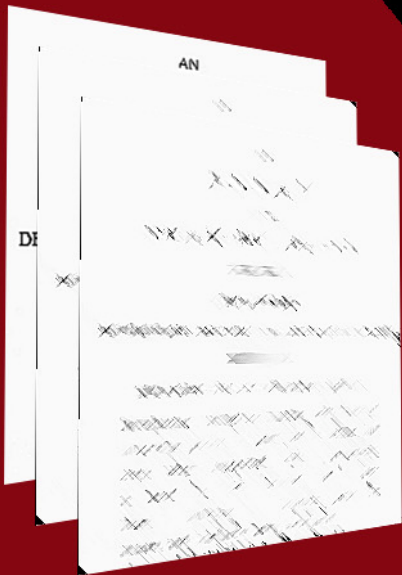


WRITE RIGHT: Transitions

**ESL Writing Lessons
for intermediate
and advanced
students**



**Topic Sentences
Body of a Paragraph
Conclusions
Punctuation
Conjunctions
Transitions
Essay Topics
Error Correction Worksheets**

WRITE RIGHT: TRANSITIONS – Table of Contents

UNIT 1: FORMAL WRITING	page 1
<i>Chapter 1: Writing a Formal Paragraph: The Basics</i>	page 1
<i>Chapter 2: Punctuation and Proper Sentences</i>	page 15
UNIT 2: TRANSITIONS	page 23
<i>Chapter 3: Introduction to Common Transitions</i>	page 23
<i>Chapter 4: Expressing Contrast</i>	page 40
<i>Chapter 5: Expressing Cause and Effect</i>	page 53
<i>Chapter 6: More Transitions</i>	page 62
UNIT 3: REVIEW	page 69
<i>Chapter 7: Review of Transitions</i>	page 69
ANSWER KEY	page 76

WRITE RIGHT: TRANSITIONS - Introduction

Write Right: Transitions is a multi-skills writing book designed for intermediate and advanced ESL/EFL students. The book consists of seven chapters and provides students with a foundation for writing formal paragraphs. This book is essentially a book of worksheets: teachers can print the entire book, and go over all of the content in order; conversely, teachers may prefer to print certain pages as supplements to classes. Either way, these worksheets will help students learn to write formal essays and avoid many of the mistakes common to ESL/EFL students.

Included in this book are worksheets focusing on the following points:

Structure of a Formal Paragraph:

- Topic Sentences
- Body of a Paragraph
- Concluding Sentences

Transitions and Connectors

- in addition, additionally, moreover, furthermore, plus, ...as well, ...as well as..., not only...but also
- however, nevertheless, still, even so, nonetheless, despite that
- therefore, consequently, as a result, thus, for this reason
- although, even though, though, despite, in spite of, despite the fact that
- because, because of, due to, owing to, due to the fact that
- regardless of, no matter

Writing Practice:

- Opinion Essays
- Cause/Effect Essays
- Problem Solution Essays
- College Application Essay
- Additional Practice Essay Topics

After completing this book, students should have a basic understanding of how to write proper formal paragraphs with minimal mistakes. This book is useful for preparing for formal tests such as the TOEIC and IELTS.

Good luck, and happy writing!

UNIT 1: Formal Writing

Chapter 1

Writing a Formal Paragraph: The Basics

#Topic Sentences

#Body

#Conclusion

Introduction to Topic Sentences

When you write a formal essay in English, you need to follow some rules. This unit will introduce these rules. First, you need to start your essay with a good **topic sentence**. A topic sentence introduces the paragraph. It tells the reader what your essay will be about. Most importantly, *your topic sentence should be interesting*. If your topic sentence is not interesting, the reader will not want to read your essay.

Here are some topic sentences written for essays about students' grandfathers:

My grandfather had more stories than a children's library.

Of all the people I have ever met, no one has impressed me as much as my grandfather.

When I see an old man walking down the street, I often think to myself, "I hope his life was as interesting as my grandfather's life."

When I was a child, I thought my grandfather was superman.

I have always looked forward to seeing my grandfather.

The topic sentences above are all interesting, and they make the reader want to keep reading. However, the topic sentences below are too boring:

My grandfather is a nice man.

I love my grandfather.

My grandfather makes me very happy.

Below are topic sentences written by students about their pets. Read the sentences, and write "I" if the sentence is interesting, and "B" if it is boring. (See page 76 for sample answers.)

1. ____ My pet bird brings wonderful music to my life.
2. ____ I like cats, and my pet cat is a very good cat.
3. ____ Although my pet cat sleeps all day long, I'm always glad that she is in my house.
4. ____ My pet dog has eaten my homework, destroyed my shoes, and bitten my friend, but still I can never get angry at her.
5. ____ My dog is so cute, and everyone likes him.
6. ____ After having a pet rabbit for one year, I can understand why most people don't want to have these animals as pets.

Topic Sentences: Analogies (Similes and Metaphors)

When you write a topic sentence, you can often use analogies to make it more interesting.

An **analogy** is when you say one thing is something else. For example:

- My father is a bear in the morning. (Your father is not *really* a bear, so this is an analogy.)
- My sister is like an angel in my life. (Your sister is not *really* an angel, so this is an analogy.)

There are two kinds of analogies that we often use: Similes and Metaphors.

Similes use the words “like” or “as”:

- My sister is like an angel in my life.
- My bedroom is like a box of silence in a noisy world.
- My father is angry as a bear when he wakes up.

Metaphors do not use “like” or “as”:

- My father is a bear in the morning.
- This food is trash.
- My grandfather is superman.
- My teacher is the devil!

Read these analogies. Write “S” if it is a simile or “M” if it is a metaphor. (See page 76 for answers.)

1. _____ My life is a dream.
2. _____ Math is like a puzzle that never ends.
3. _____ My mother is an angel, always watching over me.
4. _____ Love is a flower that grows and becomes more and more beautiful.
5. _____ My mother is beautiful, with hair that is soft as a cloud.
6. _____ This city is a sea of sadness.
7. _____ The ocean waves hit the beach like a thousand hammers.
8. _____ My wife is the light in my life.
9. _____ Watch out for John. He is a sneaky snake.
10. _____ When my brother fell, he howled like a wolf.

Topic Sentences: Analogies (Similes and Metaphors)

When you write a simile or metaphor, try to think of a different and interesting to say what you want to say.

Examples:

This city is beautiful.

(What are some things that are “beautiful”?)

- ➔ This city is **paradise**.
- ➔ This city is **like a garden of beauty**.
- ➔ This city is **a colorful painting**.

My father is very smart.

(How can you describe him as “smart”?)

- ➔ My father is **like a wise old wizard**.
- ➔ My father is **a walking encyclopedia**.
- ➔ My father is **a human university**.

Read these sentences, and try to rewrite them using a simile or metaphor.

1. John’s girlfriend is very cute.

2. Mickey runs so slowly!

3. When I got off work, I was really tired.

4. Anger is a bad thing that can take over your life.

5. My house is a nice place where I can relax.

6. The internet is something that lets you find a lot of information.

Topic Sentences: Practice

Read the paragraphs below. They are missing a topic sentence. Write a topic sentence that introduces the main idea of each paragraph.

**Note: You do not have to use a simile or metaphor, but sometimes these are good ways to write interesting topic sentences.*

Who takes care of you? Who supports you? Who sees you grow up? Family is very important. My family has six people: my grandma, my parents, myself, and my two brothers. My grandma loves me very much. When the weather is cold, she always tells me to wear more clothes. Although I often argue with my brothers, they will give me support when I need it. My parents have taken care of me since I was born. My definition of family is an organization which is full of love.

When you travel to Europe, you can visit many different countries, such as England, Spain, Germany, and Greece. Many different languages are spoken in Europe, and the cultures of the countries are all unique. Also, the weather in Europe varies a lot. Countries in the north are very cold, and you can go skiing. In the south, there are beautiful beaches, and these are popular places for vacations. As you can see, Europe is a very interesting place with different kinds of people and many possibilities.

Her name is Mrs. Graham, and she not only teaches music in my school, but she is also a friend to all of her students. In class, she teaches us to love music, and she introduces us to different songs and styles of music. She taught me to play the piano and violin, and I am sure that I will enjoy playing these instruments for the rest of my life. Mrs. Graham often tells interesting stories in class, and she always helps us or gives us advice when we have problems. Mrs. Graham is more than just a music teacher, she is like a star in the sky.

Topic Sentences: Practice

Read the following essay assignments. Write a topic sentence for each assignment.

Remember: Try to write interesting sentences that make the reader want to read more. You can use analogies (similes and metaphors) to make your sentences more interesting.

1. Assignment: Write a paragraph about an important person in your life.

Topic Sentence: _____

2. Assignment: Write a paragraph about one of your favorite places.

Topic Sentence: _____

3. Assignment: Write a paragraph about an important problem facing people your age.

Topic Sentence: _____

4. Assignment: Write a paragraph about one of your favorite fictional characters.

Topic Sentence: _____

Introduction to the Body of a Paragraph

After you write a topic sentence, you need to give information about the subject. This is called the “body” of the paragraph. In the body, you give examples about the topic, and you provide details. You might tell a story in the body, you might give your reasons for your opinion, or you might provide numbers, facts, and statistics.

Look again at the sample topic sentences below. The body should include the information listed below each sentence:

My grandfather had more stories than a children’s library.

- Give an example of some stories.
- Describe how he told the stories.
- Describe how these stories made you feel.

When I was a child, I thought my grandfather was superman.

- Give some examples to explain this.
- Did other people feel this way about him?
- Explain if you still feel like this, or if your opinion has changed.

I have always looked forward to seeing my grandfather.

- Give an example of why you looked forward to seeing him.
- Describe your feelings when you were younger.
- Describe your feelings now.

As you can see, the body gives more information and answers questions about the topic sentence. Read the topic sentences below, and write sentences or questions to explain what information should be in the body of the paragraph.

Topic sentence: *Although my pet cat sleeps all day long, I’m always glad that she is in my house.*

Body:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Topic sentence: *My mother is an angel, always watching over me.*

Body:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Body of a Paragraph: Review

In the body of a paragraph, you need to make sure that every sentence relates to the topic sentence. This means that every sentence should be about the topic sentence.

Read the paragraphs below. In each paragraph, there are two sentences that do not relate to the topic sentence. Cross out these sentences. (See page 76 for answers.)

PARAGRAPH 1: My Favorite Hobby: Reading Books

Books are like windows to the world, and that is why reading is my favorite hobby. I first fell in love with books at the age of 5, when I was first learning to read. My mother gave me the book *Green Eggs and Ham* and helped me read it. She bought this book at a grocery store. As I grew older, I discovered famous authors and different kinds of stories. Recently, I read all of the *Harry Potter* books, and these are now my favorite books. The *Harry Potter* movies are very good, too. When I go to college, I hope to major in literature and continue exploring the wonderful world of books.

PARAGRAPH 2: The Most Important Modern Invention: The Computer

The computer is the most important modern invention because it has changed how we live. In the past, students often went to the library to do research, but now, most research is done on a computer using the internet. There is a library near my house, but I don't go there very often. Also, computers have changed how people communicate. People write emails instead of letters, and with the invention of services like Skype, telephones may one day be replaced by computers. I can use my telephone to go on the internet and check my email. Finally, computers have made travelling much easier; we can buy airplane tickets using a computer, and GPS technology makes it easier to reach our destination. In sum, the invention of the computer has given us new possibilities and conveniences which now seem hard to live without.

