Linking Words and phrases: reason and purpose

Because, as and since have similar meanings; they show the reason or cause of something. They come before a clause:

Clause +	Linking word +	Clause
We stayed at home	because as since	it was raining.

There is almost no difference in meaning between *because, as and since* but sometimes because emphasises a reason more strongly. *As and since* assume that the reason is obvious:

- I'll do it ***because*** I want to, not because I have to.
- ***As/Since*** everyone's here, we can begin.

When we answer with a clause of reason alone, we can only use because:

'Why are you late?' '***Because*** I missed the bus.'

because of, owing to, etc.

° ***Because of, owing to, on account of, due to, as a result of*** **and** ***thanks to*** also show the reason or cause of something. They come before a noun or noun phrase, not a clause:

Clause +	Linking word +	Noun (phrase)
We stayed at home	because of on account of owing to due to as a result of thanks to	the rain.

~~They came here looking for work owing to the wages are higher.~~×

They came here looking for work because the wages are higher.√

We use because of more often than the rest of the phrases, especially in spoken English.

• **Owing to** is more formal:

Owing to lack of money, the project will not continue next year.

° ***Due to*** often comes after the verb to be:

The crash was due to bad weather. We cannot use ***owing to*** after ***to be***. We only use due to:

~~The accident was *owing to* human error.~~ X

The accident was due to human error. √

• ***On account of*** often means 'because of a problem or difficulty':

He can't run very fast ***on account of*** his asthma.

• ***As a result of*** often means 'because of something that has already happened':

As a result of the pilots' strike, all flights have been cancelled.

Thanks to usually explains why something good has happened:

Thanks to Ron and his car, we managed to get all the deliveries done on time.

In order to, So as to

° ***In order to*** **and** ***so as to*** express the purpose of an action. We use them before a verb. ° In order to and so as to can be more emphatic than to alone:

She went on a diet ***to*** lose weight.

She went on a diet ***in order to*** lose weight.

She went on a diet ***so as to*** lose weight.

• We can use the negative forms ***in order not to*** and ***so as not to*** but we do not use not to on its own:

~~They set off early ***not to miss*** their flight.~~ X

They set off early ***in order not to miss*** their flight. √

They set off early ***so as not to miss*** their flight. √

In order that, So (that), etc.

We use in order that and so (that) to express the purpose of an action. We use them before a clause that contains a modal verb.

Clause +	Linking word +	Clause with modal verb
We're leaving now	so so that in order that	we can catch the first bus.

Consequently, As a result, etc.

o We can use ***consequently, as a result*** *and* ***because of that*** to express the result of an action mentioned earlier.

When we use them at the beginning of the sentence, they are followed by a comma. We talked until the early hours of the morning.

Consequently/As a result/Because of that, I overslept.

° We can also use so to express the result of an action. We use it before a clause:

She couldn't eat meat, ***so*** she just had vegetables.

So or Since?

Compare ***so*** and ***since***:

~~***Since*** it's his birthday on Monday, ***so*** he's having a party?~~ X

Since it's his birthday on Monday, he's having a party. √

It's his birthday on Monday, ***so*** he's having a party. √

……

Practice

1) Choose the correct answer.

Because /(Due)to bad weather, the train will arrive an hour late.

1. I phoned *because / since* I need to speak to you about Susan.
2. *Since / Due to* the rain has stopped, we can go back in the garden.
3. *Because / Because of* the bus was late, I missed the meeting.
4. We took a taxi *in order not to / not to* be late.
5. The traffic jam is *due to / owing to* major roadworks.
6. Emma came first *on account / as a result of* her hard work.
7. I'm going by bus *in order to / owing to* save time.
8. I'll give him the money *so that / consequently* he'll buy the ticket today.
9. She didn't water the plants, *since / so* they died.
10. I left them a note *so that / in order to* they'd know where I was.

