

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA  
MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI  
NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**INGLIZ TILI VA LEKSIKA – STILISTIKA  
KAFEDRASI**

**S. Sharipova**

# ***ENJOY WRITING***

**WORKBOOK**

For students

**Namangan -2014**

Ushbu uslubiy qo'llanma Ingliz tili va Leksika-stilistika kafedrasida muhokama qilinib, Namangan Davlat Universiteti o'quv-uslubiy kengashida ma'qullanib, nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

**Ma'sul muharrir:**

f.f.n. R. Karimov

**Taqrizchilar:**

f.f.n.M.Sobirov

f.f.n.Q.Sidiqov

## **Soʻz boshi**

Uslubiy qoʻllanma oliy oʻquv yurtlarining mutaxassisligi chet tili boʻlgan fakultetlardagi talabalar uchun moʻljallangan. Hozirgi yangilanish davrida bizning ham til oʻqitish jarayonlari tubdan oʻzgarib boryapti. Lingvistik kurs aspektlaridan biri “Writing” fani uchun foydalanishga qulay adabiyotlar mavjud boʻlsada, qoʻshimcha mashqlar toʻplami sifatida ushbu uslubiy qoʻllanmani yaratish fikri tugʻildi.

Bundan tashqari har bir yangi qismda mavzga aniqlik kiritish uchun unga taʼrif berib tushuntirilgan va soʻng shu mavzuga oid aktivitilar berilgan.

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## 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.**

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: 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: 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.**

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.

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## 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.

## 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.*

### 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.

## 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: 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.

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## **[A] and [B], as well as [C] and [D]**

*“as well as” means “and also...” or “in addition to...”*

*This sentence pattern makes long lists more interesting and readable.*

*(When [C] and [D] are verbs, you need to add -ing.)*

- 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.
- My communication skills and leadership abilities, as well as my desire to acquire knowledge, will lead me to success in your school’s master’s program.
- His bad attitude causes him to do poorly in school, as well as making it harder for him to make friends.

***Change these sentences to “...as well as...”***

***(the first one is done for you):***

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.

5. The educational agency will give you advice and help you apply, and they will also prepare your application documents for you.

### 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. 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.

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

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

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

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### 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 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 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"

Even if [A], [B]

*If [A] happens, [B] will still happen.*

*Whether or not [A] happens, [B] will still happen.*

*[B] is true, regardless of [A]*

- Even if I study all night, I'll never be prepared for tomorrow's test.
- You should try to exercise every day, even if you don't feel like it.
- Even if I work two jobs, I still won't be able to pay rent.
- Even if she is sick, Jane will want to play in the basketball tournament.
- Even if I wash my car, it still won't look new.
- Even if I tell my parents the truth, they will be angry at me.
- Even if I had free time tomorrow, I wouldn't want to go to the beach because it's too cold outside!
- Even if we leave right now, we won't be home in time to watch the baseball game on TV.
- Even if the world's top scientists work 24 hours a day, it may be impossible to reverse the effects of global warming.
- Even if you're an hour late to class, you will probably have enough time to finish the test.

**Complete the sentences:**

1. Even if I practice every day, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Even if it's a nice day tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Even if his parents offer to buy him a car if he gets good grades,  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Even if you take medicine, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Even if I wake up earlier in the morning, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Write 4 more sentences using "even if"

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Found myself [adjective]**

**Found myself [verb + ing]**

*If you say that you found yourself in a situation, this means that you are in a situation that is somewhat unexpected or surprising; you feel something that you hadn't planned.*

- When I took my first course in Finance in the university, I found myself fascinated with financial markets, and this is why I have decided to pursue a major in Finance.
- The first time I went to Europe, I found myself in awe of the historical culture, and this is why I hope to study in the UK.
- Last weekend I found myself doing something that I never thought I would do – watching TV all day long.

- I had planned to spend a week relaxing on the beach in Thailand, but when I was there, I found myself doing exactly the opposite of what I had planned - I was using my laptop all day long to get more work done.
- I had a great time travelling in India and Nepal. One day I was in a busy city surrounded by millions of people, and the next day I found myself in the mountains with a dozen monks meditating quietly.
- After working in the business world for 10 years, I found myself bored and frustrated about my future, so I decided to go back to school to study music, which is my true passion.

***Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences***

1. The first time I saw a dwarf, I found myself \_\_\_\_\_

2. When the beautiful girl talked to Grant, he found himself \_\_\_\_\_

3. The first time I went surfing, I didn't like it, but the second time, I found myself \_\_\_\_\_

***Now, using the sentences on the previous page as examples, write 3 sentences about yourself using "found myself":***

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

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.

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---

5. The educational agency will give you advice and help you apply, and they will also prepare your application documents for you.

---

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**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.***

***\*\*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.

---



## **I wish I had [past participle]**

## **I should have [past participle]**

*I didn't do something, and now I realize that I **should** have done it*

*This is a way to express **regret** about something that you did or didn't do*

- I wish I had gone to the store earlier; now it's too late.
- I shouldn't have eaten such a big lunch before I went swimming.
- I wish I hadn't eaten two pizzas before I went swimming.
- John should have finished high school. It's very tough for him to find a good-paying job now.
- I wish I had said "Yes" when David asked me to marry him. Now he has married someone else and I'm all alone!
- You should have known better than to trust the criminal with your money.
- I shouldn't have stayed up so late last night. I wish I had gone to bed earlier instead of playing video games all night.
- I wish I hadn't driven so recklessly! Now my car is completely worthless!
- I should have told you the truth. I'm sorry.
- You shouldn't have lied to me!
- I wish I had known that you were going to the movie! I would have gone with you!

### ***Complete the sentences:***

Richard failed the important English test, and now he's worried that he won't get into a good university. He wasted a lot of time playing video games instead of preparing for the test. He read comic books instead of textbooks. He went to his friends' houses instead of going to classes. He didn't bother to watch any English movies or read any English newspapers. And he stayed up late the night before the test!

**Hindsight is 20/20!** Richard has a lot of regrets. What should he have done differently? Imagine you are Richard, and write a list of your regrets. Use both “should have” and “wish I had.” (The first one is done for you.)

1. *I shouldn't have stayed up so late the night before the test!*

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

### **If I hadn't [A], then I wouldn't have [B]**

*If I didn't do [A], then [B] never could have happened.*

*\*Remember: You must use the **past participle** for [A] and [B], because they are past perfect tense and present perfect tense.*

- If I hadn't stayed up late last night, then I wouldn't have been late to school today.
- If I hadn't eaten so much, then I wouldn't have gotten a stomachache.
- If you hadn't warned me, then I wouldn't have known the car was coming. (And I might have gotten hurt!)
- If I hadn't met the guitar teacher, then I wouldn't have started taking lessons. And if I hadn't started taking lessons, then I never would have started a band. And if I hadn't started a band, then I probably wouldn't have met my wife. Therefore, if I hadn't met my guitar teacher, then I wouldn't have met my wife!
- If I hadn't drunk so much coffee this morning, I probably wouldn't have gotten so tired this afternoon.

- If I hadn't driven so recklessly, then I wouldn't have gotten into an accident, and I wouldn't be in the hospital right now.
- If I hadn't found such a good English teacher, then I wouldn't have been able to pass the English test!

**Complete the sentences:**

1. If I hadn't gone to such a good university, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_,  
then I wouldn't have learned how to drive a car.

3. If I hadn't taken the stray dog home, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_,  
then I wouldn't have been late to work this morning.

**Write 4 more sentences using "If I hadn't [A], then I wouldn't have [B]"**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

**If it weren't for [A], I never would have [B]**

*[B] is only possible because [A] happened first*

*If [A] hadn't happened, then [B] couldn't have happened*

- If it weren't for that medicine, I never would have gotten better.
- If it weren't for that medicine, I would still be sick.
- If it weren't for my English teacher, I never would have passed the test.

- If it weren't for airplanes, I never would have been able to see the world.
- If it weren't for email, I would rarely have a chance to communicate with my mom.
- If it weren't for my husband, I never would have gotten over cancer.
- If it weren't for the fact that I exercise every day, I would still be overweight.
- If it weren't for his son, he would still be immature.
- Those people would still be alive if it weren't for the tornado.
- Many children wouldn't be reading for fun today if it weren't for the *Harry Potter* books.

