

## 1.1 PRACTICE I

**Exercise 1.** Choose the appropriate conjunction and complete the sentences.

1. We must consider (a) ..... the advantages and the disadvantages (b)..... we start the project.	<b>however</b>
2. This junk is not only ugly (c) ..... dangerous as both animals (d)..... ships can become entangled in the debris.	<b>as</b>
3. There are (e).....times when a single mineral may form a rock. (f)....., rocks may be formed of materials which are not minerals at all.	<b>while</b> <b>since</b>
4. The world's trees, shrubs (g) ..... other plants produce massive amounts of hydrocarbons.	<b>which</b>
5. (h) ..... crops may be more productive, the resulting produce will be of lower nutritional value.	<b>and</b>
6. Carbon dioxide is a natural element in the Earth's atmosphere. (i)....., human activities such as burning fossil fuels are dramatically increasing the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.	<b>because</b> <b>although</b>
7. Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and other gases are known collectively as greenhouse gases (j)..... they trap heat in the atmosphere.	<b>and</b>
8. Playing dead does not work either, (k)..... dead animals are part of the black bear's diet.	<b>both</b>
9. It is difficult to see a red wolf. They are shy (l)..... nocturnal. (m)..... rarely seen, people often hear them howl.	<b>whether</b>
10. At night, when it gets very cold the water in the cracks freezes and expands, (n)..... causes the cracks to widen.	<b>but also</b>
11. There is a debate about (o)..... to trust satellite data or the old-fashioned data.	<b>yet</b>
12. Commercial logging uses machinery which is (p)..... damaging to a forest overall as the chainsaws are to the individual trees.	<b>also</b> <b>before</b> <b>and</b>

**Exercise 2.** Join the given halves of the sentences by using the appropriate conjunction/linker.

### Part A

1. The loss of tropical rain forest is more profound	<b>as</b>	merely destruction of beautiful areas.
2. The world's rain forests will vanish within 100 years	<b>or</b>	the current rate of deforestation continues.
3. Commercial logging uses heavy machinery to remove trees and build roads which is just as damaging to a forest overall	<b>than</b>	the chainsaws are to individual trees.
4. Governments sell logging concessions to raise money either to pay international debts	<b>also</b>	to develop industry.

5. Scientists are currently analysing rates of deforestation for the current decade,	<b>if</b>	studying how deforestation changes from year to year.
6. Tropical deforestation	<b>and</b>	affects the local climate of an area by reducing evaporative cooling.
7. The evaporative cooling takes place from both soil	<b>as well as</b>	plant life.

### Part B

8. Most homes survived the earthquake in relatively good shape,	<b>so that</b>	nearly every chimney in the city crumbled.
9. The wider the destruction	<b>thus</b>	more vacant niches there will be.
10. Another species could lose its predators,	<b>as</b>	it might become more numerous.
11. Every day species are disappearing from tropical rain forests	<b>however</b>	they are cleared.
12. Many people like to live in the countryside	<b>although</b>	they can enjoy the beauty of nature.
13. We are losing species that might show us how to prevent cancer. Other organisms are losing species they depend upon, and	<b>so</b>	face extinction themselves.
14. On banana plantations pesticides are used on the plants to kill pest animals,	<b>the</b>	these pesticides also kill other animals.

### Part C

1. Human activity is polluting water in oceans, rivers	<b>or</b>	lakes.
2. But it is surely sensible to try to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases today,	<b>which</b>	wait for 10 or 15 years until the phenomenon of global warming is absolutely certain.
3. This photochemical smog is worst in traffic-congested cities on hot, dry summer days,	<b>nor</b>	sulphur-based smog occurs on cold, damp winter days.
4. When rain falls on to the ground some of it sinks in, but a great part of it collects together forming little streams	<b>so that</b>	in their turn join up to form rivers.
5. There will be large amounts of waste, which can neither be recycled	<b>and</b>	sent to landfills.
6. The poor must find alternative sources of fuel	<b>whereas</b>	they no longer need to plunder the precious rainforests to ensure their own survival.
7. Only one percent of fresh water of the world is available for human use in either agriculture, industry	<b>rather than</b>	for domestic purposes.

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## Part D

8. World-wide demand for water is doubling every 21 years,	<b>until</b>	supply cannot keep pace with demand.
9. Some scientists believe that the solution of the problem depends on	<b>Yet</b>	people develop an awareness of the true economic costs of using water.
10. Little was known of the ionosphere	<b>so that</b>	after the invention of the radio.
11. Maintaining biodiversity by conserving the rainforests is one of the greatest priorities today.	<b>whether</b>	at the present rate of destruction, 7 percent of the earth's biodiversity is lost every 25 years.
12. Changing climate is expected to increase	<b>so</b>	evaporation and precipitation.
13. The current is much lower in the dry season. Most hydroelectric projects	<b>both</b>	include reservoirs and dams to store water.
14. The objective is to find ways of calculating the true economic value of water	<b>therefore</b>	this can be factored into social costs at the community, national, and international levels.