Writing Assignment: School Application Essay

For this assignment, you will write an application essay for a school that you might apply to (college, high school, etc.). In this essay, you need to tell the school why they should accept you. You will need to give many reasons in the body of the paragraph.

First, make a list of your best personal qualities (for example: hard working, honest, responsible, eager to learn, good leadership, enjoy working with others, etc.)

Personal Qualities

Now, make a list of your most important achievements or things you have done (for example: won "Best Student" award, won spelling bee, perfect attendance, elected student president, chosen as teacher's assistant, etc.)

Achievements

Concluding Sentences

When you write a paragraph, you need to start with a topic sentence, give examples and details in the body, and end with a proper concluding sentence.

The conclusion is the end of the paragraph. In the concluding sentence, you want to repeat the main point, and make it sound like the paragraph is ending. The concluding sentence is often similar to the topic sentence, but with different words.

You can often use phrases like this to begin the concluding sentence:

**As you can see,
That's why...**

**In brief,
In conclusion,
On the whole,**

**In sum,
In short,
In summary,**

For example:

Topic sentence: *My grandfather had more stories than a children's library.*

Conclusion: *As you can see, my grandfather had an endless imagination that brought smiles to everyone around him.*

Topic sentence: *When I was a child, I thought my grandfather was superman.*

Conclusion: *In short, although he is not really a super hero, my grandfather is very special to me for many reasons.*

Topic sentence: *My pet dog has eaten my homework, destroyed my shoes, and bitten my friend, but still I can never get angry at her.*

Conclusion: *In conclusion, although she sometimes behaves badly, my pet dog will always be an important part of my life.*

Read the topic sentences below, then write a concluding sentence that says almost the same thing. (Begin your concluding sentence with one of the transitions above.)

1. Topic Sentence: *I have always looked forward to seeing my grandfather.*

Concluding Sentence: _____

2. Topic Sentence: *My pet bird brings wonderful music to my life.*

Concluding Sentence: _____

3. Topic Sentence: *It is important for children to learn English because it is spoken almost everywhere in the world.*

Concluding Sentence: _____

Concluding Sentences

Like topic sentences, concluding sentences need to be interesting!

A good concluding sentence not only ends the paragraph but also makes the reader feel like the paragraph was interesting and creative.

Examples:

- In short, summer is a good time of year. (*boring!*)
- In short, summer is a relaxing and magical time of year. (*interesting!*)
- In brief, playing guitar is fun. (*boring!*)
- In brief, playing guitar is a frustrating yet rewarding hobby that anyone can enjoy. (*interesting!*)

In these examples, the underlined words are adjectives. **Relaxing, magical, frustrating,** and **rewarding** are more interesting adjectives than **good** and **fun**. Try to use interesting adjectives when you write, and your writing will be much more interesting. **(If you need help finding interesting adjectives, look in a *thesaurus*!)**

Read the concluding sentences below. Write (I) if they are “interesting”, or (U) if they are “uninteresting”. (See page 76 for sample answers.)

1. _____ In short, my grandfather was a good man.
2. _____ In brief, playing tennis can change your life and make you a happier, healthier person.
3. _____ In sum, my hometown is a wonderful and peaceful place to grow up.
4. _____ In conclusion, my cat is a funny pet.
5. _____ As you can see, French is a fun language to learn.

Now, rewrite the sentences that you think are (U) “uninteresting”. Use different adjectives to make the sentences more interesting.

Concluding Sentences: Practice

Read the paragraphs below. They are missing a concluding sentence. Write a concluding sentence that is similar to the topic sentence and interesting!

Writing is not only a way to communicate, it is a tool for expressing your thoughts and exploring new ideas. Ever since I was young, I have kept a diary. I wrote my thoughts in my diary every day. Now that I am older, I still enjoy writing, and I often write short stories. Sometimes I still like to write down my thoughts at the end of the day. It helps me understand myself better, and it helps me see my life more clearly. _____

My nephews Jason and Levi are like a ray of sunshine in my cloudy life. Every time I see them, they make me smile, even if I'm in a bad mood. Although they are much younger than me, I enjoy talking to them and sharing secrets with them. We like to go swimming and hiking as well as playing basketball sometimes. My nephews look up to me, so I try to behave well and give them a good example. I am glad my nephews live near me, and I am excited to watch them grow up. _____

For people around the world, the Red Cross is often the difference between life and death. For several years, the Red Cross has been helping people who are sick, victims of wars, and victims of natural disasters. The Red Cross does not take sides, but rather helps anyone who needs help. After Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans, the Red Cross worked hard and saved many lives. Also, after Japan was hit by a tsunami in 2011, the Red Cross helped the people there get through this difficult time. _____

Writing Practice

Choose one of the topics below, and write a formal paragraph. Include the following:

- **Topic Sentence**
- **Body (with many details/examples)**
- **Concluding Sentence**

Topic 1: My Ideal Job

- ✓ What is your ideal job? Why?
- ✓ What would you do in this job?
- ✓ Give some reasons that this is your ideal job.

Topic 2: A Life-Changing Experience

- ✓ What is one experience that has changed your life?
- ✓ What happened?
- ✓ What did you learn from this experience?
- ✓ How did it make you feel?
- ✓ How did it change your life?

Topic 3: A Trip to a Farm

- ✓ Write about a time that you visited a farm.
- ✓ What did you see? How did you feel?
- ✓ How was it different from where you live?
- ✓ Who did you meet? What did you do?

Choose one of these topics, and then write the topic sentence, notes about the body, and concluding sentence below.

Topic sentence: _____

Body (3 or 4 examples, details, or reasons to give more information about your topic sentence):

-
-
-
-

Concluding sentence (Summarize your essay, and say your main idea again): _____

Now, on a separate piece of paper, write a complete paragraph using the information you wrote above.

UNIT 1: Formal Writing

Chapter 2

Punctuation and Proper Sentences

- #Sentence Fragments***
- #Run-on Sentences***
- #Comma Splices***
- #Conjunctions***
- #Commas and Semi-colons***

Sentence Fragments: Introduction

When you write, you need to avoid **sentence fragments**. A “fragment” is a “piece” of something, so a **sentence fragment** is just a piece of a sentence – not a complete sentence.

A complete sentence should have a **subject** (what is the sentence about?) and a **predicate** (what does the subject do?). The subject is usually a noun, and the predicate always has a verb. In the examples below, the subjects are **boldface** and the predicates are underlined.

Examples:

- Because I was tired. (**sentence fragment**)
- **I** went to sleep because I was tired. (**complete sentence**)
- The trip that we went on last summer. (**sentence fragment**)
- **The trip that we went on last summer** was fun. (**complete sentence**)
- And bought a lot of vegetables. (**sentence fragment**)
- **Jan** went to the grocery store and bought a lot of vegetables. (**complete sentence**)

Read the sentences and fragments below. If it is a complete sentence, write “C”. If it is a sentence fragment, write “F”. (See page 76 for answers.)

1. ____ But I didn’t have time.
2. ____ Everyone I know.
3. ____ I have a cat.
4. ____ The most beautiful girl in the world.
5. ____ My car is too old.
6. ____ We played tennis after school yesterday.
7. ____ Before we woke up on Saturday morning.
8. ____ The dog that I found on the side of the road.
9. ____ Max found a wallet.
10. ____ Sitting on the purple chair.

Sentence Fragments: Review

Each example below includes a sentence fragment. Rewrite the sentences without any sentence fragments. (You might have to add some words.) (See page 76 for sample answers.)

1. We went to bed early. Because we were tired.

2. My sister got into Harvard. But I didn't.

3. After I woke up and got dressed.

4. Next year we will go to Utah. And hopefully visit the Grand Canyon.

5. Because it was raining all day and there was no electricity.

6. My computer wasn't working last night. So I had to go to the library.

7. If you finish all of your homework.

8. Every time I go to that restaurant. I leave a big tip for the waitress.

Run-on Sentences: Introduction

A **run-on sentence** is when two complete sentences are put together without correct punctuation (a comma or period, for example). You should avoid run-on sentences when you write!

Examples:

- We went to the beach it was a lot of fun. (**run-on sentence**)

*This is actually two sentences: **We went to the beach.** and **It was a lot of fun.** To correct this, you can add a period:*

- We went to the beach. It was a lot of fun. (**Right!**)

*Or you can add a conjunction (**and / but / so / because**) between the sentences. (**Note: With “and/but/so” you need to use a comma (,) , but with “because” you usually don’t need a comma.**)*

- We went to the beach, and it was a lot of fun. (**Right!**)
- We went to the beach because it is a fun place to go. (**Right!**)

- John is sick he hasn’t gone to the doctor. (**run-on sentence**)

- John is sick. He hasn’t gone to the doctor. (**Right!**)
- John is sick, but he hasn’t gone to the doctor. (**Right!**)

- I didn’t finish my homework the teacher is not happy with me. (**run-on sentence**)

- I didn’t finish my homework. The teacher is not happy with me. (**Right!**)
- I didn’t finish my homework, so the teacher is not happy with me. (**Right!**)

Rewrite these run-on sentences using a period (.) or a conjunction (and / but / so / because). (See page 76 for sample answers.)

1. I was late to school the teacher didn’t notice.

2. I want to live in California the weather is nice there.

3. My dad ate all the ice cream I can’t have any for dessert.

4. Doctors are important they help sick people.

Punctuation: Comma Splices and Conjunctions

When you write in English, you have to be careful with punctuation.

You **cannot** put two sentences together with only a comma (,) – this is called a “comma splice”. (A “comma splice” is like a run-on sentence – you should avoid it in your writing.)

If you want to put two sentences together, you need a **conjunction: and / but / so / because**

****Note: With “and/but/so” you need to use a comma, but you usually don’t need a comma with “because”.**

Examples:

I went home early, I did my homework. **(Wrong!)**

I went home early, **and** I did my homework. **(Right!)**

I didn’t finish my homework, the teacher was angry. **(Wrong!)**

I didn’t finish my homework, **so** the teacher was angry. **(Right!)**

The teacher was angry **because** I didn’t finish my homework. **(Right!)**

You can draw pictures in class, you can’t talk to other students. **(Wrong!)**

You can draw pictures in class, **but** you can’t talk to other students. **(Right!)**

Combine the sentences below, using a conjunction (and/but/so/because) and a comma (if you use and/but/so). (See page 76 for sample answers.)

1. Chris went to Europe, he visited many countries.

2. I fell down the stairs last night, I didn’t get hurt.

3. I wanted to eat sushi, I went to a Japanese restaurant.

4. John and Kate went on a date, they didn’t have a very good time.

5. Willy enjoys playing badminton, he also likes to play soccer.

6. Andy hit another student in class, he got in trouble.

Punctuation: Commas and Conjunctions (“and”)

When you write “and” in a sentence, you have to be careful: Do you need a comma?

Look at these sentences:

- I went to the theater. I watched a movie.

These are both complete sentences, so you can connect them with a comma (,) and “and”:

- I went to the theater, and I watched a movie.

But you can also write this a different way:

- I went to the theater and watched a movie.

You do not need a comma in this sentence, because “watched a movie” is not a complete sentence (it doesn’t have the subject “I”).

Examples (all of these sentences are correct!):

- John ate a sandwich, and he watched TV.
- John ate a sandwich and watched TV.
- Martha visited her daughter, and she had a good time.
- Martha visited her daughter and had a good time.