2) Complete the sentences. Use the words and Phrases in the box.

as a result	~~because~~	because of
in order to	owing	since
so	so as	so as not
thanks		

0 I arrived late for work *because* didn't hear the alarm.

1. I am writing..... apologise for my behaviour.
2. I thought the party was going to be informal, I wore jeans.
3. The couple had a terrible row.....they called the wedding off.
4. .....to his illness, he could not take part in the race.
5. ..... I don't have a mobile phone, you can't send me text messages.
6. We're late..... you!
7. We went to the show early..... to get good seats.
8. They were whispering..... to wake her up.
9. I lent her some money.....that she could pay him back.
10. The party was a great success,.....to Jo and Eve - they did all the work!

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

Sometimes there is a common cause for apparently different illnesses. Take for instance various kinds of tumors, which are groupings of cells continuously separating. And lately, a spectacular medical theory has developed. It speculates how illnesses of the central nervous system—such as Lou Gehrig's disease, AIDS and rubella—use a similar process of reproduction. The theory replaces the idea of continuous re-creation with the idea that the body does not remove its own waste properly.

Normally, the cause of these diseases is mishandled plutons. What keeps the system busy, is the process of collecting the waste of healthy cells. Carrier cells pick up the waste as they travel through the blood stream and deposit it in waste depots. Healthy cells create plenty of junk that keep the system busy. The process includes compressing the waste by the means of folding. This can be a lengthy process and with so many steps, that an error is likely to occur. In such a case, the waste must be removed before it causes damage to any serious degree.

In a recent issue of the Pacific Rim Journal of Medicine, Al Chervik of Tokyo Medical School, who helped discover the proteasome 20 years ago, explained the process of the biological waste-disposal system when the brain is infected by a particularly nasty, communicable protein called a pluton. Plutons cause Kluziod-Johan disease (or "wasting disease" in deer) by reorganizing the structure of normal proteins in their own image. Dr Chervik proposes that small groups of plutons penetrate the waste-processing proteasome and cease the cellular garbage disposal. Waste material would remain in the brain and the accumulating toxins would kill the nerve cells.

Experimentations on how plutons disrupt nerve cells have revealed the transformation of the brain into a semi-hard substance. The astonishingly young Janice Laub of Ripon College, was successfully able to demonstrate this process by using a Petri dish of mouse nerve cells and an incandescent reading lamp. Her results clearly showed how the cells had been transformed to a waste acid.

The whole process began with Laub administering a deadly substance to the nerve cells with disease-causing plutons. This caused the cells to degrade quickly and create a loose inner core. The plutons passed though the cells skin, then gathered in bunches and liquidated the center. She then administered an antidote that isolated the accumulated plutons, but left the cell's essential components. The hypothesis was proven as the cell regained its faculties and was able to begin removing waste.

Living pelicans were used in a separate experiment, and similar results were proven. When the pelicans were infected with plutons, toxins collected in their brains. The toxin was connected to amino acids slated for disposal. However, once the plutons had entered the brain, the garbage managed to remain.

Laub's results support the hypothesis that brain cells are motivated by plutons to make long latent viruses come back. She further speculated that these viruses might even carry plutons to other nerve cells, spreading the infection and causing even greater damage to other parts of the brain. If that idea proves correct, plutons would provide many answers to tumor creation.

1. **The new theory…**
   A) found the answer of illnesses of the central nervous system.
   B) discovered illnesses such as Lou Gehrig's disease, AIDS and rubella.
   C) describes how nervous system diseases might be similar.
   D) explains the reproduction of certain central nervous system.
2. **The basis of the new theory is…**
   A) the waste handling mechanisms of the cells.
   B) the continuous re-production of cells.
   C) called plutons.
   D) the importance of keeping the body busy.
3. **The cells of the human body…**
   A) are to keep the system busy with processing waste.
   B) are specialized for different tasks.
   C) tend to mishandle plutons.
   D) collect the waste that has accumulated.
4. **Healthy cells…**
   A) would normally keep the system busy with waste.
   B) do not create toxic excess.
   C) are cleaned by carrier cells.
   D) travel through the blood stream.
5. **The cleaning process aims at…**
   A) folding the waste.
   B) removing the carrier cells.
   C) keeping the system busy.
   D) handling plutons.
6. **An error is likely to occur, because…**
   A) the process takes a long time.
   B) the process is difficult.
   C) it is bound to happen.
   D) plutons cause damage before they are handled.
7. **The plutons…**
   A) are communicably toxic cells.
   B) would change the structure of proteins similar to theirs.
   C) were discovered 20 years ago but published only recently.
   D) would kill nerve cells.
8. **Janice Laub…**
   A) proved the transformation process of the brain.
   B) was the first to begin to administer plutons.
   C) found the transformation of a waste acid.
   D) studies at Ripon College.
9. **How do the plutons work?**
   A) They infect the brain cells with toxins.
   B) They stop the natural cleaning system of the cells.
   C) They penetrate through the cells' skin.
   D) They group and then isolate.
10. **The next step of the hypothesis suggests that plutons…**
    A) might activate viruses in the brain.
    B) are the carriers of viruses.
    C) are carried by viruses.
    D) spread the infect

