

Connectives



Grammar in Context

Theme: Nature and animals

Words by Theme



Read the following subtitles of a TV show and answer the questions.

Narrator: Grasslands, one of the most productive landscapes¹ on earth. They are habitats² with more rainfall than deserts **but** less of it than forests. **Since** there is lush³ vegetation, grasslands nourish⁴ the biggest group of large animals on our planet. (*lions roaring*)

One of the best-known grasslands is the Serengeti. It extends about 30,000 square kilometres in Tanzania of Africa. On the Serengeti, plant-eating animals follow the rain to find new grass. **As** they come in groups, they attract the attention of predators⁵. (*suspense music*)

The cheetah, the fastest mammal on land. **Although** they can reach the speed of more than 110 kilometres per hour, they often chase their prey at only about half that speed. It is hard to see cheetahs **because** their spotted fur is a camouflage⁶ that blends in with the grass. This makes it easier for them to stalk **and** catch their prey⁷. (*herbivores⁸ galloping⁹*)

Solitary cheetahs are usually after smaller prey, be it a hare **or** a gazelle. **Even though** cheetahs are excellent hunters, some of them work together to capture bigger prey like a zebra **or** an ostrich. (*herbivores moaning*)

You can only see these hunting scenes on a protected grassland. Today, the Serengeti National Park is carrying out this mission.

- Determine if each of the statements is true (T) or false (F).
 - Forests, deserts and grasslands share the same climate.
 - Even though cheetahs can be fast, they slow down when they hunt.
 - Cheetahs may not hunt alone because it is easier to hunt in groups.
- Look at the blue words. They are connectives. What are they showing? Write them in the spaces provided.
 - reasons _____
 - similar ideas _____
 - alternatives _____
 - contrasting ideas _____



Connectives

We use connectives to join two or more ideas (words, phrases or clauses) in a sentence.

Word 1 <u>Pink</u> and Word 2 <u>white</u> are my favourite colours.	Phrase 1 <u>Watching films</u> and Phrase 2 <u>making crafts</u> are relaxing.
Clause 1 <u>Focus</u> and Clause 2 <u>you will solve the problem.</u>	

PART 1 *because, as, since*

We use *because, as* or *since* to talk about reasons.

The baby rhino is upset *because / as / since* it has lost its mother to some poachers.

Because / As / Since ivory is worth a lot, some poachers still target African elephants.

reason

Error Diagnosis

We do not use *because / as / since* and *so* in the same sentence.

Because / As / Since it rained, so I stayed indoors. ✗ *Because / As / Since* it rained, I stayed indoors. ✓



Exercise 1.1

Join the pairs of sentences using the given connectives.

1. Sophia adopted a cat. She wanted company.
(... *since* ...)

Sophia adopted a cat since she wanted company.

2. Albert felt sleepy. He worked overnight.
(... *because* ...)

3. Ben's cleaning lady is on holiday. He does the housework by himself. (... *as* ...)

4. The countryside is peaceful. My friends prefer living there. (*As* ...)

5. Dad got a parking fine. He parked on double yellow lines. (*Because* ...)

6. Leo caught a cold. He did not dry himself after swimming. (*Since* ...)



Exercise 1.2

Aria is writing an article about teen problems. Complete the article using *because, as* or *since*.

Depression is a common teen problem. Teenagers are depressed

(1) because social media encourages social comparisons. Bullying

becomes more drastic (2) _____

_____. (3) _____

_____, many of them

give in to peer pressure. Lastly, they may face more stress (4) _____

_____.

Depression: social media encourages social comparisons

Bullying: social media makes bullying much more public

Peer pressure: seek recognition from friends

Stress: do not know how to cope with these problems

PART 2 *and, or*

We use **and** to link two or more similar ideas or closely related actions.

- Paul speaks **and** writes fluent Spanish, French **and** English.
- Shawn's mother-in-law likes him very much **and** treats him like her own son.

We use **or** to indicate choices or alternatives.

- She may look angry, but she is only tired **or** bored.
- You can leave your comment below **or** send us an email.

In negative statements, we often use **or** instead of **and**.

Lucie cannot bear the tastes of celery **or** coriander.



Error Diagnosis

To join more than two items in a sentence, we put commas between the first few items and put **and** or **or** before the last item.

The ingredients of crepes include flour, eggs, milk, water. ❌

The ingredients of crepes include flour, eggs, milk **and** water. ✅

Exercise 2.1

Complete the sentences by circling the correct words.

1. Do you want to dine out (and / or) order takeaway?
2. He slammed the door (and / or) left.
3. Fiji (and / or) Tahiti are famous honeymoon spots.
4. Is your baby a boy (and / or) a girl?
5. They sought shelters (since / and) it rained heavily.
6. I don't eat fruits (and / or) vegetables.
7. The teacher talks assertively (and / or) clearly.
8. (As / Or) the light flashed, she blinked.

Exercise 2.2

Oliver is reading an advertisement. Complete the advertisement with **and** or **or**.

