentences. Use **although** + a sentence from the box.

I didn't speak the language well	she has a very important job
I had never seen her before	we don't like them very much
it was quite cold	the heating was on
I'd met her twice before	we've known each other a long time

- 1 Although she has a very important job, she isn't well-paid.
- 2, I recognised her from a photo.
- 3 Sarah wasn't wearing a coat
- 4 We decided to invite them to the party
- 5, I managed to make myself understood.
- 6, the room wasn't warm.
- 7 I didn't recognise her
- 8 We're not close friends

113.2 Complete the sentences with **although** / **in spite of** / **because** / **because of**.

- 1 Although it rained a lot, we had a good time.
- 2 a all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.
b we'd planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.
- 3 a I went home early I was feeling unwell.
b I went to work the next day I was still feeling unwell.
- 4 a Chris only accepted the job the salary, which was very high.
b Sam accepted the job the salary, which was rather low.
- 5 a there was a lot of noise, I slept quite well.
b I couldn't get to sleep the noise.

Use your own ideas to complete the following sentences:

- 6 a He passed the exam although
- b He passed the exam because
- 7 a I didn't eat much although
- b I didn't eat much in spite of

113.3 Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your sentences.

- 1 I couldn't sleep. I was very tired. (despite)
I couldn't sleep despite being very tired.
- 2 We played quite well. We lost the game. (in spite of)
In spite
- 3 I'd hurt my foot. I managed to walk home. (although)
.....
- 4 I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (in spite of)
.....
- 5 We live in the same building. We hardly ever see each other. (despite)
.....
- 6 They came to the party. They hadn't been invited. (even though)
.....

113.4 Use the words in brackets to make a sentence with **though** at the end.

- 1 The house isn't very nice. (like / garden) I like the garden though.
- 2 I enjoyed reading the book. (very long)
- 3 We didn't like the food. (ate)
- 4 Laura is very nice. (don't like / husband) I

A Study this example situation:

Your car should have a spare wheel **in case** you have a puncture.
(= because it is possible you will have a puncture)

in case something happens =
because it is possible it will happen

Some more examples of **in case**:

- ☐ I'd better write down my password **in case I forget it**.
(= because it is possible I will forget it)
- ☐ Shall I draw a map for you **in case you have a problem** finding our house?
(= because it is possible you will have problems finding it)
- ☐ I'll remind them about the meeting **in case they've forgotten**.
(= because it is possible they have forgotten)

We use **just in case** for a smaller possibility:

- ☐ I don't think it will rain, but I'll take an umbrella **just in case**. (= **just in case** it rains)

We do not use **will** after **in case** (see also Unit 25):

- ☐ I'll write down my password **in case I forget it**. (*not in case I will forget*)

B **In case** and **if** are not the same. We use **in case** to say *why* somebody does (or doesn't do) something. You do something *now* **in case** something happens *later*.

Compare:

in case

- ☐ We'll buy some more food **in case** Tom comes.
(= Maybe Tom will come. We'll buy some more food now, whether he comes or not. Then we'll *already* have the food *if* he comes.)
- ☐ I'll give you my phone number **in case** you need to contact me.
- ☐ You should insure your bike **in case** it is stolen.

if

- ☐ We'll buy some more food **if** Tom comes.
(= Maybe Tom will come. If he comes, we'll buy some more food. If he doesn't come, we won't buy any more food.)
- ☐ You can call me on this number **if** you need to contact me.
- ☐ You should inform the police **if** your bike is stolen.

C You can use **in case** + *past* to say why somebody did something:

- ☐ I gave him my phone number **in case he needed** to contact me.
(= because it was possible that he would need to contact me)
- ☐ I drew a map for Sarah **in case she had** a problem finding our house.
- ☐ We rang the doorbell again **in case they hadn't heard** it the first time.

D **in case of** = if there is ... (especially on notices, instructions etc.):

- ☐ **In case of fire**, please leave the building as quickly as possible. (= if there is a fire)
- ☐ **In case of emergency**, call this number. (= if there is an emergency)

Exercises

114.1 Sophie is going for a long walk in the country. You're worried about her because:

perhaps she'll be thirsty
it's possible she'll get lost

she might need to call somebody
perhaps she'll get hungry

maybe she'll get lonely
maybe it will rain

You advise her to take some things with her. Complete the sentences using **in case**.

- 1 Take a map in case you get lost
- 2 You should take some chocolate
- 3 You'll need an anorak
- 4 Take plenty of water
- 5 Don't forget your phone
- 6 Shall I come with you?