Choose the correct answer and write on the space provided

11. The plane is going --------- from the runway.
    A) put of
    B) hold on
    C) take off call off
12. The gun -------- at the end of the program .
    A) set off
    B) call off
    C) take off
    D) get off
13. He ha given up his diet program and -------some kilos.
    A) hold on
    B) get on
    C) put on
    D) keep on
14. Please -------- studying your lessons until the exam.
    A) held on
    B) get on
    C) keep on
    D) given up
15. All over the country , there is a sharp -------- in the cost of living.
    A) Arise
    B) Rice
    C) Raise
    D) Rise
16. He is unfriendly ; his behavior often ---------me.
    A) Contradict
    B) Attract
    C) Repels
    D) Pulls
17. Never ---------- your trying .
    A) turn off
    B) keep at
    C) give up
    D) get up
18. ---------- the wheel tightly please .
    A) Give up
    B) Keep on
    C) Hold on
    D) Put on
19. I completely --------- after a week "s hard work.
    A) wore up
    B) wore away
    C) Wore off
    D) wore out
20. The part was ----------; I didn't expect it to be that bad.
    A) Disappointing
    B) Exciting
    C) Interesting
    D) Amazing
21. Please don't forget ---------- your PC before you locked your office.
    A) calling off
    B) turning off
    C) taking off
    D) putting off
22. I am wet ; I --------- clothes since morning.
    A) Washed
    B) have been washing
    C) am washing
    D) was washing
23. My cellphone ---------- out of my pocket before I took taxi.
    A) has fallen
    B) has been falling
    C) had been falling
    D) had fallen
24. I have ---------- done that kind of job before.
    A) rever
    B) never
    C) no time
    D) not never
25. How do you ---------- a person who boasts a lot ?
    A) Inscribe
    B) Proscribe
    C) Prescribe
    D) Describe
26. How much would you to ---------- to the COVID 19 prevention program ?
    A) Detect
    B) Denote
    C) Nominate
    D) Donate

27. Last night an armed gang ---------- the bank.
    A) Snatched
    B) Robbed
    C) Cheated
    D) Stole
28. I felt ---------- that she would be the champion the race.
    A) Confidence
    B) Confidential
    C) Confident
    D) Confidentiality
29. Unless you see the criminals ,---------- !
    A) give shout
    B) don't shout
    C) don't have shout
    D) will shout
30. The company ---------- that car since 1999.
    A) has
    B) has had
    C) had had
    D) had
31. All roads to the city museum have been -------- because of the on going meeting.
    A) blocked
    B) prevent
    C) barraged
    D) destroy
32. The police used tear gas to ---------- the protesters.
    A) dissolve
    B) disperse
    C) spread
    D) diffuse
33. How long ---------- this PC now ?
    A) did you have
    B) have you had
    C) are you having
    D) were you having
34. Aspirins ---------- to help prevent heart disease.
    A) have known to
    B) knows
    C) are known
    D) knew
35. Do you find ---------- difficult to meet new people?
    A) Them
    B) it is
    C) they are
    D) it
36. A room ---------- for them at the Radison blu hotel
    A) has reserved
    B) reserves
    C) has been reserved
    D) had reserved

Rearrange the words and make meaningful sentence.

37. people COVID 19 of is number affecting huge a
    _____
38. Corona everyday of a die number people of
    _____
39. people going to many invite party are to your you .
    _____
40. carefully work you did your check
    _____
41. for and join come us celebration the
    _____