Write two sentences for each of the situations below. Write one sentence with a comma, and one sentence without a comma. The first one is done for you. (See page 76 for answers.)

1. Alex worked in a bank. He met many interesting people.

Alex worked in a bank, and he met many interesting people.

Alex worked in a bank and met many interesting people.

2. The criminal stole a motorcycle. He had to pay a \$1,000 fine.

3. Anna travelled to Spain. She came back with many interesting gifts for us.

4. Mickey lives with his parents. He helps them run their business.

5. My cousin loves sports. He hopes to become a gym coach.

Conjunctions: "And"

When you use "and" to connect two ideas without a comma, you have to be careful! Both verbs must be the same tense.

Examples:

- John went to the supermarket and buy some groceries. **(Wrong!)**
- John went to the supermarket and bought some groceries. **(Right!)**

- Jane is dancing and sing a song. **(Wrong!)**
- Jane is dancing and singing a song. **(Right!)**

- We will go to Nevada and staying in a nice hotel. **(Wrong!)**
- We will go to Nevada and stay in a nice hotel. **(Right!)***

***Note: If you have a helping verb (like "will", "can", "should", etc.) you only need to use it with the first verb:**

- You should finish your homework and clean your room. **(Right!)**
- You can listen to music and do your homework at the same time. **(Right!)**

Rewrite these sentences and correct the mistakes. (See page 76 for sample answers.)

1. The President will go to England and meets with the Prime Minister.

2. Jane studies English at college and work at a bookstore in her free time.

3. The children are playing and laugh in the back yard.

4. Jessica met a famous actor and gets his autograph.

5. The doctor examined the patient and giving him some medicine.

6. You may put your books away and going home when you are finished.

Punctuation: Semi-colons (;)

Semi-colons (;) are similar to commas, but you don't need a conjunction (and / but / so) with a semi-colon.

You can use semi-colons (;) to connect two complete sentences that are related. You use a semi-colon when the second sentence gives more information about the first sentence.

Examples:

- I was tired yesterday; I wasn't able to finish my work.
- My boss was a wise woman; she taught me a lot of useful skills.
- Smoking is bad for you; it can damage your lungs.

In these examples, the second part of the sentence (after the semi-colon) helps explain, clarify, and give more information about the first part of the sentence.

Use a semi-colon to add more information about the sentences below and answer the questions in parentheses. The first one is done for you. (See page 76 for sample answers.)

1. Tropical islands are great places to live. **(Why? What do you mean?)**

Tropical islands are great places to live; they have beautiful beaches, and the weather is great all year.

2. Australia is one of the most interesting places on Earth. **(Why? Give 1 or 2 examples.)**

3. My grandmother rarely goes to bed early. **(Why? What does she like to do at night?)**

4. The campers ran out of food. **(So what did they do? What happened?)**

5. I am going to move back home with my parents. **(Why? What are you going to do there?)**

UNIT 2: Transitions

Chapter 3

Introduction to Common Transitions

First of all / Second / Then / Next / Finally

In addition / Additionally / Furthermore / Moreover / Plus
/ ...as well / ...as well as... / not only...but also

However / Nevertheless / Still / Despite that / Nonetheless / Even so

Therefore / Consequently / As a Result / Thus / For this reason

Transitions: Listing Things in Order

When you write an essay, you often need to put your ideas in order. You can use the transition words below to do this:

First, First and foremost, Firstly, First off,	Second, / Third, / Fourth, etc. Next, After that, Then,	Last, Finally, Last but not least,
---	--	--

Read the paragraph below. Use the transitions above to introduce the reasons in the body.
(See page 77 for sample answers.)

How to Make an Egg Sandwich

If you are sitting at home and you can hear your stomach making funny noises, it's probably time to make a snack. An egg sandwich is one of the easiest and healthiest snacks you can make. All you will need is one egg and two pieces of bread. _____, you need to crack the egg into a bowl or cup, and then stir it with a fork. _____, pour the egg into a pan, and put the pan on the stove. Cook the egg on low heat, but be careful not to burn yourself! _____, put the bread into the toaster while the egg is cooking (about 2 or 3 minutes). When the egg starts to get hard, turn off the heat. _____, put the egg between the two pieces of toast, and enjoy your simple, healthy snack!

How to Become a Basketball Player!

Basketball is one of the most enjoyable sports, and all you need to become a basketball player is a little free time and a few friends. If you want to play basketball, the first thing you should do is buy a basketball! _____, go to a basketball court in your neighborhood, and practice dribbling the ball. _____, practice shooting free throws, then move around the court and try to improve. _____, find a few friends, and start a game of three-on-three! After a few games, you will notice that you are already a pretty good basketball player!

Transitions:

In addition / Additionally / Furthermore / Moreover / Plus / ...as well

“Transitions” are word that help connect ideas in a paragraph.

When you are giving many examples or ideas in the body of a paragraph, you should try to introduce each idea with a transition word. (You should not start a sentence with “And”.) There are many transitions that mean “Also” or “And”:

In addition / Additionally / Furthermore / Moreover / Plus / ...as well

These transitions are similar to “Also”. They are explained in detail below.

1. In addition / Additionally

In addition and **Additionally** are used to give more information about something. When you write a formal essay, you should not start a sentence with the word “And”. You can often use “In addition” or “Additionally” instead of “And”.

- I studied journalism in college. **In addition**, I had a part-time job at a newspaper.
- I joined the guitar club and the math club in school. **Additionally**, I went on a camping trip with the debate team.

2. Furthermore / Moreover

Furthermore and **Moreover** are also very formal, and they are basically the same as “in addition” and “additionally”. We often use “moreover” and “furthermore” when we talk about our opinions.

- Smoking is a bad habit because it smells bad and it can damage your health. **Furthermore**, it is a very expensive habit.
- The politician is too old to be our president. **Moreover**, he is not trustworthy.
- Students are given too many tests these days. **Moreover**, they don’t have enough free time.
- Human beings must take care of their environment. We should drive more fuel-efficient cars, and we should recycle. **Furthermore**, we should stop businesses from polluting the environment.

3. Plus / ...as well

Plus and **...as well** can be formal or informal. (“...as well” is used at the **end** of a sentence”)

- That car has new brakes, an air-conditioner, and a new CD player. **Plus**, it has an alarm.
- The typhoon destroyed my cousin’s home, and it destroyed his car **as well**.
- My grandfather fought in two wars, and he travelled around the world. He ran his own business **as well**.
- That computer is way too expensive. **Plus**, it’s not even that good.

*Note: if the sentence is *negative*, use **either** instead of **as well**.

- I like math, and I like science **as well**.
- I *don’t* like math, and I *don’t* like science **either**.

Transitions Review:
In addition / Additionally / Furthermore / Moreover / Plus / ...as well

Read the sentences below. Then, write one more sentence, using the transition words above to give more information. (See page 77 for sample answers.)

****Note:** When you start a sentence with these words, you need to put a comma after them.

1. I get great scores in math class. _____

2. I'm applying to the Department of English at Oxford University because I'm very interested in studying English. _____

3. Angela is taking piano lessons and violin lessons. _____

4. You're so mean! You always make fun of your sister's weight! _____

5. Two hundred homes were destroyed in the landslide. _____

6. Leo stayed up so late that he was late for class. _____

7. Gorillas are similar to humans in many ways. For example, their bodies and faces look similar to ours, and their eyes show emotions. Also, they are able to walk on two legs.

Transitions: As well as

As well as means “and also”. You use **as well as** in the middle of a sentence.

Sentence Pattern:

A as well as B (+ing)

A and B as well as C (+ing)

**Note: If the word after “as well as” is a verb, you must add “-ing”.*

Examples:

- In college, I joined the sports club and the music club, as well as participating in the student government and serving as a class leader.
- I went to Paris and London, as well as Berlin and Edinburgh.
- I studied psychology and medicine, as well as working in a hospital to gain firsthand experience.
- There are hurricanes and earthquakes as well as tornadoes in that state.
- The pet store sells cats and dogs, as well as lizards and birds.
- The new clinic treats sick people as well as providing young doctors with a place to acquire practice.
- His bad attitude causes him to do poorly in school, as well as making it harder for him to make friends.

Rewrite these sentences with “...as well as...” (the first one is done for you).

(See page 77 for sample answers.)

1. In the triathlon, I ran, rode my bicycle, and swam.

In the triathlon, I ran and rode my bicycle as well as swimming. _____

2. In addition to reading all of the author’s books, I have read his magazine essays and newspaper articles.

3. I have studied hard, worked in several jobs, and acquired considerable experience in extracurricular activities.

4. War kills innocent people, injures soldiers, and costs a lot of money.

Transitions: Not only ... but also

This is similar to “as well as” and is often used in formal writing

Sentence Pattern: not only A but also B.

Examples:

- In this class we not only sing songs but also play games.
- My uncle not only rode a motorcycle across South America but also rode his bike across China.
- This city is not only expensive but also dangerous.
- Writing English essays is not only frustrating but also time-consuming.

Rewrite these sentences with “not only...but also” (the first one is done for you). (See page 77 for sample answers.)

1. Mr. Johnson likes to drink alcohol. In addition, he smokes a lot of cigarettes.

Mr. Johnson not only likes to drink alcohol but also smokes a lot of cigarettes.

2. Smoking can damage your health, and it can damage other people’s health as well.

3. In the future, space travel will become cheaper as well as faster.

4. I want you to attend the meeting. Plus, I want you to listen carefully to the speaker.

5. I saw the President yesterday. Moreover, I got to shake his hand!

Transitions: However / Nevertheless / Still / Despite that / Nonetheless / Even so

When you write a formal essay, you should not start a sentence with “And”, “But”, or “So”. In this section, you will learn some transition words that you can use instead of “And”, “But”, or “So”.

These transitions can all be used instead of “And” (these were introduced on the previous pages):

In addition / Additionally / Furthermore / Moreover / Plus

****Note: You usually start a new sentence with these transitions. You can also put these after a semi-colon (;).**

****Note: When you start a sentence with these words, you need to put a comma after them.**

Additionally, you can use the following transitions instead of “But”:

However / Nevertheless / Still / Despite that / Nonetheless / Even so

Examples:

- I'm a vegetarian. However, I sometimes eat fish.
- Tom said his English is terrible. Nevertheless, he got a perfect score on his English test.
- Pakistan is a dangerous country for travelers. Still, I want to go explore it someday.
- The water in the city is not safe to drink. Despite that, Kim gives it to her dog to drink.
- Terry is afraid to speak in front of people. Nonetheless, she is giving a speech at the United Nations next week.
- Brian goes to church every Sunday. Even so, he can be very rude.
- The tornado destroyed the entire town. However, no one was killed.
- The doctor said that Benjamin needs to stop eating meat. Nevertheless, he still eats a hamburger every day for lunch.
- Joseph said that his father is rich. Still, he should get a job and learn to be responsible with money.
- The school said that we can't wear shorts. Despite that, Julie wore her new shorts and was told to go home.
- It has been raining for a week. Nonetheless, we're going to try to go camping this weekend.
- Our guitarist is sick. Even so, we're going to perform without him tonight.

Transitions: Review
However / Nevertheless / Still / Despite that / Nonetheless / Even so

Rewrite these sentences using the transition words above. (See page 77 for sample answers.)

