

Choose the best word or phrase to fill the gaps

We ate a pizza _____ a kebab. (BUT / **AND** / SO)

We had some cake _____ we didn't have any coffee. (UNLESS / UNTIL / **BUT**)

I had a headache _____ I didn't go to the party. (WHEN / **SO** / WHEREAS)

You can have a coffee _____ a tea but not both. (**OR** / TILL / BUT)

I can't come to school _____ I have an important appointment. (SO / **BECAUSE** / UNLESS)

I will call you _____ I get home. (AS / AND / **WHEN**)

_____ you do your homework, you will pass the course. (UNLESS / UNTIL / **AS LONG AS**)

I wanted to eat Japanese food _____ my wife wanted to eat Chinese food. (SO / WHEN / **WHEREAS**)

You cannot go into that bar _____ you are 18 or older. (PROVIDED THAT / **UNLESS** / AS)

She still went to work _____ she was sick. (**EVEN THOUGH** / UNTIL / IF)

Don't call me _____ you have finished your work. (**UNTIL** / WHILE / AS LONG AS)

_____ the bad weather, they decided to have a picnic. (BECAUSE / **DESPITE** / WHEREAS)

Wash your hands _____ you eat your dinner. (TILL / WHEN / **BEFORE**)

I did not have the correct visa. _____, I could not enter the country. (BECAUSE / AS / **CONSEQUENTLY**)

I like milk, butter, cream and yoghurt. _____, I don't like cheese. (SO / **HOWEVER** / AND)

He did not pass the exam because he had not studied or done his homework. _____, he did not go to school on the exam day. (OR / UNTIL / **IN ADDITION**)

You can have an ice-cream _____ you have finished your homework. (SO / **PROVIDED THAT** / OR)

_____ John was fixing the car, his wife was making sandwiches. (**WHILE** / UNTIL / DESPITE)

He could not get the job _____ his excellent qualifications. (BECAUSE / WHILE / **IN SPITE OF**)

I will love you _____ I die. (AFTER / UNLESS / **TILL**)

I had a shower _____ I got home. (BUT / **AS SOON AS** / UNTIL)

_____ you don't work hard you won't get a promotion. (**IF** / SO / AS LONG AS)

You won't get a promotion _____ you work hard. (WHILE / **UNLESS** / BECAUSE)

_____ we had no money, we still had a good time. (FINALLY / HOWEVER / **ALTHOUGH**)

Worksheet 14

Prepositions of manner, means, states, quantities, and purposes.

Select the correct preposition in each of the sentences below.

(See page 35 for the correct answers)

1. I am a violin player (at, **in**, to) the community orchestra.
2. Mr. Elliot is suffering (**from**, in, on) allergies.
3. The women got (in, **aboard**, at) the cruise ship just before it sailed.
4. I've read the entire book (**but**, on, after) the last chapter.
5. (**according to**, accord, concerning) the papers, construction of the stadium was delayed because of financial difficulties.
6. She learned to play the violin (**through**, in, on) daily practice.
7. The book (**on**, in, by) botany was poorly written.
8. My mother is (in, at, **about**) 70.
9. I like all kinds of food (through, without, **except**) Thai.
10. The man's attitude (**toward**, at, from) his mother-in-law is not well received by his wife.
11. The dog chased (**after**, by, from) the cat in the back yard.
12. I went to the movies (**with**, for, at) my girlfriend.
13. Most people are (concerning, **against**, like) legalizing drugs.
14. My father, (**along with**, along, because) my mother, thought I never should have moved to Spain.
15. She was so (**out of**, in, by) practice that she lost the tennis match.
16. My new car cost (at, **around**, to) \$25,000.
17. (**besides**, instead of, like) Mexican food, I also dislike Korean food.
18. (to, **as**, for) the head of the company, he needs to set an example for his employees.
19. He is a member (**of**, at, to) the fire department.
20. We looked (in, **at**, by) the statues in the park.
21. The letter Q comes (before, **after**, between) the letter P in the English alphabet.
22. The couple was (in back of, ahead of, **behind**) in their mortgage payments because of unexpected medical expenses.
23. She learned to play the violin (**through**, in, on) daily practice.
24. I studied (**under**, for, to) the renowned professor Dr. Hamilton.
25. Some movie stars think that working in TV is (**beneath**, under, like) them.

