

Linkers

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Linkers of REASON or CAUSE:

STRUCTURE	USAGE	EXAMPLES
" BECAUSE " + sentence	To introduce a known cause	I couldn't go then <u>because</u> I had to study.
" SINCE " + sentence/verbal clause (S+V+Object)		<u>Since</u> there wasn't enough snow, they didn't go skiing.
" AS " + sentence /verbal clause (S+V+Object)		<u>As</u> I am very busy studying for my exams, I won't go with you.
"Thanks to" + noun phrase /pronoun	Positive cause (thanks to someone or something)	We've raised over \$130,000 <u>thanks to</u> your help and donations.
" BECAUSE OF " + noun phrase/pronoun	= By reason of	We couldn't go <u>because of</u> the storm.
" DUE TO " + noun phrase /pronoun	= Caused by	<u>Due to</u> his bad attitude, he lost his job.

Linkers of CAUSE and EFFECT:

STRUCTURE	EXAMPLES
" SO " + adjective/adverb + " THAT "	We were <u>so</u> impatient <u>that</u> we couldn't wait for them.
" TOO " + adjective/adverb + " THAT "	The river is <u>too</u> dirty <u>to</u> take water from it.

"SUCH" + Noun Phrase (adjective + noun) + "THAT "	They had <u>such</u> a big dog <u>that</u> nobody dared to go near their house. They had <u>such</u> big dogs <u>that</u> nobody went near their house.
adjective+ "Enough" + "TO" (With a negative clause)	I am not patient <u>enough to</u> watch horror movies

Linkers of CONTRAST:

STRUCTURE	EXAMPLES
"IN SPITE OF" + Noun Phrase	We enjoyed our camping holiday <u>in spite of</u> the rain.
"DESPITE" + Noun Phrase/Gerund (V+ing)	<u>Despite</u> the pain in his leg he completed the marathon. <u>Despite</u> having all the necessary qualifications, they didn't offer

Expressing UNREALITY:

STRUCTURE	USAGE	EXAMPLES
"IF" + S+ Simple Past, + S+ "WOULD + VERB"	UNREALITY IN THE PRESENT used to talk about what you would generally do in imaginary situations.	She <u>would travel</u> around the world if she <u>had</u> more money
S + "WISH" + sentence (S+V in the past + C)		I wish the teacher <u>stopped</u> talking.
"IF ONLY" + sentence (S+V in the past + C)		<u>If only</u> I were a princess.
"IT IS HIGH TIME" + sentence (S+V in the past + C)		<u>It is high time</u> I started studying seriously.
"IF" + S+ Past Perfect ("HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE"), + S+ "WOULD + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE"	UNREALITY IN THE PAST To introduce hypothetical situations out of	If I <u>had looked</u> at a map, I <u>wouldn't have gotten</u> lost.
S + "WISH" + sentence (S+V in the past participle + C)		I wish I <u>hadn't cut</u> my hair.

"IF ONLY" + sentence (S+V in the past participle+ C)	regret.	If only I <u>hadn't met</u> that girl.
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Notes

If can also be used to express a **real possibility in the present or the future** and its consequence.

If + simple present => will + Verb => Possibility in the future

Eg: If it rains, I will stay at home.

Unless + positive sentence replaces If + negative sentence in the First Type (Unless = If not).

Eg: You will feel cold If you don't wear a coat.

Eg: You will feel cold unless you wear a coat.

Provided that = Providing that = on the condition that

Eg: They are likely to be on time provided that they hurry up

Eg: If they hurry up, they will be on time

INVERSION:

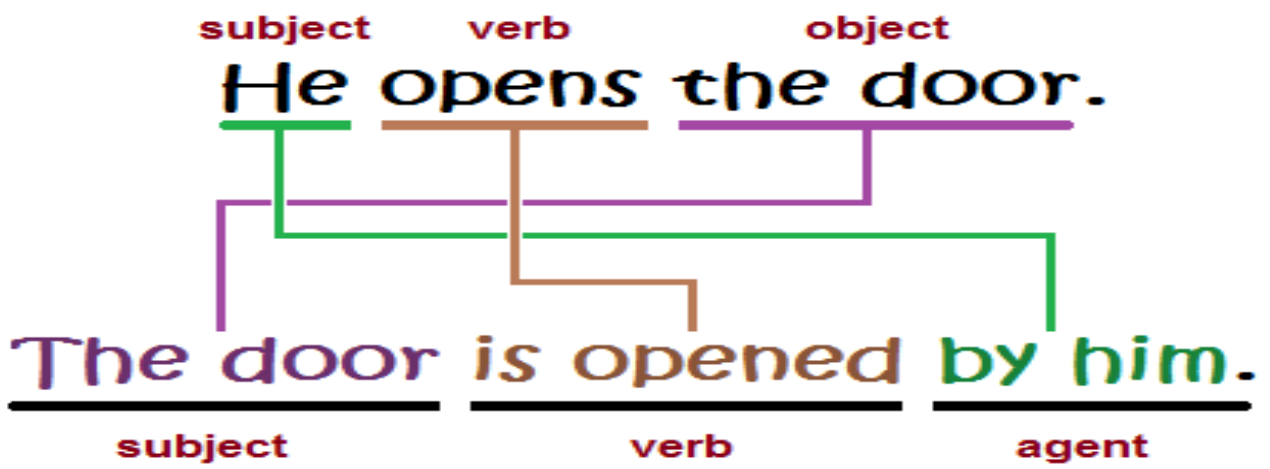
STRUCTURE	USAGE	EXAMPLES
"NEVER" + V+ S+ C	When a sentence starts with a negative word (NEVER, HARDLY, RARELY, SELDOM, BARELY, AT NO TIME), there must be an <u>inversion</u> of the auxiliary and the subject FEATURES - Events that ever happen, or do not happen very often. - Have a negative meaning. - Used without not - When the verb is simple (Made up of one element like the simple present or simple past), add the auxiliary do in the right tense.	I have <u>never</u> been to London before. <u>Never</u> have they been to London before.
"RARELY" + V+ S+ C		I <u>rarely</u> smoke. <u>Rarely</u> do I smoke.
"SELDOM" + V+ S+ C		I <u>seldom</u> smoke. <u>Seldom</u> do I smoke.
"HARDLY" + V+ S+ C		He <u>hardly</u> had any money. <u>Hardly</u> did he have any money.

The PASSIVE VOICE

Subject + to be in the tense of the verb in the active+ Past Participle

When rewriting active sentences in passive voice, note the following:

- the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence
- the finite form of the verb is changed (to be + past participle)
- the subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence (or is dropped)



Active: I told them to handle the new computer.

Passive: They were told to handle the new computer.

Active: I was telling them to handle the new situation.

Passive: They were being told to handle the new situation.

Active: I usually tell them to keep quiet.

Passive: They are usually told to keep quiet.