114.2 What do you say in these situations? Use **in case**.

- 1 It's possible that Jane will need to contact you, so you give her your phone number.
You say: I'll give you my phone number in case you need to contact me
- 2 A friend of yours is going away for a long time. Maybe you won't see her again before she goes, so you decide to say goodbye now.
You say: I'll say goodbye now
- 3 You are buying food in a supermarket with a friend. You think you have everything you need, but maybe you've forgotten something. Your friend has the list. You ask her to check it.
You say: Can you?
- 4 You're shopping with a friend. She's just bought some jeans, but she didn't try them on. Maybe they won't fit her, so you advise her to keep the receipt.
You say: Keep

114.3 Complete the sentences using **in case**.

- 1 It was possible that it would rain, so I took an umbrella.
I took an umbrella in case it rained
- 2 I thought that I might forget the name of the book. So I wrote it down.
I wrote down the name of the book
- 3 I thought my parents might be worried about me. So I phoned them.
I phoned my parents
- 4 I sent an email to Lisa, but she didn't reply. So I sent another email because maybe she didn't get the first one.
I sent her another email
- 5 I met some people when I was on holiday in France. They said they might come to London one day. I live in London, so I gave them my phone number.
I gave them my phone number

114.4 Put in **in case** or **if**.

- 1 I'll draw a map for you in case you have a problem finding our house.
- 2 You should tell the police if you have any information about the crime.
- 3 I hope you'll come to Australia sometime. you come, you must visit us.
- 4 I made a copy of the document something happens to the original.
- 5 This book belongs to Kate. Can you give it to her you see her?
- 6 Write your name and phone number on your bag you lose it.
- 7 Go to the lost property office you lose your bag.
- 8 The burglar alarm will ring somebody tries to break into the house.
- 9 You should lock your bike to something somebody tries to steal it.
- 10 I was advised to get insurance I needed medical treatment while I was abroad.

A**unless**

Study this example situation:

The club is for members only.

You can't go in **unless you are a member**.

This means:

You can't go in *except if* you are a member.

You can go in *only if* you are a member.

unless = except if



Some more examples of **unless**:

- ☐ I'll see you tomorrow **unless I have to work late**.
(= except if I have to work late)
- ☐ There are no buses to the beach. **Unless you have a car**, it's difficult to get there.
(= except if you have a car)
- ☐ A: Shall I tell Lisa what happened?
B: **Not unless** she asks you. (= tell her only if she asks you)
- ☐ Ben hates to complain. He wouldn't complain about something **unless it was really bad**.
(= except if it was really bad)
- ☐ We can take a taxi to the restaurant – **unless you'd prefer to walk**. (= except if you'd prefer to walk)

Instead of **unless** it is often possible to say **if ... not**:

- ☐ **Unless we leave now**, we'll be late. *or* **If we don't leave now**, we'll ...

B**as long as / so long as and provided / providing**

You can say **as long as** or **so long as** (= if, on condition that):

- ☐ You can borrow my car $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{as long as} \\ \text{so long as} \end{array} \right\}$ you promise not to drive too fast.
(= You can borrow my car, but you must promise not to drive too fast. This is a condition.)

You can also say **provided (that)** or **providing (that)**:

- ☐ Travelling by car is convenient $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{provided (that)} \\ \text{providing (that)} \end{array} \right\}$ you have somewhere to park.
(= It's convenient but only if you have somewhere to park.)
- ☐ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Providing (that)} \\ \text{Provided (that)} \end{array} \right\}$ the room is clean, I don't mind which hotel we stay at.
(= The room must be clean, but otherwise I don't mind.)

C**unless / as long as etc. for the future**

When we are talking about the future, we do *not* use **will** after **unless / as long as / so long as / provided / providing**. We use a *present* tense (see Unit 25):

- ☐ I'm not going out **unless it stops** raining. (*not* unless it will stop)
- ☐ **Providing** the weather **is** good, we're going to have a picnic tomorrow.
(*not* providing the weather will be good)

Exercises

115.1 Write a new sentence with the same meaning. Use **unless** in your sentence.

- 1 You must try a bit harder, or you won't pass the exam.
You won't pass the exam unless you try a bit harder.
- 2 Listen carefully, or you won't know what to do.
You won't know what to do
- 3 She must apologise to me, or I'll never speak to her again.
.....
- 4 You have to speak very slowly, or he won't understand you.
.....
- 5 Business must improve soon, or the company will have to close.
.....
- 6 We need to do something soon, or the problem will get worse.
.....

115.2 Write sentences with **unless**.

- 1 The club isn't open to everyone. You're allowed in only if you're a member.
You aren't allowed in the club unless you're a member.
- 2 I don't want to go to the party alone. I'm going only if you go too.
I'm not going
- 3 Don't worry about the dog. It will chase you only if you move suddenly.
The dog
- 4 Ben isn't very talkative. He'll speak to you only if you ask him something.
Ben
- 5 Today is a public holiday. The doctor will see you only if it's an emergency.
The doctor

115.3 Which is correct?

- 1 You can borrow my car unless / as long as you promise not to drive too fast.
(as long as is correct)
- 2 We're going to the beach tomorrow unless / providing the weather is bad.
- 3 We're going to the beach tomorrow unless / providing the weather is good.
- 4 I don't mind if you come home late unless / as long as you come in quietly.
- 5 I'm going now unless / provided you want me to stay.
- 6 I don't watch TV unless / as long as I have nothing else to do.
- 7 Children are allowed to use the swimming pool unless / provided they are with an adult.
- 8 Unless / Provided they are with an adult, children are not allowed to use the swimming pool.
- 9 We can sit here in the corner unless / as long as you'd rather sit by the window.
- 10 A: Our holiday cost a lot of money.
B: Did it? Well, that doesn't matter unless / as long as you enjoyed yourselves.