***Complete the sentences:***

If it weren't for the matchmaker, \_\_\_\_\_

If it weren't for the typhoon \_\_\_\_\_

If it weren't for Michael Jordan, \_\_\_\_\_

If it weren't for my bicycle, \_\_\_\_\_

I never would have gotten sick \_\_\_\_\_

I never would have learned Chinese \_\_\_\_\_

The police never would have solved the crime \_\_\_\_\_

I never would have met my spouse \_\_\_\_\_

Write 2 more sentences using “**If it weren't for [A], I never would have [B]**”

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

## 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!

## 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.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**(Currently) In the process of [verb + ing]**

*Currently doing something*

*In the middle of a project that may take a lot more time*

- We're currently in the process of updating our website. We apologize for any inconvenience.
- She is in the process of recovering from alcohol addiction.
- I'm currently in the process of preparing for the English exam, so I don't have much free time to hang out with my friends.
- I'm in the process of repaying my student loans.
- They're in the process of getting a divorce.
- The government is in the process of trying to figure out how to fix the economy.
- The computer company is in the process of trying to figure out how to make smaller, cheaper computers.
- The rock band is in the process of recording their first CD. It should be out within a few months.
- George is in the process of applying for his work visa, so he has to get a medical exam and fill out an application.
- We're in the process of looking for a suitable dog for our daughter, Lisa.
- We're in the process of hiring new employees. If you would like to apply, please bring your resume to the store.

***Complete the sentences:***

1. NASA is in the process of \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ developing more fuel-efficient cars.
3. My parents are in the process of \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_ opening a new restaurant, so she is very busy.
5. Winter is coming soon, so the bears are in the process of \_\_\_\_\_

Write 4 more sentences using “in the process of [verb + ing]”

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**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.

---

## 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

#### 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.

---

---

### **[A] vary/varies from [B] to [B]**

*[A] is different for every [B]*

\*Be careful! If the subject is **singular**, use “varies.” If the subject is **plural**, use “vary.”

- The effects of this medicine vary from person to person.
- The shape of the moon varies from day to day.
- The textbooks vary from school to school.
- My opinion varies from day to day.
- The weather is so strange here! It seems like it varies from minute to minute.

---

### **[A] (alternatively) vary/varies from [B] to [C]**

*Sometimes [A] is [B], and sometimes it is [C]*

- The weather alternatively varies from rainy to sunny in the summer.
- Reviews of the new movie vary from positive to negative.
- The shape of the moon varies from round to C-shaped.
- This music varies from loud to soft, fast to slow.

- His mood varies from happy to sad depending on the time of day.

*Complete the sentences, and circle either “vary” or “varies”:*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ vary/varies from day to day.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ vary / varies from country to country.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ vary/varies from class to class.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ vary/varies from city to city.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ vary/varies from person to person.

*Now think of 2 different things to complete each sentence:*

1. The earth’s climate varies from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I’m 170cm tall, and my weight varies from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. That company’s cars vary from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When I’m taking that medicine, my mood alternatively varies from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, depending on the time of day.

### Instead of / Rather than

**Sentence Pattern:**

***A instead of B***

***A rather than B***

***Instead of and rather than mean “in place of”.***

- My wife wanted to buy a new car, but I decided to buy a used car.  
→ I bought a used car **instead of** a new car.  
→ I bought a used car **rather than** a new car.
- Everyone ordered chicken at the restaurant, but because I had chicken for dinner last night, I decided to order the fish.  
→ I ordered the fish **instead of** the chicken.  
→ I ordered the fish **rather than** the chicken.
- It's a nice day today, so I didn't drive my car. I walked to work.  
→ I walked to work **instead of** driving.  
→ I walked to work **rather than** driving.

**Note: If "A" and "B" are verbs, you must add "-ing" to the verb after instead of/rather than:**

- **Wrong:** I went running instead of ride a bike. (x)
- **Right:** I went running instead of riding a bike.
- **Right:** I went running rather than riding a bike.
- **Wrong:** John decided to play video games rather than do his homework. (x)
- **Right:** John decided to play video games rather than doing his homework.
- **Right:** John decided to play video games instead of doing his homework.