****Remember: You should either start a new sentence with these transition words, or use a semi-colon (;).**

1. Brian is sick, but he came to school today.

2. I can't help you with your homework, but I know someone who can.

3. Jack ate three pizzas, but he's not full.

4. I finished cleaning my room, but I haven't taken out the trash yet.

5. They are brothers, but they fight almost every day.

6. Craig is in really good shape, but he gets sick all the time.

7. They argued for hours, but they finally came to an agreement.

Transitions:
Therefore / Consequently / As a Result / Thus / For this reason

You can use the following transitions instead of “So”:

Therefore / Consequently / As a Result / Thus / For this reason

****Note:** When you start a sentence with these words, you need to put a comma after them.

Examples:

- I have long been interested in science and animals. Therefore, I have decided to study biology in college.
- The athlete was caught using drugs. Consequently, he was kicked off the team.
- Someone called in a bomb threat. As a result, school was cancelled.
- The government did not prepare for the hurricane. Thus, many people suffered.
- Rent is too expensive in Boston. For this reason, I have decided to move to Ohio.
- I used to waste all of my time watching TV shows that I didn't even like. For this reason, I decided to give away my TV, so that I might start getting more work done.

Rewrite the following sentences. Replace “so” with one of the transition words above. (See page 77 for sample answers.)

1. There was a terrorist attack last year, so you can't bring a knife or a lighter on the plane.

2. I dropped my cell phone, and it stopped working, so I need to either buy a new phone or borrow yours.

3. The pitcher threw the ball at the batter's head, so he was thrown out of the game.

4. The weather is nice in the summer, but it rains almost every day, so spring is my favorite season.

Transitions: Review
Therefore / Consequently / As a result / Thus / For this reason

Read the sentences below. Then, write one more sentence, using the transition words above, to explain what happens. (See page 77 for sample answers.)

1. Monica lost her tennis match yesterday. _____

2. I feel that Boston University is the most suitable university for me. _____

3. The baseball star was caught taking steroids. _____

4. Jason did not prepare for his math test. _____

5. It rained for two weeks straight. _____

6. My computer got a virus. _____

7. That man was found guilty of murder. _____

8. I didn't sleep very well last night. _____

Transitions: Punctuation

When you use transitions, you have to be careful with punctuation.

For example, with these transitions, you need to know the three rules below:

However / Nevertheless / Still / Despite that / Nonetheless / Even so

Therefore / Consequently / As a Result / Thus / For this reason

1. You need to put a comma after them when they are at the beginning of a sentence.
 - ➔ My father is very strict. **However**, I know that he loves me.
 - ➔ Tennis is a very fun sport. **Therefore**, I play every weekend.

2. Also, you can use a semi-colon (...; however,...) or a period (... However,...).
 - ➔ We studied very hard; **despite that**, we both failed the test.
 - ➔ We studied very hard. **Despite that**, we both failed the test.

3. **You can not use only a comma** (... , however, ...).
 - ➔ James lost his job, **consequently**, he had to move in with his parents. **(Wrong!)**
 - ➔ James lost his job. **Consequently**, he had to move in with his parents. **(Right!)**
 - ➔ James lost his job; **consequently**, he had to move in with his parents. **(Right!)**

Write "C" if the punctuation is "correct" or "I" if the punctuation is incorrect.

If you write "I", fix the punctuation. (See page 77 for sample answers.)

1. ____ My uncle is a pilot. Even so, he is sometimes afraid of heights.
2. ____ Chris is the oldest boxer in the city, nevertheless, he hasn't lost any fights this year.
3. ____ Jacky was caught using her cell phone to cheat on the test. Therefore cell phones are now banned in classrooms.
4. ____ The politician has lied to the people many times. Still, many people vote for him.
5. ____ Our team trained much harder than the other teams, as a result we won the championship.
6. ____ This computer is the most expensive one; however, I don't think it's the best.
7. ____ Jack didn't have health insurance, consequently, he couldn't get treatment when he got sick.
8. ____ Rose said that she doesn't like cold weather nonetheless she decided to move to Canada.

Transitions: Review

Read the paragraph below. It is missing transition words. Choose one of the transition words in the boxes and fill in the blanks. (See page 78 for sample answers.)

***Do not use the same transition word twice!**

****The sentences should all make sense!**

In addition / Additionally / Furthermore / Moreover / Plus

However / Nevertheless / Still / Despite that / Nonetheless / Even so

Therefore / Consequently / As a Result / Thus / For this reason

My Best Friend: My Sister Beth

My sister Beth has always been my best friend. Ever since I was little, we have enjoyed playing together and sharing secrets. We really enjoy sitting in our rooms and talking. _____, we like to play outside, for example, riding our bikes to the park or playing hide and seek in the forest behind our house. _____, our relationship isn't always perfect. Sometimes we get into arguments and stop talking to each other. _____, we can't stay mad at each other, and we always get over it quickly. I know that my sister really cares about me. _____, I always try to forgive her if she does something wrong or makes a mistake. _____, I always try to help her when she needs help, because I know she would do the same thing for me. As you can see, my sister is a very special person in my life, and I'm sure we will be best friends forever.

Transitions: Review

Read the paragraph below. It is missing transition words. Choose one of the transition words in the boxes and fill in the blanks. (See page 78 for sample answers.)

***Do not use the same transition word twice!**

****The sentences should all make sense!**

In addition / Additionally / Furthermore / Moreover / Plus

However / Nevertheless / Still / Despite that / Nonetheless / Even so

Therefore / Consequently / As a Result / Thus / For this reason

If I Won the Lottery...

If I won one million dollars in the lottery, it would be hard to decide how to spend the money. I would want to help others, by donating to charity, for example. _____, I would also want to use some of the money to buy things for myself. _____, I would probably decide to give 30% to charity and spend 20% on myself. I would buy a new computer and a large collection of video games. _____, I would get a new bicycle and an mp3 player with a lot of memory.

After I spent 30% on charity and 20% on myself, I would still have 50% of one million dollars, which is \$500,000. That is a lot of money! _____, I would probably save most of this to help pay for college. _____, I would not save all of it. I would probably give some money to my parents and friends, because it would make them happy to have a little extra money. One million dollars is a lot of money; _____, as you can see, I would have no problem using it all!

UNIT 2: Transitions

Chapter 4

Expressing Contrast

Transitions:

- # *Although*
- # *Even though*
- # *Though*
- # *Despite*
- # *In spite of*
- # *Despite the fact that*

Although / Even though

Sentence Pattern:

Although [sentence], [sentence]
Even though [sentence], [sentence]

Examples:

It was raining, but I still walked to school.

→ Although it was raining, I walked to school.

→ Even though it was raining, I walked to school.

I'm a vegetarian, but I sometimes eat fish.

→ Although I'm a vegetarian, I sometimes eat fish.

→ Even though I'm a vegetarian, I sometimes eat fish.

We missed the beginning of the movie, but we still enjoyed it a lot.

→ Even though we missed the beginning of the movie, we enjoyed it a lot.

→ Although we missed the beginning of the movie, we still enjoyed it a lot.

Rewrite these sentences using "although" or "even though". (See page 78 for sample answers.)

1. I believe in ghosts, but I don't have any evidence that they exist.

2. I moved to the USA, but I still keep in touch with my friends in Korea.

3. Craig is sick today, but he is still working very hard.

4. I hurried to the post office, but it was closed when I got there.

Even though

You can also put “even though” in the middle of a sentence.

Sentence Pattern:
Even though [sentence A], [sentence B]
[sentence B] even though [sentence A]

Examples:

- Even though I fight with my sister a lot, I still love her.
- I love my sister even though I fight with her a lot.

- Even though he’s only 16 years old, Dave is already applying to colleges.
- Dave is already applying to colleges even though he’s only 16 years old.

- Even though she’s nervous speaking in front of people, Mandy entered a speech competition.
- Mandy entered a speech competition even though she’s nervous speaking in front of people.

Rewrite these sentences twice—a) first with “even though” at the beginning of the sentence, and then b) with “even though” in the middle of the sentence. (See page 78 for answers.)

1. My grandmother is very old, but she still likes to play basketball.

a) _____

b) _____

2. Mr. Johnson won the lottery, but he still goes to work every day.

a) _____

b) _____

3. I studied very hard for the test, but I still failed it.

a) _____

b) _____

4. Martha’s doctor told her not to eat red meat, but she still eats steak sometimes.

a) _____

b) _____

Though

“Though” has the same meaning as “although” or “even though”.

**** You can put “though” at the beginning of a sentence, in the middle of a sentence, and also at the end of a sentence.**

Sentence Pattern:

***Even though [sentence A], [sentence B]
[sentence B] even though [sentence A]
[Sentence A]. [Sentence B] though.***

Examples:

- Though I’ve met that man twice, I can’t remember his name.
- I’ve met that man twice, though I can’t remember his name.
- I’ve met that man twice. I can’t remember his name, though.

- Though I work very hard, I don’t make much money.
- I don’t make much money, though I work very hard.
- I don’t make much money. I work very hard, though.

Rewrite these sentences three times—a) first with “though” at the beginning of the sentence, then b) with “though” in the middle of the sentence, and finally c) with “though” at the end of the sentence. (See page 78 for sample answers.)

1. Marvin is very rich, but he is not an arrogant person.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

2. Wanda is crying, but she is not sad.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

Although / Even though / Though -- REVIEW

Read the following story, and complete the blank sentences to make the story make sense. The first one is done for you. (See page 78 for sample answers.)

Lucky Brian

Everyone calls my friend Brian “Lucky Brian” because he always seems to have such good luck. For example, even though he rarely studies, he always gets good grades on tests. Although he often hands in his homework late,

_____.

When he took the test to get his driver’s license, he passed the test even though _____.

Also, he often _____.

He never gets in trouble, though. Last week, we were walking down the street and he found \$100 on the road. Although he thought about keeping it,

_____.

That’s why Brian is my friend. Though he is a very lucky person, he is still nice and honest.

Despite / In spite of

Despite is similar to “although”, but you only write a noun or phrase after despite:

Sentence Pattern:
Despite [noun/phrase], [sentence]
In spite of [noun/phrase], [sentence]

- Despite her strong accent, I understood everything that she said.
- In spite of the rain, we enjoyed camping very much.
- Despite his good grades, John didn't get into the best university.
- In spite of her illness, Jane has a positive attitude.

You can also put “despite/in spite of” at the end of the sentences:

- I understood everything that Jane said despite her strong accent.
- We enjoyed camping very much in spite of the rain.
- John didn't get into the best university despite his good grades.
- Jane has a positive attitude in spite of her illness.

*Remember: After “despite/in spite of”, you should only write a noun or a phrase, and **not a complete sentence**. (You can write a complete sentence after “although/even though”, but not after “despite/in spite of”)*

- **Wrong:** *Despite it was raining, we went to the beach.*
- **Right:** *Despite the rain, we went to the beach.*
- **Right:** *Although it was raining, we went to the beach.*

- **Wrong:** *Despite he was a good student, John didn't get into the best university.*
- **Right:** *Despite being* a good student, John didn't get into the best university.*
- **Right:** *Although he was a good student, John didn't get into the best university.*

*If you have a verb after “despite”, you need to add “-ing”

- Despite **having** a cold, Bill went to work. (OR: Despite his cold, Bill went to work.)
- Despite **being** tired, Bill went to work.

Despite / In spite of

Rewrite these sentences using “despite” or “in spite of”. (See page 78 for sample answers.)