We, **Twice but Nice**, are a large thrift shop where you can buy second-hand clothes, books (1) _____ and _____ furniture at discounted prices. We are like a charitable bazaar (2) _____ a flea market. You can find affordable outfits, shoes (3) _____ accessories in our shop. Support us by finding great bargains at our shop (4) _____ making donations online. Visit us with your shopping list (5) _____ feel free to look for treasures on the spot. We do not accept Octopus card (6) _____ credit card. We do not provide plastic bags because of the eco-friendly policy. So, bring enough cash (7) _____ your own shopping bag. Grab the opportunities to get budget items (8) _____ raise funds for people in need. To thank customers for their continuous support, we are serving coffee (9) _____ cookies at no cost on the upcoming Saturday (10) _____ Sunday.



More to take away

thrift shop (n.) = a shop selling second-hand clothes and household goods, typically to raise funds for a church or for charity

PART 3 *but, although, though, even though*

We use *but* to join contrasting ideas.

Word 1 My apartment is <u>small</u>	Word 2 <u>but</u>	Word 1 The dish <u>looks good</u>	Word 2 <u>but</u>	Word 1 <u>tastes horrible</u> .
Clause 1 <u>Mia would like to go to a concert on Friday,</u>		Clause 2 <u>but she is not free.</u>		

We also use *although, though* or *even though* to join contrasting ideas. We use a subordinate clause after them.

James continued the tennis match *although / though / even though* he was hurt.

main clause

subordinate clause

Although / Though / Even though my car is old, it is a fuel-efficient model.

subordinate clause

main clause

Error Diagnosis

We seldom use *but* at the beginning of a sentence.

Wendy said she would be on time. But she arrived an hour late. ✗

Wendy said she would be on time, but she arrived an hour late. ✓

We do not use *although / though / even though* and *but* in the same sentence.

Although / Though / Even though the bed sheet was dirty but Jake still slept on it. ✗

Although / Though / Even though the bed sheet was dirty, Jake still slept on it. ✓

The bed sheet was dirty, but Jake still slept on it. ✓



DRILL

Exercise 3.1

Write the sentences with the help of the given words. Do not change the order of the given words.

1. Peter—is—five years old—cannot speak (Although ...)

Although Peter is five years old, he cannot speak.

2. Mandy—left—the company—pays—well (... although ...)

3. Tony—is freezing—wears—a down jacket. (... even though ...)

4. Steve—always—skips classes—managed—to pass the exams (... but ...)

5. she—can windsurf—is not—a great swimmer (Even though ...)

6. Ivy and Tom—do not—see—each other—often—remain—good friends (Though ...)



Exercise 3.2

Max is reading an article about Hayao Miyazaki. Complete the article using the connectives in Parts 1–3.

Hayao Miyazaki—a man coming out of retirement again and again

In 2016, renowned film director (1) _____ and _____ animator Hayao Miyazaki withdrew his promise to retire once again to make the animated film *How Do You Live?*. Miyazaki did not give details about the film (2) _____ mentioned it is based on his favourite childhood novel of the same name. Also, he said that he was returning to work (3) _____ he wanted to make a film for his grandson. When people asked why it took so long to make the film, he simply answered 'It is (4) _____ we are working with no deadlines.' (5) _____ Miyazaki has retired several times, the 'retirement marketing' has indeed made his films more well-known.

Miyazaki revealed in a documentary in 2016 that he felt his body weakening day by day (6) _____ he was already 75 (7) _____ had a heart problem. (8) _____ Miyazaki has become a household name all around the world, his purpose of making films is not to chase money, fame (9) _____ glory, (10) _____ to stay happy.



Grammar Wrap-up

James is writing a magazine article. Are the underlined words correct? If yes, put a tick (✓) above the word(s). If no, write the correct word(s) above each mistake.

Impressionism: Colour and Light of the Moment

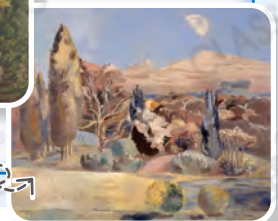
Between about 1867 (1) and 1886 in France, a group of young artists started to paint in a new way. Instead of painting objects in detail, they captured light (2) or shadows of the moment. The press called them impressionists (3) and impressionist painters (4) since their works seemed 'unfinished' (5) but crude. Their paintings did not reflect the real world.

Some major impressionists of the time were Monet, Renoir (6) or Sisley. There were few female painters (7) even though women were not allowed to work professionally as artists back in the 1800s. Berthe Morisot was one of the few exceptions. She might not be as famous as Monet, Renoir and Sisley, (8) as her paintings outsold theirs in her lifetime.

(9) As impressionist painters wanted to capture the effect of light on objects, they usually painted outdoors. They used quick messy brush strokes and unmixed colours (10) because realistic (11) and defined artwork was popular at that time.



REALISTIC ARTWORK



IMPRESSIONISM



Grammar in Pre-DSE Text Type

Theme: Nature and animals

You are writing a newsletter article about a wildlife safari. Complete the article with the help of the notes below. Insert one connective in each question.