**Exercise 3.** Complete each sentence choosing the appropriate second half.

## Part A

1. The longer a person has lived in a city	<b>the</b>	a) low running costs.
2. Power is generated either intermittently	<b>or</b>	b) there is so much molten rock within the earth.
3. Hydroelectric power has a high capital cost	<b>but</b>	c) they should plan the growth of towns and cities.
4. The Nile which had been a wide and beautiful river became no more	<b>than</b>	d) they can develop efficient ways of harnessing natural sources.
5. Geothermal energy is almost limitless	<b>since</b>	e) a trickle of water in some places.
6. Environmentally conscious governments must give more funds to research	<b>so that</b>	f) less he or she will respect the rural environment.
7. By the end of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century the British people had learnt	<b>that</b>	g) continuously.

## Part B

8. Industrial pollution includes the greenhouse gases, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen	<b>which</b>	h) they offered tax concessions to the farmers who burned the forests.
9. We do not know the exact rate of extinction,	<b>but</b>	i) the domestic strains develop disease.
10. We have	<b>both</b>	j) the reserves are exhausted.

11. Today scientists are trying to store wild strains of all staple food crops	<b>in case</b>	k) lead to acid rain.
12. They were so keen to promote the export of cattle	<b>that</b>	l) estimates indicate that up to 137 species disappear world-wide each day.
13. Oil has a high carbon content	<b>so</b>	m) a moral and a scientific duty to protect the homelands of these fascinating societies.
14. There will be a sudden crisis	<b>when</b>	n) it is a good source of energy.

### Part C

1. Evaporation will increase	<b>as</b>	a) hot materials are expressed from it.
2. The animal lies helpless and in pain for several days	<b>until</b>	b) tropical soil has a lower organic content.
3. The interior of the earth is believed to be hot,	<b>for</b>	c) makes it the smallest country in the European Union.
4. Tropical heat kills micro-organisms.	<b>For this reason,</b>	d) the climate warms.
5. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg covers an area of only 2,586 square kilometres,	<b>which</b>	e) it is a major source of pollution in newly-industrialising countries.
6. Although sulphur-based smog rarely occurs in developed countries today,	<b>yet</b>	f) the company sells only 2.7 percent of its cars to women.
7. Switzerland is the largest market per capita for the car maker's products;	<b>on the other hand,</b>	g) the trapper arrives to kill it.

### Part D

1. The bigger the difference between water volumes across an area,	<b>the</b>	a) on products they simply need.
2. Customers are now spending more money on products they desire	<b>rather than</b>	b) it loses its natural predators.
3. The national debt of several developing countries is now greater	<b>than</b>	c) greater the force of movement.
4. Perhaps there should be international laws that restrict the activities of multinational companies in the developing world,	<b>so that</b>	d) they do in some of the dark rocks, it takes skill to identify them.
5. The species may become dangerously numerous	<b>if</b>	e) it is extremely hard to do in practice.
6. When the rock is fine-grained and the minerals all look alike,	<b>as</b>	f) local industry and agriculture can develop.
7. The solution to this global problem is simple,	<b>yet</b>	g) their gross national product.

**Exercise 4.** *Choose the best way to express the contrasted ideas.*

**Part A**

1. ( ... ) of the fact that many economists viewed linking a currency to the gold standard as a waste of valuable resources, it was only in 1971 that America abandoned the gold standard.  
**a) despite b) although c) in spite**
2. Setting up a new subsidiary would offer an advantage in entering new markets. ( ... ), several points, local taxes among them, would require careful negotiations.  
**a) however b) in spite c) though**
3. ( ... ) the local taxes may present a problem, setting up a subsidiary is still worth being considered due to the advantages of entering new markets.  
**a) in spite b) although c) however**
4. ( ... ) we prefer a stable exchange environment, we have to put up with the existing instability which can not be avoided in current changes in banking policy.  
**a) but b) however c) although**
5. With the national currency not linked to gold, governments get more opportunities to tamper with the value of money. ( ... ), anchored system can not co-exist for long with unsustainable government debts.  
**a) however b) even though c) despite**
6. The history of money circulation exceeds millennium. ( ... ), even today many governments fail to put in practice the theoretical recipes for a sound currency.  
**a) despite b) nevertheless c) although**
7. The revision has revealed that, ( ... ) the security was inadequate, the bank lent them a large sum of money on the most favourable conditions.  
**a) although b) in spite of c) whereas**
8. ( ... ) the security was inadequate, the bank lent them a large sum of money on the most favourable conditions.  
**a) even though b) despite c) however**
9. The information about the credit status of customers is not always easily accessible. ( ... ), it does not mean that there is no credit control.  
**a) however b) though c) despite**
10. ( ... ) the restriction on the access to the information about the credit status of the customer, the bank has to ensure an adequate credit control.  
**a) though b) despite c) in spite**

## Part B

1. Certain human activities,( .....), add to the level of most of these naturally occurring gases.

**a) but   b) however   c) although**

2. Unfortunately, projecting the change in particular regions is difficult. ( .....), there is a general consensus that temperatures will warm throughout the USA.