Connectives Worksheet

Complete the following sentences using the correct connective.

Although

But

So

and

Then

Until

Although

1. _____ travelling by plane is fast, its expensive and bad for the environment.

2. Car-racing is exciting, but _____ it's very dangerous.

3. I love exciting places, so _____ I want to go to a city.

4. It's usually very hot in Australia until _____ the end of April.

5. I would like to go to the beach first, then _____ we can go to the restaurant.

6. I like to eat beef, and _____ I do like to eat chicken.

7. So _____ you're saying you want to go diving?

8. I want to go snorkeling, diving and _____ to the opera.

9. Until _____ you finish your homework you can't watch T.V.

10. It's foggy and stormy outside, so _____ you should wear a coat and _____ boots.

11. You're not 17 years old, So _____ / until _____ / then _____ you'll have to wait till you can drive a car.

12. I love my pet dog, but _____ I prefer music.

13. It's windy today, so _____ take your umbrella and _____ be careful.

14. Snorkeling in the sea is exciting and _____ fun, but/although _____ I prefer to climb mountains.

15. England is colder than Spain, but/although _____ Spain is hotter than England.

Name _____
 Date _____

• Reading Comprehension Assessment

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Accidents

We tend to think of accidents as bad things. But they don't always have to be. Sometimes, things that happen unexpectedly and unintentionally can be good. For instance, one of the most important scientific discoveries of all time happened by accident. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin by leaving his laboratory messier than he had intended. Likewise, less important discoveries have happened by chance too. Potato chips were discovered by an angry chef. Coca-Cola, one of the most successful products of all time, was not intentional either. The list goes on and on.



Most of us would not know by looking at these things that they were not intended to exist. Of course, that's partially because they have since been perfected. But you get the point.

Still, some accidents just end up looking like they were obviously unintentional. This has happened to me twice.

My First Accident

I had been trying to make a wooden box as part of my technical education class in woodworking. There is an old adage in carpentry—"measure twice, cut once." Well, let's just say I did the opposite. First, one edge of the box was too long; then, after another turn through the band saw, the other side was too long. Then, I grabbed a new piece of cherry wood and started over, again cutting too many times. In the end, my "box" was hardly a box. It really was just five pieces of misshaped wood haphazardly nailed together and handed in for a grade, which turned out to be a "D."

My Second Accident

Years later, I was working in a chemistry lab as part of a freshman lab class. I'll keep this mistake brief. Let's just say it was clear to anyone that I did not mean to set my shirt on fire.

Accidents Will Happen

Not all accidents are bad, but they are a fact of life. I have not been totally honest in saying I have only made two accidents in my life. What I really mean is that I have made two memorable accidents. And though they were, unfortunately, not those lucky mistakes like Coca-Cola and penicillin, they were **inevitable**. Accidents are often unavoidable, but we should always try to prevent them as much as possible. Or at least we can keep our fingers crossed that the accidents we make are good ones!

- 1) The tone of this passage is most similar to
 - A. **an informal conversation**
 - B. an impassioned sermon
 - C. an important treatise
 - D. an informational board report

- 2) The fourth paragraph provides information that answers all of the following questions EXCEPT
 - A. What was the narrator's box made out of?
 - B. **How long did it take the narrator to make the** box?

- C. What grade did the narrator receive for his or her box?
- D. Why did the narrator's box not turn out right?

3) Based on its use in paragraph 6, the word **inevitable** has the nearest antonym in

- A. certain
- B. planned
- C. **avoidable**
- D. possible

4) The narrator's main point about accidents is that they are

- A. impossible to prevent and should therefore be embraced
- B. rarely beneficial to civilization, and they are often very harmful
- C. not ever intentional, but they sometimes cause problems
- D. **not always bad events, but they should be avoided if possible**

5) The author of this passage mentions several historical accidents that turned out to be successful. Can you think of any accidents in your own life that have turned out to be more beneficial than harmful? Describe one such accident below and explain why it was actually a good event.