1. Mark has a broken leg, but he still tried to walk to school.

2. Although she was tired, Mary decided to go running.

3. Jack walked to school, even though the weather was cold.

4. This car has a high price, but I decided to buy it anyways.

5. Although he eats a lot, Mickey isn't overweight.

Now write two of your own sentences, using “despite” or “in spite of”:

1. _____

2. _____

Despite vs. Although

Sentence Patterns:
Despite [noun/phrase], [sentence]
Although [sentence], [sentence]

After “despite” you should only write a noun or a phrase, but after “although” you can write a complete sentence.

Example 1:

Despite her bad grades, Julie got into a good school.

(“her bad grades” is a phrase, not a sentence)

Although she got bad grades, Julie got into a good school.

(“she got bad grades” is a complete sentence)

Example 2:

Despite the heat, Rick has not bought an air conditioner.

(“the heat” is a phrase, not a sentence)

Although it is very hot, Rick has not bought an air conditioner.

(“it is very hot” is a complete sentence)

Example 3:

Despite eating a lot of food, Lillian is still hungry.

(“eating a lot of food” is a phrase, not a sentence)

Although she ate a lot of food, Lillian is still hungry.

(“she ate a lot of food” is a complete sentence)

Remember: You can use “in spite of” instead of “despite”.
 You can use “even though” or “though” instead of “although”

Despite vs. Although

Fill in the blanks with “despite” or “although”. (See page 78 for answers.)

1. _____ I didn't sleep well last night, I don't feel too tired today.
2. _____ not feeling well, John went to work today.
3. We decided to go to the beach _____ the cold weather.
4. _____ she is a very smart girl, Jane doesn't do well on tests.
5. _____ this book is very long, I was able to read it in just two days.
6. _____ being very long, I was able to read that book in just two days.
7. Jerry passed the test _____ making several mistakes.
8. _____ he was hungry, Mike offered his sandwich to his little brother.
9. _____ his hunger, Mike offered his sandwich to his little brother.
10. We had to go to school yesterday _____ the typhoon.

Rewrite these sentences – If the sentence uses “although/even though” rewrite it with “despite/in spite of”. If the sentence uses “despite/in spite of”, rewrite it with “although/even though”.

1. In spite of the snow, we had to go to school yesterday.

2. This car runs very well even though it's old.

3. Although he only has one arm, Jeff is able to play baseball as well as everyone else.

Despite (in spite of) / Although (even though/though) -- Review

Rewrite these sentences **twice**: once with **despite (in spite of)**, and once with **although (even though/though)**. (See page 78 for sample answers.)

Example 1:

David doesn't have a job, but he bought a new car yesterday

Although he doesn't have a job, David bought a new car yesterday.

Despite not having a job, David bought a new car yesterday.

Example 2:

The weather is very cold, but Cindy hasn't bought a coat.

Although the weather is very cold, Cindy hasn't bought a coat.

Despite the cold weather, Cindy hasn't bought a coat.

1. My grandmother is very old, but she still likes to climb mountains.

2. I am tired, but I am going to stay up late and do my homework.

3. There is a lot of violence in that country, but I want to travel there anyways.

4. Gas prices are very high, but Jane still drives her car to work every day.

Despite (in spite of) / Although (even though/though) -- Review

Rewrite these sentences and correct the mistakes. (See page 79 for sample answers.)

1. Although the heat, Mark went running at noon.

2. Though the weather is nice, but I don't want to play outside.

3. Despite I'm not feeling well, I think I should go to school today.

4. Despite this class is for college students, but I took it when I was in high school.

5. Although her age, my grandmother goes running every day.

6. Despite she worked hard and did all of her homework, but Mandy's grades were not very good this semester.

7. This company is very successful in spite of the economy is bad.

Despite the fact that

Finally, you can use “*despite the fact that*”. You use this the same way you use “*although*” or “*even though*”:

Sentence Patterns:

Despite the fact that [sentence A], [sentence B]
[sentence B] despite the fact that [sentence A]

- Despite the fact that Jane never studies, her grades are always pretty good.
- Despite the fact that he’s only played guitar for two months, John has already started a band!
- Julie is overweight despite the fact that she exercises every day.
- Despite the fact that he lives in Hawaii, Michael hasn’t learned how to surf.

Rewrite these sentences using “*despite the fact that*”. (See page 79 for sample answers.)

1. Christina won the lottery, though she didn’t quit her job.

2. Despite the high price of gas, Dave just bought a new car.

3. I just saw Chris playing basketball even though he said he was too sick to go to school.

4. Bill wears a hat every day, but despite this, everyone knows that he is bald.

UNIT 2: Transitions

Chapter 5

Expressing Cause and Effect

Transitions:

Because of

Due to

Owing to

Because

Due to the fact that

Because of / Due to / Owing to

Sentence Pattern:

{ *Because of*
Due to
Owing to } [noun/phrase], [sentence]

[sentence] { *Because of*
Due to
Owing to } [noun/phrase]

****Note:** “Because of” and “Due to” can be formal or informal, but “Owing to” is usually used in formal writing.

Examples:

- Because of the rain, I didn't go outside.
- Due to my grades, I didn't get into the good school.
- Owing to my interest in the law, I plan to become a lawyer.
- I had to stop driving my car due to the high price of gas.
- It's not safe to travel in that country because of the civil war.
- Angela got into Harvard owing to her hard work and persistence.

Rewrite these sentences using “because of”, “due to”, or “owing to”. (See page 79 for sample answers.)

1. Mark has an injury, so he cannot compete in the race tomorrow.

2. Jacob has to stay after school because he got a bad grade on the test.

3. I really respect my father, so I always listen to what he has to say.

4. In this bad economy, many people cannot find jobs.

Because vs. Because of (Due to / Owing to)

Sentence Pattern:

Because [sentence], [sentence]

Because of [noun/phrase], [sentence]

You write a complete sentence (an “independent clause”) after **because**, but you only write a noun or a phrase (a “dependent clause”) after **because of (or due to/owing to)**.

Examples:

- Because it was raining, school was cancelled.
- Because of the rain, school was cancelled.

- John moved to California because the weather is good there.
- John moved to California because of the good weather.

- Due to her hard work, Lilian was promoted to Assistant Manager.
- Because she works so hard, Lilian was promoted to Assistant Manager.

Rewrite each of the following sentences twice – once with “because”, and once with “because of”.
(See page 79 for sample answers.)

1. Chris has a bad temper, and that’s why he got in trouble.

2. Many people have died this summer. The reason is the hot weather.

3. I am greatly interested in engineering; therefore, I want to go to MIT.

4. There was a flood yesterday; that’s why this road is closed.

Because / Due to the fact that

Sentence Pattern:

Because [sentence], [sentence]

Due to the fact that [sentence], [sentence]

Because and **Due to the fact that** are about the same. They can be used in both formal and informal situations. However, *you have to be careful with the grammar!* After **because** or **due to the fact that**, you must write a complete sentence (an “independent clause”).

Examples:

- Due to the fact that it was raining, I didn't go to school.
- Due to the fact that the economy is bad, many people have lost their jobs.
- Pollution is terrible in LA due to the fact that so many people drive cars every day.
- Due to the fact that gas is so expensive, I stopped driving to work.

Rewrite these sentences using “because” or “due to the fact that”. You may need to add/change some words. The first one is done for you. (See page 79 for sample answers.)

1. The baseball team held a parade because of their victory in the tournament.

The baseball team held a parade because they won the tournament.

2. Plans for building a new airport were cancelled because of complaints from residents.

3. The play was cancelled due to poor attendance.

4. The singer cancelled two concerts owing to exhaustion.

5. Fewer people are travelling because of the increase in airplane ticket prices.

6. Because of her good academic record, the company decided to hire Julie.

Because of (Due to / Owing to) vs. Despite

Because of and **Despite** have almost opposite meanings.

Examples:

- Because of the rain, I didn't walk to work.
- Despite the rain, I walked to work.

- Due to the terrible pollution, I don't want to live in the city.
- Despite the terrible pollution, I like to live in the city.

- Despite the high price, Rex bought the Ferrari.
- Because of the high price, Rex didn't buy the Ferrari.

Read the sentences below. Write "Despite" or "Because of" in the blanks. Read the whole sentence and decide which one makes the most sense. (See page 79 for answers.)

1. _____ her poor health, my grandmother is very happy person.
2. _____ his learning disability, Andrew has to take special classes.
3. _____ the heat, many people stay inside in the air conditioning in the afternoon.
4. _____ his learning disability, Andrew gets very good grades.
5. _____ his poor health, my uncle could not come to my birthday party.
6. _____ the tornado, many people lost their houses.
7. _____ his wealth, Marvin lives a very normal life and doesn't buy expensive things.
8. _____ her husband's success, Mary lives a very comfortable life.
9. _____ the medicine I am taking, I should not drive a car right now.
10. _____ his good scores on English tests, Eric cannot speak very fluently.

Because vs. Although

Because and **Although** have almost opposite meanings.

Examples:

- Because it was raining, I decided not to walk to work.
- Although it was raining, I decided to walk to work.

- Because he likes animals, Brian's parents got him a cat for his birthday.
- Although he likes animals, Brian's parents won't let him have a pet.

- Although the Ferrari is very expensive, I think I'm going to buy it.
- Because the Ferrari is so expensive, I decided not to buy it.

Read the sentences below. Write "Because" or "Although" in the blanks. Read the whole sentence and decide which one makes the most sense. (See page 79 for answers.)

1. _____ I was late, I didn't miss anything important.
2. _____ I was late, I missed the beginning of the movie.
3. _____ Mark never does his homework, he does poorly on tests.
4. _____ Christina eats lots of fruits and vegetables, she is very healthy.
5. _____ my dog is kind of ugly, I love him very much.
6. _____ my car wouldn't start, I had to walk to work.
7. _____ I just met you, I feel like I have known you for a long time.
8. _____ John is a famous author, he often forgets how to spell words.
9. _____ he is the President's brother, he often visits the White House.
10. _____ Andy works out a lot, he is still pretty skinny.

Because / Although / Because of / Despite -- REVIEW

Read each sentence, and fill in the blank with the most appropriate word below. (See page 79 for answers.)

Because

Because of

Despite

Although

1. _____ having a cold, Darrin went to work every day this week.
2. _____ he had a cold, Darrin went to work every day this week.
3. _____ he had a cold, Darrin didn't go to work this week.
4. _____ his terrible cold, Darrin didn't go to work this week.

5. _____ Zack and Mary often argue, they have decided to get a divorce.
6. _____ their differences, Zack and Mary have decided to get a divorce.
7. _____ they often argue, Zack and Mary do not want to get a divorce.
8. _____ their differences, Zack and Mary are happily married.

9. _____ she is a famous singer, Eileen does not earn much money.
10. _____ she is a famous singer, Eileen earns a lot of money.
11. _____ her fame as a singer, Eileen earns a lot of money.
12. _____ her fame as a singer, Eileen does not earn much money.

13. _____ the heat, my grandmother does not go outside in the afternoon.
14. _____ the heat, my grandmother often goes outside in the afternoon.
15. _____ it is very hot, my grandmother often goes outside in the afternoon.
16. _____ it is very hot, my grandmother does not go outside in the afternoon.

Transitions: REVIEW

Read the essay below, and fill in the blanks with the transition words below. **Don't use the same transition word twice!** (See page 79 for sample answers.)