**You can also put "instead" at the end of a sentence.**

**Sentence Pattern:**  
**A instead of B (+ing)**  
**not B. A instead.**

- My wife wanted to buy a new car, but I decided to buy a used car.  
→ I bought a used car **instead of** a new car.  
→ My wife wanted to buy a new car, but I bought a used car **instead**.
- I wanted to wear shorts, but it was too cold, so I wore jeans.  
→ Because it was too cold, I wore jeans **instead of** shorts.  
→ It was too cold, so I didn't wear shorts. I wore jeans **instead**.

**Rewrite these sentences, with “instead” at the end of the sentence.**

1. I usually download songs instead of buying the CDs.

---

2. I walked to work rather than driving today.

---

3. Mary decided to give her money to charity instead of buying a new video game.

---

---

4. Jake will go to graduate school rather than getting a job.

---

5. I think I will drink tea today instead of coffee.

---

### **Instead of / Rather than - REVIEW**

**Rewrite these sentences using “instead of” or “rather than.”**

1. I’ve had bad experiences with Western doctors, so I decided to go to a Chinese doctor.

---

2. Although most of my friends studied in the US, I decided to study in the UK.

---

3. In some countries, when people meet, they don’t shake hands, but they kiss each other.

---

---



4. We wanted to go to Thailand on vacation, but the tickets were too expensive, so we went to Japan.

---

---

5. If you saved your money and didn't spend it all, you could buy something really nice.

---

---

**Now write two of your own sentences, using "instead of" or "rather than":**

1.

---

2.

---

## **Just because [A] doesn't mean that [B]**

*Although [A] happened, [B] will not necessarily happen as a result.  
[A] is true, but [B] is not necessarily true as a result.*

- Just because your mother is angry at you doesn't mean that she doesn't love you.
- Just because the car is dirty doesn't mean it doesn't run well.
- Just because you study hard doesn't mean that you will pass the test.
- Just because it's Saturday doesn't mean that you have to sleep late.
- Just because my room is dirty doesn't mean that I'm disorganized.

- Just because you're healthy now doesn't mean that you shouldn't quit smoking.
- Just because you think you are a good worker doesn't necessarily mean that you deserve more money than your coworkers.
- Just because it's raining doesn't mean that we can't have fun!
- Just because you think you're smarter than me doesn't mean that it's true!

*Change these sentences to "just because . . . doesn't mean that" (the first one is done for you):*

1. Evan had a steak for lunch, but he might not be full.

*Just because Evan had a steak for lunch doesn't mean that he's full.*

2. I know your girlfriend is angry at you, but she still loves you.

---



---

3. I stay up late every night, but I get plenty of sleep.

---



---

4. Sandy did all of her homework, but maybe the teacher won't be satisfied.

---



---

5. I didn't answer my cell phone, but this doesn't mean that I didn't want to talk to you.

---



---

## Prefer

**Sentence Pattern:**  
***I prefer A(-ing) to B(-ing)***

*This means the same as "I would rather A than B."*

**Note: If "A" and "B" are verbs, you must add "-ing".**

- I like steak, but I don't like hamburgers.  
→ I prefer steak to hamburgers.
- I enjoy playing tennis more than watching TV.  
→ I prefer **playing** tennis to **watching** TV.

**Rewrite the following sentences, using "prefer".**

1. I don't like math class, but I like English class.

---

2. Playing piano is boring, but playing drums is fun.

---

3. Online travel agencies are convenient, but regular travel agencies are not.

---

4. I like summers, but I don't like winters.

---

5. Kim doesn't like dogs, but she loves cats.

---

**Write one more sentence, using “prefer”**

---

### **Something – refers to – something else**

*to mention or represent something; to make reference to something*

*to talk about or mention something*

*to call something a certain name*

- On this air conditioner, the number refers to the temperature, and the red light refers to the level.
- It’s easy to read piano music; each note refers to a specific key.
- “9-11” refers to the date that the US was attacked (September 11) and NOT the emergency telephone number (911).
- My husband said that he is angry because I said something mean yesterday, but I don’t know what he is referring to.
- The southern area of Boston is often referred to as “Southie.”
- When you call the credit card company, please refer to your credit card number.
- Some people refer to them as “terrorists,” while others refer to them as “freedom fighters.”
- I prefer that you refer to me as “Taiwanese” rather than “Chinese,” because I am not from China.