1. The desert¹ may seem barren² and empty.
2. The desert offers a vital shelter³ from danger. It offers a vital shelter from trouble too.
3. The rare water birds can feed on the temporary lakes in the desert.
4. Some animals are well adapted to the extreme weather
5. The nests of desert eagle owls are sometimes among rocks.
6. The white on the bodies of Arabian oryx helps dissipate heat as well.
7. Arabian oryx can survive the extreme weather.
8. Arabian oryx are now thriving in a protected area⁴.
9. I rode on a camel. I gazed at the stars in the clear desert sky.

Words by Theme



The Wildlife⁵ Society Newsletter

Volume 35

I went on safari⁶ in the Arabian Desert last month. From the trip, I have learnt that the desert is an extremely important habitat⁷ (1) although it may seem barren and empty . To some wild animals, (2) _____.

In the desert, I was surprised to see some rare water birds. The local tour guide said they pass through the Arabian Desert every year (3) _____ . Living in the desert sounds difficult, (4) _____.

Desert eagle owls⁸ are one of the examples. This species lives in the desert all year round. They breed in late winter and their nests are in narrow openings (5) _____.

One morning, I happened to see a herd of beautiful creatures⁹ with long horns¹⁰ . I told the tour guide how I like the contrasting black and white on their bodies. He said they are Arabian oryx¹¹ . The white on their bodies reflects sunlight (6) _____.

(7) _____ , their population is very small. They were once hunted close to extinction¹² , (8) _____ , thanks to the efforts of conservationists.

Joining this wildlife safari, I have had many new experiences: I held an eagle, skated down a huge dune, (9) _____ . It was a trip I will never forget.


Connectives improve cohesion and add clarity by linking ideas to ideas, sentences to sentences and paragraphs to paragraphs.

- Jacob gets up early **because** / **as** / **since** he has to walk his dog before work. (to show a reason)
- You can eat in the canteen **or** bring your own lunch. (to offer alternatives)
- Kwun Tong, San Po Kong **and** Lai Chi Kok used to be major industrial districts. (to link similar ideas)
- The city was once beautiful, **but** the war has razed it to the ground. (to make a contrast)
- **Although** / **Though** / **Even though** my cat has gone for years, I still miss it. (to make a contrast)

Version 1

Isabella is writing a web page for an animal welfare organisation. Read the web page and pay attention to the underlined parts.

ABOUT US ▾
TAKE ACTION ▾
WHALES ▾



CONCERN for WHALES

What Are Orcas Facing?

Keeping marine animals in captivity has a long history. In 1991, an orca killed its trainer. The orca lived in a confined tank. **(1)** It was smaller than the artificial lake of the amusement park. It was also smaller than the parking lot of the amusement park. **(2)** We do not know what an orca thinks. We do not know what it feels either. We can imagine that it was like a human living in a bathtub. **(3)** It did not have healthy teeth. It also did not have an upright fin on its back. **(4)** This condition occurs in all captive male orcas. This occurs in some female orcas too. Normally, **(5)** an orca is supposed to live with other orcas. It is supposed to travel up to 140 miles a day in open water as well. **(6)** Capturing orcas from the wild is banned in many countries. Captive breeding is still rampant. Captive breeding projects claim that they support public education or scientific research. However, **(7)** captivity is cruel. We should learn about animals' lives from documentaries instead. Recently, **(8)** whale watching has become an eco-friendly alternative to keeping whales in captivity. It is also a profitable alternative. During the activity, **(9)** people observe whales in their natural habitat. People can learn about the marine environment even better.

Why Are Whales Endangered?

(10) Whale meat is considered a delicacy. It is sold at a high price in some countries. Whales are hunted in larger numbers. **(11)** Large-scale whaling is forbidden in different parts of the world. Iceland and Japan are violating the regulation. So is Norway. **(12)** These countries hunt whales commercially. They sell their meat for consumption.



More to take away

confined (adj.) = small and surrounded by walls or sides

captive (adj.) = being kept in a space where you are not allowed to move or act freely

Version 2

Rewrite the underlined parts in Version 1 using the words in brackets.

ABOUT US ▾

TAKE ACTION ▾

WHALES ▾


**CONCERN for
WHALES**


What Are Orcas Facing?

Keeping marine animals in captivity has a long history. In 1991, an orca killed its trainer. The orca lived in a confined tank. **(1)** It was smaller than the artificial lake or the parking lot of the amusement park.

(... or ...) **(2)** _____
_____ (… or … but …)

(3) _____ (… or …)

(4) _____
_____ (… and …) Normally, **(5)** _____
_____ (… and …).

(6) _____
_____ (Even though …) Captive breeding projects claim
that they support public education or scientific research. However, **(7)** _____
_____ (… as …).

Recently, **(8)** _____
_____ (… and …). During the activity,
(9) _____
_____ (… since …).

Why Are Whales Endangered?

(10) _____
_____ (… because … and…)

(11) _____

(Though … and …) **(12)** _____
_____ (… and …)



Brain Breaks

Do orcas (killer whales) attack humans?

Answer: Orcas (killer whales) in the wild rarely attack humans, but Tillikum, an orca in captivity in a zoo, was involved in three deaths due to stress from confinement.



Length: 6.9 m

Weight: 12,000 pounds