**a) although   b) even though   c) nevertheless**

3. It is important to remember that ( ..... ) natural gas appears abundant and relatively clean, it still produces dangerous emissions.

**a) although   b) still   c) yet**

4. Coal and oil reserves are running out (.....) solar energy seems to be limitless.

**a) therefore   b) nevertheless   c) while**

5. We will never be able to stop flooding. We can, (.....), work to minimise the damage inflicted by it by building sophisticated dams, levees and canal systems.

**a) still   b) however   c) yet**

6. But ( ..... ) the level of deforestation, Malaysia, Indonesia and Brazil are still covered by up to 60% of their territory by natural tropical forests.

**a) in spite   b) although   c) despite**

7. Scientists do not fully understand these forces. ( ..... ), they have developed theories on how the forces create volcanoes.

**a) yet   b) on the contrary   c) though**

8. ( ..... ) poaching happens elsewhere, it is financed, maintained and organised by wealthy individuals.

**a) yet   b) even though   c) nevertheless**

9. Arable land is scarce and consequently valuable, relatively little acreage is used for livestock. (.....), Japan in 1994 had 10.6 million pigs, 5 million cattle and 324 million poultry birds.

**a) nevertheless   b) while   c) conversely**

10. The average Kenyan uses five litres of water a day, (.....) the average American uses 1,000.

**a) nevertheless   b) whereas   c) however**

**Exercise 5.** Choose the best way to connect the following ideas.

**Part A**

1. (.....) to problems close to the shore, there is a lucrative fishing industry, particularly for tuna, in the deep seas beyond national zone boundaries.  
**a) as well as      b) in addition      c) both**
2. Nitrous oxide is emitted during agricultural and industrial activities (.....) during combustion of solid waste and fossil fuel.  
**a) also      b) as well      c) as well as**
3. Large livestock farms can have a direct impact on (.....) the quality and quantity of underground water.  
**a) either      b) not only      c) both**
4. (.....) the loss of life and the damage to buildings, there was a great deal of damage to the city's art collection.  
**a) both      b) in addition      c) in addition to**
5. Let's look at these artefacts (.....) relative to each other but also within social and geographic contexts.  
**a) not only      b) as well as      c) both**
6. Buses consume less fuel and use less road space per passenger than private cars. They (.....) cause fewer accidents.  
**a) too      b) as well      c) also**
7. Badly-planned irrigation schemes have taken water from the rivers that fed the Aral Sea. (.....), overuse of pesticides on the cotton crops nearby has polluted the water with toxic chemicals.  
**a) apart from      b) too      c) in addition**
8. This excerpt describes the characteristics of each of the various greenhouse gases. (.....) direct and indirect greenhouse gases are addressed.  
**a) as well as      b) also      c) both**
9. The average speed of traffic in certain particularly congested routes is only two miles per hour. (.....), building more roads, or widening existing roads does not solve the problem.  
**a) either      b) yet      c) also**
10. Tropical deforestation ( ..... ) contributes a significant part of the increasing CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.  
**a) therefore      b) even though      c) as well as**

## Part B

1. (.....) many animals live in societies, such as a pack of wolves, only humans have the capacity for culture.

**a) while      b) once      c) as long as**

2. With temperature inversion the air does not circulate, (.....) pollutants become trapped close to the ground.

**a) however    b) because    c) so**

3. And ( ..... ) energy is rising, so are carbon dioxide emissions.

**a) because of    b) since      c) hence**

4. The air becomes contaminated with nitrous oxide (.....) contributes to the greenhouse effect.

**a) as long as    b) and          c) which**

5. Light travels faster than sound, (.....) if you are at a distance from the storm, lightning and thunder may seem oddly disconnected.

**a) because      b) so            c) whereas**

6. Fish is a food staple for the Japanese and is second in importance only to rice. (.....), fishing is one of the most important industries, both for domestic and export markets

**a) whereas      b) nevertheless    c) consequently**

7. Unlike tornadoes, hurricanes lose their power source when they leave the ocean. (.....) on land, they gradually dissipate.

**a) as              b) once          c) after**

8. (.....) diseases usually aren't created by these conditions, they are more easily transferred.

**a) while          b) so            c) after**

9. These structures extend the natural banks of the river (.....) much more water can flow through it.

**a) in order to    b) so that        c) since**

10. But (.....) this fact, the seas hold great hope for the future.

**a) despite        b) thus          c) nevertheless**

11. Unfortunately the technology for the processing of these raw materials is not available in Sri Lanka. ( .....), most of the minerals are exported to the industrial countries as raw materials.

**a) however      b) hence        c) although**

12. (.....) there is extensive construction in these areas, the flood damage can be devastating.

**a) in case        b) if            c) though**