In addition
Therefore

Despite
Although

Because of
Finally

Moreover
In short

Effects of Television

_____ watching television is a great way to relax, many students watch too much television, and this may affect them in many ways. In many households, the television is always on. This can distract students when they try to do their homework. _____ the sound coming from the TV, students may find it harder to read books or write essays. _____, the quick camera shots on many television shows make it harder for children to pay attention for long periods of time. _____, television may negatively affect students in many ways.

_____ these negative effects of television, there is a place for a television in every home. Families often spend time together watching television shows, and this can often lead to interesting conversations and discussions. _____, after a long day at work, it can be nice to sit down and watch a movie or TV show. _____, TV news shows and documentaries can be informative and can teach television viewers new things about the world.

_____, television can be either good or bad if it is used properly. Children should not spend too much time watching TV, but it is sometimes fine to watch a movie or TV show. Also, adults should set a good example for children and occasionally turn off the TV and read a book or exercise outside.

Writing Practice: Cause/Effect Essay

The previous essay is considered a “Cause/Effect” essay, because it explains the effects of something. This is the format:

- **Introduction:** What is the focus of the essay? What is the “cause” or “effect” you are analyzing?
- **Body:** (Give details and several examples.)
- **Conclusion:** “Wrap up” your essay – write a short summary of what you have said.

Using this same format, write your own Cause/Effect essay on a separate piece of paper. Remember to use **transition words** throughout your essay.

You can choose from these topics (or choose your own topic):

The Effects of Year-Round School

The Effects of the Internet on People’s Behavior

The Effects of a Parent or Friend on Your Life

The Effects of Advertising

The Effects of Peer Pressure

The Causes of Bad Behavior (Why do some students have bad behavior?)

The Causes of Crime (Why do people commit crimes?)

The Causes of Obesity (Why are so many people overweight?)

The Causes of Boredom (Why do people often feel bored?)

The Causes of Violence (Why do people/countries need to fight?)

UNIT 2: Transitions

Chapter 6

More Transitions

Transitions:

Regardless of

No matter

Grammar:

Embedded Questions

Regardless of

Sentence Pattern:

***Regardless of [noun/phrase], [sentence]
[sentence], regardless of [noun/phrase]***

****Note:** When you say “**Regardless of** [something]” it means that you don’t care about [something], or that [something] will not affect your behavior.

Examples:

- Regardless of the heat, Jed will run in the marathon tomorrow.
- Jed will run in the marathon tomorrow regardless of the heat.
- I will try any food, regardless of the taste.
- Regardless of the dangers, Jake plans to climb that mountain in the rain.
- My boyfriend does whatever he wants regardless of my feelings.
- My boss needs to decide who he will hire for the Vice President position. Regardless of his decision, I’m sure this company will continue to be successful.

Rewrite each of the following sentences using “regardless of”. (See page 79 for answers.)

1. The final result of this tennis match is not important. Both players played very well.
Regardless of the result of this tennis match, both players should be proud.

2. My mom will buy me any bicycle that I want. She said she doesn’t care about the price.

3. Anyone can attend this class. Age doesn’t matter.

4. I like all dogs – little dogs, big dogs, etc. – I don’t care about their size.

5. Everyone should be treated equally. It shouldn’t matter what race or religion they are.

6. Jack’s parents want him to study law. They don’t care that his dream is to study art.

Regardless of / No matter

Sentence Pattern:

Regardless of [embedded question], [sentence]

No matter [embedded question], [sentence]

An “embedded question” is like a question that is inside a sentence. Embedded questions begin with question words (*who/what/when/where/why/how/which*).

Examples:

- My father never likes my boyfriends, **regardless of who they are**.
- **No matter how hard I try**, my parents never seem satisfied with my grades.
- **Regardless of why you are late**, you are in big trouble.
- **No matter why everyone hates Jon**, I still feel sorry for him.
- You can always call me, **no matter how late it is**.

Note: With this sentence pattern, you need to be careful. You are not actually asking a question when you use [what/when/where/why/how/which], so you need to be careful with the order of the words:

- No matter **why are you late...** (Wrong!)
- No matter **why you are late...** (Right!)
- No matter **how hard do I try...** (Wrong!)
- No matter **how hard I try...** (Right!)

Rewrite the sentences below using “no matter” or “regardless of”. The first one is done for you.
(See page 79 for sample answers.)

1. I can work very hard, but my father doesn’t care how hard I work. He just wants me to get good grades.

Regardless of how hard I work, my father just wants me to get good grades.

2. It’s not important how old you are - it is still important to exercise.

3. I don’t know who my teacher is, but I’m sure it will be a good class.

4. You can call me anytime – I don’t care how late it is.

Grammar: Embedded Questions

“Embedded questions” are questions that are inside another sentence or another question.

Here are three questions:

- Where **is Mark**?
- What **are you** doing?
- How much **does this car cost**?

When these questions are inside another sentence, you change them:

- I don't know where **Mark is**.
- I'm not sure what **you are** doing.
- No matter how much **this car costs**, I want to buy it.

(Because you are not asking the question, you have to change the order of the words.)

Look at the questions below, and rewrite them as embedded questions. (See page 79 for sample answers.)

1. Who is that? I don't know _____

2. What is he doing? I don't know _____

3. Why are they here? I don't know _____

4. When is Bob's birthday? I forgot _____

5. Where are they moving? I can't remember _____

6. How is your father? I'm not sure _____

7. What time is the train? I don't know _____

Grammar Practice: Embedded Questions

“Embedded questions” are questions that are inside other sentences. With embedded questions, you need to put the subject before the verb.

Question

What time does the movie start?
 When will John be back?
 How much does this book cost?
 Where is this train going?
 Who is Jenna dating?
 Why is school cancelled?
 What does Mom want for her birthday?

Embedded Question

...what time the movie starts
 ...when John will be back.
 ...how much this book costs.
 ...where this train is going.
 ...who Jenna is dating.
 ...why school is cancelled.
 ...what Mom wants for her birthday.

Fill in the blanks to complete the following questions and answers. (See page 79 for answers.)

1. A. Where _____?
 B. I'm not sure where Jenna went.

2. A. How will you get to the bus station?
 B. I don't know _____.

3. A. Who is Bobby talking to?
 B. I'm not sure _____.

4. A. What time _____?
 B. I can't remember what time James gets off work.

5. A. Why _____?
 B. I don't know why he's going to South America for the summer.

6. A: How much does a new sports car cost?
 B: _____.

7. A: Where did your neighbor move to?
 B: _____.

Regardless of / No matter -- Review

The embedded questions in these sentences have errors.

Rewrite the sentences, and correct the mistakes. (See page 79 for sample answers.)

1. No matter how tired are you, you need to finish your homework.

2. Regardless of he is how old, my grandfather wants to try skydiving.

3. I always feel tired, regardless of how much do I sleep.

4. No matter how dangerous is it, I want to be a firefighter.

5. Regardless of how serious is the crime, I am against the death penalty.

6. No matter how many times do I tell you, you don't seem to understand.

7. No matter how hard do I try. I never manage to pass the test.

Regardless of / No matter -- Review

Complete the sentences below. They should all make sense! (See page 80 for sample answers.)

1. No matter how much you practice, _____

2. Regardless of how fast you drive, _____

3. No matter who is elected President, _____

4. Regardless of how early I go to bed, _____

5. No matter what I cook for dinner, _____

6. My mom told me that regardless of _____

_____, she will always love me.

7. Regardless of the temperature, _____

8. No matter how many times I tell my son not to come home late, _____

UNIT 3: Review

Chapter 7

Review of Transitions

In addition / Additionally / Furthermore / Moreover / Plus
/ ...as well / ...as well as... / not only...but also

However / Nevertheless / Still / Despite that / Nonetheless / Even so

Therefore / Consequently / As a Result / Thus / For this reason

Although / Even though / Though / Despite / Despite the fact that

Because / Because of / Due to / Owing to

Regardless of / No matter

Transitions: Review

Fill in the blanks, using each of these transition words one time. (See page 80 for sample answers.)

<i>For this reason</i>	<i>Despite the fact that</i>	<i>No matter</i>
<i>Due to</i>	<i>Consequently</i>	<i>As a result</i>
<i>In spite of</i>	<i>Regardless of</i>	<i>Owing to</i>

1. _____ who wins the election, the public will be disappointed.
2. _____ the President promised not to raise taxes, I think that he will probably raise them this year.
3. _____ my interest in the law, I want to be a lawyer.
4. Taiwan's President is pro-China. _____, there are now direct flights to China.
5. There are now direct flights to China. _____, it is much more convenient to travel.
6. _____ where I am, I try to email my mother every day.
7. _____ the price of gas, I will still drive my car to work every day.
8. My cat ate some poison. _____, he got sick and died.
9. _____ the poison, he got sick and died.

Transitions: Review

Complete the sentences below. Make sure the sentences make sense! (See page 80 for sample answers.)

1. Regardless of who wins the election, _____

2. _____
For this reason, I have decided to apply to the Science Department at Harvard University for the fall 2012 term.

3. In spite of the weather forecast, _____

4. _____
despite the fact that he is short.

5. _____
He didn't get in trouble, though.

6. _____
Nevertheless, she's going to fly to Japan for a business trip next week.

7. No matter how many times I tell you, _____

8. Because of her religion, _____

Transitions: Review

In each sentence below, the transition words are incorrect. Rewrite each sentence, using an appropriate transition word instead. (See page 80 for sample answers.)

1. I didn't sleep very well last night. However, I'm very tired.

2. Despite the bad weather, I didn't walk my dog this evening.

3. Chris is always late for class. Consequently, the teacher never scolds him.

4. That country is having a civil war. Even so, many people have died.

5. Owing to my lack of money, I decided to go to the expensive private school.

6. Brian said he is concerned about global warming. Thus, he uses the air conditioner all day.

Transitions: Review

Rewrite the following sentences, fixing the mistakes. (See page 80 for sample answers.)

1. Regardless of how tired are you, I want you to finish your homework before you go to bed.

2. Because of it was raining, I didn't go to the park yesterday.

3. English is a very useful language, however, it is difficult to learn.

4. Even though I've never gone to China, but I'm not really interested in going there.

5. Due to my interest in the law, so I plan to become a lawyer.

6. No matter where are you going, you need to wear a raincoat.

7. Jack was late to work several times, consequently, he got fired today.

8. Despite go to bed late, Jane was not tired in the morning.

Transitions: Review

Read the essay below, and fill in the blanks with a suitable transition word. Don't use the same transition word twice! (See page 80 for sample answers.)

Pollution Solution

For many years, human beings and businesses have been polluting the air and water around us. _____, the world has become a very polluted place, and global warming threatens our ability to survive on this planet. _____, we can still change this and protect our future. _____ we have already polluted the earth too much, there are several things that we can do to stop global warming.

First, it is important to recycle the things that we use. _____ recycling requires our time and energy, it is necessary to save the earth's resources. In addition, we should drive more environmentally-friendly vehicles. Many larger cars and trucks cause a lot of pollution; _____, driving smaller, more efficient cars can help reduce pollution and stop global warming. Finally, we should ask our government representatives to pass laws that force businesses to stop polluting. Many businesses find it cheaper to pollute than to take care of the environment. _____, the biggest kind of pollution can be called "industrial pollution."

Pollution is caused by both people and businesses. _____, it is important that everyone works together to make our environment a better, healthier place.