115.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 We'll be late unless *we take a taxi.*
- 2 I like hot weather as long as
- 3 It takes 20 minutes to drive to the airport provided
- 4 I don't mind walking home as long as
- 5 I like to walk to work in the morning unless
- 6 We can meet tomorrow unless
- 7 I'll lend you the money providing
- 8 I'll tell you a secret as long as
- 9 You won't achieve anything unless

as (as I walked ... / as I was ... etc.)**A as = at the same time as**

You can use **as** when two things happen together at the same time:

- ☐ We all waved goodbye to Liz **as she drove away**.
(we **waved** and she **drove** away at the same time)
- ☐ **As I walked along the street**, I looked in the shop windows.
- ☐ Can you turn off the light **as you go out**, please?



Or you can say that something happened **as you were doing** something else (in the middle of doing something else):

- ☐ Kate slipped **as she was getting off the bus**.
- ☐ We met Paul **as we were leaving the hotel**.



For the *past continuous* (**was getting** / **were going** etc.), see Unit 6.

You can also use **just as** (= exactly at that moment):

- ☐ **Just as I sat down**, the doorbell rang.
- ☐ I had to leave **just as** the conversation was getting interesting.

We also use **as** when two things happen together in a longer period of time:

- ☐ **As the day went on**, the weather got worse.
- ☐ I began to enjoy the job more **as I got used to it**.

the day went on

the weather got worse

Compare **as** and **when**:

We use **as** only if two things happen at the same time.

- ☐ **As I drove home**, I listened to music.
(= at the same time)

Use **when** (*not as*) if one thing happens after another.

- ☐ **When I got home**, I had something to eat.
(*not as* I got home)

B as = because

As also means 'because':

- ☐ **As I was hungry**, I decided to find somewhere to eat.
(= because I was hungry)
- ☐ **As it's late and we're tired**, let's get a taxi home. (= because it's late ...)
- ☐ We watched TV all evening **as we didn't have anything better to do**.
- ☐ **As I don't watch TV any more**, I gave my television to a friend of mine.

You can also use **since** in this way:

- ☐ **Since** it's late and we're tired, let's get a taxi home.

Compare **as** (= because) and **when**:

- ☐ David wasn't in the office **as he was on holiday**. (= because he was on holiday)
- ☐ **As they lived near us**, we used to see them quite often.
(= because they lived near us)

- ☐ David lost his passport **when he was on holiday**.
(= during the time he was away)
- ☐ **When they lived near us**, we used to see them quite often.
(= at the time they lived near us)

Exercises

116.1 In this exercise **as** means 'at the same time as'. Use **as** to join sentences from the boxes.

- 1 ~~We all waved goodbye to Liz~~
- 2 I listened
- 3 I burnt myself
- 4 The spectators cheered
- 5 A dog ran out in front of the car

- we were driving along the road.
I was taking a hot dish out of the oven.
~~she drove away.~~
she told me her story.
the two teams came onto the field.

- 1 We all waved goodbye to Liz as she drove away.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

116.2 In this exercise **as** means 'because'. Join sentences from the boxes beginning with **as**.

- 1 ~~I was hungry~~
- 2 today is a public holiday
- 3 I didn't want to disturb anybody
- 4 I can't go to the concert
- 5 it was a nice day

- we went for a walk by the canal
I tried to be very quiet
~~I decided to find somewhere to eat~~
all government offices are shut
you can have my ticket

- 1 As I was hungry, I decided to find somewhere to eat.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

116.3 What does **as** mean in these sentences?

because at the same
 time as

- 1 **As** they lived near us, we used to see them quite often.
- 2 Kate slipped **as** she was getting off the bus.
- 3 **As** I was tired, I went to bed early.
- 4 Unfortunately, **as** I was parking the car, I hit the car behind me.
- 5 **As** we climbed the hill, we got more and more tired.
- 6 We decided to go out to eat **as** we had no food at home.
- 7 **As** we don't use the car very often, we've decided to sell it.

✓	
	✓

116.4 In some of these sentences, **as** is not correct. Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Julia got married as she was 22.
- 2 As the day went on, the weather got worse.
- 3 He dropped the glass as he was taking it out of the cupboard.
- 4 I lost my phone as I was in London.
- 5 As I left school, I didn't know what to do.
- 6 The train slowed down as it approached the station.
- 7 I used to live near the sea as I was a child.
- 8 We can walk to the hotel as it isn't far from here.

when she was 22
OK

116.5 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 Just as I sat down, the doorbell rang.
- 2 I saw you as
- 3 It started to rain just as
- 4 As she doesn't have a phone,
- 5 Just as I took the picture,