### **Complete the sentences:**

1. On a stoplight, red refers to \_\_\_\_\_, green \_\_\_\_\_, and yellow \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I sometimes refer to my father as “\_\_\_\_\_.”
3. If you forget my number, \_\_\_\_\_ the phone book.

4. The asterisk next to the word refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you forget the meaning of a word, you should refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

***Answer the questions with complete sentences using “refer to.”***

1. What do the letters “DOB” on your driver’s license refer to?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Does the word “Muslim” refer to a religion or to an ethnic group?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What does the “Table of Contents” in a book refer to?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What nickname to your friends refer to you as?

\_\_\_\_\_

### 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.

\_\_\_\_\_

### 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.

---

### 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.

---

---

## Would Rather

Sentence Pattern:

*I would rather A than B*

*I don't want to B. I would rather A.*

*This means the same as “I want to A rather than B.”*

- I don't want to go to Europe. I want to go to Australia.  
→ I don't want to go to Europe. I **would rather** go to Australia.  
→ I **would rather** go to Australia **than** Europe.
- My mom doesn't like to work nights. She prefers to work mornings.  
→ My mom doesn't like to work nights. She **would rather** work mornings.  
→ My mom **would rather** work mornings **than** nights.



**Note:** After “rather than”, you must add “-ing” to verbs. But when you use “would rather”, you do not need to add “-ing” to the verbs.

- I went running rather than riding a bike.
- I would rather go running than ride a bike.
  
- John decided to play video games rather than doing his homework.
- John would rather play video games than do his homework.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Also:** When you use “instead of” or “rather than”, you can talk about the past, present, or future. But when you use “would rather”, you are talking about how you (always) feel – so you use the present tense form of the verb with “would rather”.

## Would Rather - REVIEW

**Rewrite these sentences using “would rather”**

1. I’ve had bad experiences with Western doctors, so I decided to go to a Chinese doctor.

---

2. For summer vacation, I want to stay home rather than going on a trip.

---

3. Marsha grew up on a farm, so she wants to live in the country instead of a city.

---

4. I don't want a dog for a pet. I want a cat instead.

---

5. English is so hard! I want to study Chinese instead!

---

6. Jim likes to cook at home rather than spending money at a restaurant.

---

7. I have to choose an after-school activity. Many of my friends chose to play football, but I don't like football, so I think I will play basketball instead.

---

---

***Now write two of your own sentences, using "would rather"***

1.

---

2.

---

## 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.

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---

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.

---



---

## 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?)**

---

---

## **that which**

*This means “what” or “the thing that”*

- You cannot change **that which** has already happened.

You cannot change **what** has already happened.

- The politicians are focused on **that which** is most important for helping the economy.

The politicians are focused on **what** is most important for the economy.

- The earthquake destroyed **that which** was most special about the city – its oldest buildings.

The earthquake destroyed **what** was most special about the city – its oldest buildings.

## those who / he who / she who

*Similar to “that which,” but used when talking about people rather than things.*

- The intended audience for the artist’s paintings is **those who** appreciate vibrant colors.

The intended audience for the artist’s paintings is **whoever** appreciates vibrant colors.

- **Those who** would sacrifice freedom for security deserve neither.

**Anyone** who would sacrifice freedom for security deserves neither.

- We need to prevent **those who** drop out of school from becoming criminals.

We need to prevent **people who** drop out of school from becoming criminals.

*Rewrite these sentences using “that which”*

*1. Did you understand what the teacher was talking about?*

---

*2. What is expensive is not necessarily of higher quality.*

---

*3. You should only take what you personally need, and nothing more.*

---

*4. Inattention to details is what annoys my boss the most.*

---

*Now, rewrite the following sentences using “those who” (or “he who” or “she who”):*

*1. Whoever votes for the war should have to go fight.*

---

*2. My favorite teachers were the ones who encouraged discussions.*

---

*3. I never believe anyone who doesn’t look me in the eye.*

---