_____ global warming is a very real and dangerous threat to life on this planet, we can still save the earth and provide a safe and happy future for our children and grandchildren.

Writing Practice: Problem/Solution Essay

The previous essay is considered a “Problem/Solution” essay because it presents a problem, then provides various solutions. This is the format:

- **Introduction:** What is the problem?
- **Body:** What are some solutions to this problem? (Give details and several examples.)
- **Conclusion:** “Wrap up” your essay – write a short summary of what you have said.

Using this same format, write your own Problem/Solution essay on a separate piece of paper. Remember to use **transition words** throughout your essay.

You can choose from these topics (or choose your own topic):

Problem: Obesity

Problem: Poverty

Problem: World Hunger

Problem: War

Problem: Boredom

Problem: Traffic Accidents

Problem: Depression

Problem: Low Test Scores

Problem: Addiction to Video Games

ANSWER KEY

page 2

1. I 2. B 3. I 4. I 5. B 6. I

page 3

1. M 2. S 3. M 4. M 5. M 6. M
7. S 8. M 9. M 10. S

page 8

PARAGRAPH 1: My Favorite Hobby: Reading Books

Books are like windows to the world, and that is why reading is my favorite hobby. I first fell in love with books at the age of 5, when I was first learning to read. My mother gave me the book *Green Eggs and Ham* and helped me read it. ~~She bought this book at a grocery store.~~ As I grew older, I discovered famous authors and different kinds of stories. Recently, I read all of the *Harry Potter* books, and these are now my favorite books. ~~The *Harry Potter* movies are very good, too.~~ When I go to college, I hope to major in literature and continue exploring the wonderful world of books.

PARAGRAPH 2: The Most Important Modern Invention: The Computer

The computer is the most important modern invention because it has changed how we live. In the past, students often went to the library to do research, but now, most research is done on a computer using the internet. ~~There is a library near my house, but I don't go there very often.~~ Also, computers have changed how people communicate. People write emails instead of letters, and with the invention of services like Skype, telephones may one day be replaced by computers. ~~I can use my telephone to go on the internet and check my email.~~ Finally, computers have made travelling much easier; we can buy airplane tickets using a computer, and GPS technology makes it easier to reach our destination. In sum, the invention of the computer has given us new possibilities and conveniences which now seem hard to live without.

page 12

1. U 2. I 3. I 4. U 5. U
1. In short, my grandfather was a whimsical/unpredictable/unique/one-of-a-kind man.
4. In conclusion, my cat is a troublesome / extraordinary / uncommon/ amusing / entertaining pet.
5. As you can see, French is an intriguing / challenging / enjoyable language to learn.

page 16

1. F 2. F 3. S 4. F 5. S 6. S
7. F 8. F 9. S 10. F

page 17

1. We went to bed early because we were tired.
2. My sister got into Harvard, but I didn't.
3. After I woke up and got dressed, I ate breakfast.
4. Next year we will go to Utah and hopefully visit the Grand Canyon.
5. Because it was raining all day and there was no electricity, we were very bored.
6. My computer wasn't working last night, so I had to go to the library.
7. If you finish all of your homework, you may play video games.
8. Every time I go to that restaurant, I leave a big tip for the waitress.

page 18

1. I was late to school, but the teacher didn't notice.
2. I want to live in California because the weather is nice there.
3. My dad ate all the ice cream, so I can't have any for dessert.
4. Doctors are important because they help sick people.

page 19

1. Chris went to Europe, and he visited many countries.
2. I fell down the stairs last night, but I didn't get hurt.
3. I wanted to eat sushi, so I went to a Japanese restaurant.
4. John and Kate went on a date, but they didn't have a very good time.
5. Willy enjoys playing badminton, and he also likes to play soccer.
6. Andy hit another student in class, so he got in trouble.

page 20

2. The criminal stole a motorcycle, and he had to pay a \$1,000 fine.
The criminal stole a motorcycle and had to pay a \$1,000 fine.
3. Anna travelled to Spain, and she came back with many interesting gifts for us.
Anna travelled to Spain and came back with many interesting gifts for us.
4. Mickey lives with his parents, and he helps them run their business.
Mickey lives with his parents and helps them run their business.
5. My cousin loves sports, and he hopes to become a gym coach.
My cousin loves sports and hopes to become a gym coach.

page 21

1. The President will go to England and meet with the Prime Minister.
2. Jane studies English at college and works at a bookstore in her free time.
3. The children are playing and laughing in the back yard.
4. Jessica met a famous actor and got his autograph.
5. The doctor examined the patient and gave him some medicine.
6. You may put your books away and go home when you are finished.

page 22

2. Australia is one of the most interesting places on Earth; animals such as kangaroos and koala bears can only be found in Australia.
3. My grandmother rarely goes to bed early; she likes to stay up late and watch old movies.
4. The campers ran out of food; they had no choice but to go back home early.
5. I am going to move back home with my parents; as they grow older, I will help them run their business.

page 23

Changing Priorities

As people grow older, they begin to see the world in a different way. They stop worrying about silly things, and they start paying more attention to family because family is the most important thing in our lives. Most of my friends spend all of their time playing video games and surfing the internet, but I know that there are more important things in life. When I was young, I was like my friends, but now I am

different because I have learned a lot from my grandparents. As my grandmother grew old, she watched less TV and visited her grandchildren often. My grandfather is the same; he has changed a lot with age. Now, it seems like the only thing he cares about is his children and grandchildren. The last time I visited my grandparents, we went to a movie and watched a movie. They said that was one of the best days of their lives. My grandparents have inspired me to change my priorities, and I think this will make my life much more enjoyable.

page 26

How to Make an Egg Sandwich

If you are sitting at home and you can hear your stomach making funny noises, it's probably time to make a snack. An egg sandwich is one of the easiest and healthiest snacks you can make. All you will need is one egg and two pieces of bread. First of all, you need to crack the egg into a bowl or cup, and then stir it with a fork. Next, pour the egg into a pan, and put the pan on the stove. Cook the egg on low heat, but be careful not to burn yourself! After that, put the bread into the toaster while the egg is cooking (about 2 or 3 minutes). When the egg starts to get hard, turn off the heat. Finally, put the egg between the two pieces of toast, and enjoy your simple, healthy snack!

How to Become a Basketball Player!

Basketball is one of the most enjoyable sports, and all you need to become a basketball player is a little free time and a few friends. If you want to play basketball, the first thing you should do is buy a basketball! First, go to a basketball court in your neighborhood, and practice dribbling the ball. Then, practice shooting free throws, then move around the court and try to improve. Last but not least, find a few friends, and start a game of three-on-three! After a few games, you will notice that you are already a pretty good basketball player!

page 28

1. I get great scores in math class. In addition, I got an A in biology and chemistry.
2. I'm applying to the Department of English at Oxford University because I'm very interested in studying English. Furthermore, I am eager to live and study in the UK.
3. Angela is taking piano lessons and violin lessons. Additionally, she is learning French on the weekends.
4. You're so mean! You always make fun of your sister's weight! Plus, you call her ugly!
5. Two hundred homes were destroyed in the landslide. Twelve people lost their lives as well.
6. Leo stayed up so late that he was late for class. Moreover, he kept falling asleep during the lecture.
7. Gorillas are similar to humans in many ways. For example, their bodies and faces look similar to ours, and their eyes show emotions. Also, they are able to walk on two legs. Additionally, they take care of their young much like humans do.

page 29

2. I have read this author's magazine essays and newspaper articles as well as reading all of his books.
3. I have studied hard and worked in several jobs as well as acquiring considerable experience in extracurricular activities.
4. War kills innocent people and injures soldiers as well as costing a lot of money.

page 30

2. Smoking can damage not only your health but also other people's health.

3. In the future, space travel will become not only cheaper but also faster.
4. I want you to not only attend the meeting but also listen carefully to the speaker.

5. I not only saw the President yesterday but also got to shake his hand!

page 32

1. Brian is sick; nevertheless, he came to school today.
2. I can't help you with your homework. However, I know someone who can.
3. Jack ate three pizzas; still, he's not full.
4. I finished cleaning my room. However, I haven't taken out the trash yet.
5. They are brothers. Nonetheless, they fight almost every day.
6. Craig is in really good shape. Despite that, he gets sick all the time.
7. They argued for hours; nevertheless, they finally came to an agreement.

page 33

1. There was a terrorist attack last year; consequently, you can't bring a knife or a lighter on the plane.
2. I dropped my cell phone, and it stopped working. Therefore, I need to either buy a new phone or borrow yours.
3. The pitcher threw the ball at the batter's head. As a result, he was thrown out of the game.
4. The weather is nice in the summer, but it rains almost every day. For this reason, spring is my favorite season.

page 34

1. Monica lost her tennis match yesterday. Thus, she needs to practice more before the next tournament.
2. I feel that Boston University is the most suitable university for me. For this reason, I am applying to study business at BU.
3. The baseball star was caught taking steroids; consequently, he was kicked off the team.
4. Jason did not prepare for his math test; therefore, he failed.
5. It rained for two weeks straight. Thus, everyone was delighted when the sun finally came out.
6. My computer got a virus. As a result, you shouldn't open any email from me.
7. That man was found guilty of murder. As a result, he will spend the rest of his life in prison.
8. I didn't sleep very well last night; therefore, I am very tired today.

page 35

1. C My uncle is a pilot. Even so, he is sometimes afraid of heights.
2. I Chris is the oldest boxer in the city; nevertheless, he hasn't lost any fights this year.
3. I Jacky was caught using her cell phone to cheat on the test. Therefore, cell phones are now banned in classrooms.
4. C The politician has lied to the people many times. Still, many people vote for him.
5. I Our team trained much harder than the other teams; as a result, we won the championship.
6. C This computer is the most expensive one; however, I don't think it's the best.
7. I Jack didn't have health insurance; consequently, he couldn't get treatment when he got sick.
8. I Rose said that she doesn't like cold weather; nonetheless, she decided to move to Canada.

page 36**An Influential Person in My Life: My Older Brother Michael**

Many people have influenced me and taught me things in my life, but my older brother Michael has influenced me the most. Ever since I was little, I have looked up to Michael. He loved to play basketball, so I played basketball, too. In addition, Michael has always given me good advice about how to get good grades and stay out of trouble. When I started dating, Michael helped me have the confidence to ask girls out. Occasionally, Michael and I will get into arguments; however, we quickly make up, and the arguments never last long. I know that he will be there for me forever. Therefore, I am glad to have such a supportive and wise older brother

page 37**My Best Friend: My Sister Beth**

My sister Beth has always been my best friend. Ever since I was little, we have enjoyed playing together and sharing secrets. We really enjoy sitting in our rooms and talking. In addition, we like to play outside, for example, riding our bikes to the park or playing hide and seek in the forest behind our house. However, our relationship isn't always perfect. Sometimes we get into arguments and stop talking to each other. Despite that, we can't stay mad at each other, and we always get over it quickly. I know that my sister really cares about me. For this reason, I always try to forgive her if she does something wrong or makes a mistake. Furthermore, I always try to help her when she needs help, because I know she would do the same thing for me. As you can see, my sister is a very special person in my life, and I'm sure we will be best friends forever.

page 38**If I Won the Lottery...**

If I won one million dollars in the lottery, it would be hard to decide how to spend the money. I would want to help others, by donating to charity, for example. However / Moreover, I would also want to use some of the money to buy things for myself. Consequently, I would probably decide to give 30% to charity and spend 20% on myself. I would buy a new computer and a large collection of video games. Plus, I would get a new bicycle and an mp3 player with a lot of memory.

After I spent 30% on charity and 20% on myself, I would still have 50% of one million dollars, which is \$500,000. That is a lot of money! Therefore, I would probably save most of this to help pay for college. Nonetheless, I would not save all of it. I would probably give some money to my parents and friends, because it would make them happy to have a little extra money. One million dollars is a lot of money; however, as you can see, I would have no problem using it all!

page 42

1. I believe in ghosts even though I don't have any evidence that they exist.
2. Even though I moved to the USA, I still keep in touch with my friends in Korea.
3. Although Craig is sick today, he is still working very hard.
4. Although I hurried to the post office, it was closed when I got there.

page 43

1. Even though my grandmother is very old, she still likes to play basketball.

My grandmother likes to play basketball even though she is very old.

2. Even though Mr. Johnson won the lottery, he still goes to work every day.

Mr. Johnson goes to work every day even though he won the lottery.

3. Even though I studied very hard for the test, I failed it.

I failed the test even though I studied very hard for it.

4. Even though Martha's doctor told her not to eat red meat, she still eats steak sometimes.

Martha still eats steak sometimes even though her doctor told her not to eat red meat.

page 44

- 1a. Though Marvin is very rich, he is not an arrogant person.
- 1b. Marvin is not an arrogant person, though he is very rich.
- 1c. Marvin is very rich. He is not arrogant, though.
- 2a. Though Wanda is crying, she is not sad.
- 2b. Wanda is not sad, though she is crying.
- 2c. Wanda is not sad. She is crying, though. (You could also say: Wanda is crying. She is not sad, though.)

page 45**Lucky Brian**

Everyone calls my friend Brian "Lucky Brian" because he always seems to have such good luck. For example, even though he rarely studies, he always gets good grades on tests. Although he often hands in his homework late, he never gets in trouble. When he took the test to get his driver's license, he passed the test even though he didn't practice driving much before the test. Also, he often goes out with friends without telling his parents. He never gets in trouble, though. Last week, we were walking down the street and he found \$100 on the road. Although he thought about keeping it, he finally decided to turn it in to the police. That's why Brian is my friend. Though he is a very lucky person, he is still nice and honest.

page 47

1. Despite his broken leg, Mark tried to walk to school.
2. Despite being tired, Mary decided to go running.
3. In spite of the cold weather, Jack walked to school.
4. I decided to buy this car despite its high price.
5. Mickey isn't overweight despite being overweight.

page 49

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Although | 2. Despite | 3. despite |
| 4. Although | 5. Although | 6. Despite |
| 7. despite | 8. Although | 9. Despite |
| 10. despite | | |

1. Even though it was snowing, we had to go to school yesterday.
2. This car runs very well despite being very old.
3. Despite only having one arm, Jeff is able to play baseball as well as everyone else.

page 50

1. Although my grandmother is very old, she still likes to climb mountains.

Despite her age, my grandmother still likes to climb mountains.

2. Even though I am tired, I am going to stay up late and do my homework.

Despite being tired, I am going to stay up late and do my homework.

3. Although there is a lot of violence in that country, I want to travel there.

Despite the violence in that country, I want to travel there.

4. Even though gas prices are very high, Jane drives her car to work every day.

Despite the high gas prices, Jane drives her car to work every day.

page 51

1. Despite the heat, Mark went running at noon.
2. Though the weather is nice, I don't want to play outside.
3. Although I'm not feeling well, I think I should go to school today.
4. Although this class is for college students, I took it when I was in high school.
5. Despite her age, my grandmother goes running every day.
6. Even though she worked hard and did all of her homework, Mandy's grades were not very good this semester.
7. This company is very bad in spite of the bad economy.

page 52

1. Despite the fact that Christina won the lottery, she didn't quit her job.
2. Despite the fact that gas prices are high, Dave just bought a new car.
3. Despite the fact that Chris said he was too sick to go to school, I just saw him playing basketball.
4. Despite the fact that Bill wears a hat every day, everyone knows that he is bald.

page 54

1. Because of his injury, Mark cannot compete in the race tomorrow.
2. Owing to his bad grade on the test, Jacob has to stay after school.
3. Due to my respect for my father, I always listen to what he has to say.
4. Because of the bad economy, many people cannot find jobs.

page 55

1. Chris got in trouble because he has a bad temper.
Chris got in trouble because of his bad temper.
2. Many people have died this summer because of the hot weather.
Many people have died this summer because it is so hot.
3. Because I am greatly interested in engineering, I want to go to MIT.
Because of my interest in engineering, I want to go to MIT.
4. This road is closed because there was a flood yesterday.
This road is closed because of the flood yesterday.

page 56

2. Plans for building a new airport were cancelled due to the fact that residents complained.
3. The play was cancelled because attendance was poor.
4. This singer cancelled two concerts due to the fact that he was exhausted.
5. Fewer people are travelling because the prices of airplane tickets have increased.
6. Due to the fact that Julie has a good academic record, the company decided to hire her.

page 57

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|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Despite | 2. Because of | 3. Because of |
| 4. Despite | 5. Because of | 6. Because of |
| 7. Despite | 8. Because of | 9. Because of |
| 10. Despite | | |

page 58

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Although | 2. Because | 3. Because |
| 4. Because | 5. Although | 6. Because |
| 7. Although | 8. Although | 9. Because |
| 10. Although | | |

page 59

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Despite | 2. Although | 3. Because |
| 4. Because of | 5. Because | 6. Because of |
| 7. Although | 8. Despite | 9. Although |

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 10. Because | 11. Because of | 12. Despite |
| 13. Because of | 14. Despite | 15. Although |
| 16. Because | | |

page 60**Effects of Television**

Although watching television is a great way to relax, many students watch too much television, and this may affect them in many ways. In many households, the television is always on. This can distract students when they try to do their homework. Because of the sound coming from the TV, students may find it harder to read books or write essays. In addition, the quick camera shots on many television shows make it harder for children to pay attention for long periods of time. Therefore, television may negatively affect students in many ways.

Despite these negative effects of television, there is a place for a television in every home. Families often spend time together watching television shows, and this can often lead to interesting conversations and discussions. Moreover, after a long day at work, it can be nice to sit down and watch a movie or TV show. Finally, TV news shows and documentaries can be informative and can teach television viewers new things about the world.

In short, television can be either good or bad if it is used properly. Children should not spend too much time watching TV, but it is sometimes fine to watch a movie or TV show. Also, adults should set a good example for children and occasionally turn off the TV and read a book or exercise outside.

page 63

2. My mom will buy me any bicycle that I want regardless of the price.
3. Anyone can attend this class regardless of age.
4. I like all dogs regardless of size.
5. Everyone should be treated equally regardless of race or religion.
6. Jack's parents want him to study law regardless of his dream of studying art.

page 64

2. Regardless of how old you are, it is still important to exercise.
3. No matter who my teacher is, I'm sure it will be a good class.
4. You can call me anytime, regardless of how late it is.

page 65

1. I don't know who that is.
2. I don't know what he is doing.
3. I don't know why they are here.
4. I forgot when Bob's birthday is.
5. I can't remember where they are moving.
6. I'm not sure how my father is.
7. I don't know what time the train is.

page 66

1. Where did Jenna go?
2. I don't know how I will get to the bus station.
3. I'm not sure who he is talking to.
4. What time does James get off work?
5. Why is he going to South America for the summer?
6. I don't know how much a new sports car costs.
7. I can't remember where she moved to.

page 67

1. No matter how tired you are, you need to finish your homework.
2. Regardless of how old he is, my grandfather wants to try skydiving.

3. I always feel tired, regardless of how much I sleep.
4. No matter how dangerous it is, I want to be a firefighter.
5. Regardless of how serious the crime is, I am against the death penalty.
6. No matter how many times I tell you, you don't seem to understand.
7. No matter how hard I try, I never manage to pass the test.

page 68

1. No matter how much you practice, you will never be a better basketball player than Michael Jordan.
2. Regardless of how fast you drive, you are going to be late to work.
3. No matter who is elected President, I think the economy will improve next year.
4. Regardless of how early I go to bed, I always feel tired in the morning.
5. No matter what I cook for dinner, my children complain that they don't like it.
6. My mom told me that regardless of how I do in school, she will always love me.
7. Regardless of the temperature, you need to cut the grass today.
8. No matter how many times I tell my son not to come home late, he always gets home late on the weekends.

page 70

1. No matter (Regardless of)
2. Despite the fact that
3. Due to (Owing to)
4. Consequently (As a result / For this reason)
5. Consequently (As a result / For this reason)
6. No matter (Regardless of)
7. In spite of (Regardless of)
8. Consequently (As a result / For this reason)
9. Due to (Owing to)

page 71

1. Regardless of who wins the election, I doubt the economy will improve next year.
2. I have long been interested in biology, and I have earned excellent grades in high school. For this reason, I have decided to apply to the Science Department at Harvard University for the fall 2012 term.
3. In spite of the weather forecast, Willy and his Dad went fishing this morning.
4. Bill is one of the best basketball players in the country, despite the fact that he is short.
5. Max was caught cheating on the test. He didn't get in trouble, though.
6. Mary is afraid of heights, and she doesn't like airplanes. Nevertheless, she's going to fly to Japan for a business trip next week.
7. No matter how many times I tell you, you never seem to listen to me.
8. Because of her religion, Sarah does not eat pork.

page 72

1. I didn't sleep very well last night. Therefore, I'm very tired.
2. Because of the bad weather, I didn't walk my dog this evening.
3. Chris is always late for class. Even so, the teacher never scolds him.
4. That country is having a civil war. Consequently, many people have died.
5. Despite my lack of money, I decided to go to the expensive private school.
6. Brian said he is concerned about global warming. However, he uses the air conditioner all day.

page 73

1. Regardless of how tired you are, I want you to finish your homework before you go to bed.
2. Because it was raining, I didn't go to the park yesterday.
3. English is a very useful language; however, it is difficult to learn.
4. Even though I've never gone to China, I'm not really interested in going there.
5. Due to my interest in the law, I plan to become a lawyer.
6. No matter where you are going, you need to wear a raincoat.
7. Jack was late to work several times; consequently, he got fired today.
9. Despite going to bed late, Jane was not tired in the morning.

page 74**Pollution Solution**

For many years, human beings and businesses have been polluting the air and water around us. As a result, the world has become a very polluted place, and global warming threatens our ability to survive on this planet. However, we can still change this and protect our future. Although we have already polluted the earth too much, there are several things that we can do to stop global warming.

First, it is important to recycle the things that we use. Though recycling requires our time and energy, it is necessary to save the earth's resources. In addition, we should drive more environmentally-friendly vehicles. Many larger cars and trucks cause a lot of pollution; thus, driving smaller, more efficient cars can help reduce pollution and stop global warming. Finally, we should ask our government representatives to pass laws that force businesses to stop polluting. Many businesses find it cheaper to pollute than to take care of the environment. Therefore, the biggest kind of pollution can be called "industrial pollution."

Pollution is caused by both people and businesses. For this reason, it is important that everyone works together to make our environment a better, healthier place. Despite the fact that global warming is a very real and dangerous threat to life on this planet, we can still save the earth and provide a safe and happy future for our children and grandchildren.