

St Paul's Convent School, Primary Section
English Supplementary Exercise (2019-2020) 2nd Term
Unit 1: Festivals in Hong Kong

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: 5 () No.: ()

Cycle: ()























Connectives

Connectives or **conjunctions** are used to join phrases or parts of sentences together.

In addition to the connectives 'and', 'but', 'otherwise', 'because', 'or', 'either...or...', 'neither...nor...' and 'so that', there are also other connectives which are commonly used.

whether...or...	We use whether...or... to show <u>options</u> . e.g. Miss Tse needs to know whether Mark or Patrick will attend the competition.
not only...but also	We use not only...but also... to link two similar ideas. e.g. Not only the children but also their dog likes eating hamburgers.
Unless	We use unless to show a condition – that one action will or will not happen <u>depending on</u> the result of another action. e.g. Grandma will not come to Canada unless she flies first class.
Since	It is used to introduce a <u>reason</u> for something. e.g. Since her husband hated holidays so much, she decided to go on her own.
After	We use after to present one action <u>after</u> the completion of another action. e.g. We are going out to eat after we finish taking the test.
As	We can use as instead of 'because'/'when'/'since'. It can be used at the <u>beginning</u> of sentences. e.g. As my mom will work late tonight, I have to cook dinner by myself. As Jenny is doing her homework, her father calls her.
So therefore	We use so/ therefore to show the <u>result</u> of an action/ something. 'So' is generally used in the middle of the sentence while ' therefore ' is more commonly used at the beginning of the sentence. e.g. Tom was sick, so he could not practise today. e.g. He did not work hard. Therefore , he failed his test.
so that	You use so that to join an action with someone's <u>purpose</u> for doing the action. You can use so that before verbs like can, could, will and would. e.g. She worked hard so that everything would be ready by 6 o'clock.
The difference between 'so' and 'so that'	Compare the following two sentences: e.g. It was raining, so I took my umbrella. e.g. I took my umbrella so that I would not get wet. So is used for <u>results</u> . So that is used for <u>purpose</u> .

A. Draw a line connecting the correct connective to the sentence.

1. neither ... nor			_____ she was arguing with her husband, she slammed the door and left the house.
2. so that			The delivery man could not deliver the parcel _____ no one was there to answer the door.
3. since/as/because			My parents are busy. _____ Mum _____ Dad will come and join the School Open Day.
4. either ... or			_____ the news is true _____ false, I won't change my plan.
5. as			You can hand in the form _____ in person _____ by fax, but you cannot hand in by email.
6. whether ... or			I've made some sandwiches _____ we can have a snack on the way.
7. unless			_____ it rains, we will go for a picnic at Victoria Park tomorrow.
8. so			_____ I left him a message, he phoned me immediately.
9. after			It was a long journey, _____ I'm really tired now.
10. not only ... but also			Wars _____ cause destruction and death, _____ generate hatred among countries.
11. therefore			We were unable to get funding. _____, we had to abandon the project.

B. Join each pair of sentences with suitable connectives.

1. I slept more. I could recover soon.

I slept more **so that** I could recover soon.

2. You will not be able to get a ticket for the match. You buy it early.

You will not be able to get a ticket for the match **unless** you buy it early.

3. I haven't seen my uncle. He left Hong Kong two years ago.

I haven't seen my uncle **since/because/as** he left Hong Kong two years ago.

4. The car is cheap. It is easy to drive.

The car is **not only** cheap, **but also** easy to drive. / The car is cheap **and** easy to drive.

5. I want to go to Germany. I can improve my German.

I want to go to Germany **so that** I can improve my German.

6. Irene does not know how to train dogs. John does not know how to train dogs.

Neither Irene **nor** John know how to train dogs.

7. Miss Cho goes swimming after work. Miss Cho goes to the gym after work.

Miss Cho **either** goes swimming **or** goes to the gym after work.

Miss Cho goes swimming and to the gym after work.

8. We will not arrive at the airport on time. We hurry.

We will not arrive at the airport on time **unless** we hurry.

C. Identify the mistakes of connectives in the passage. Underline them and write the correct answers on the lines provided.

‘Wicked’ is the latest and most popular musical in town. Ella wants to watch the show very much so that she is a big fan of musicals, but she has heard that tickets are selling out quickly. Today, she asked her parents to help her buy the tickets. Ella has not heard from them unless they left for work this morning. She was very worried, because she called them many times on the phone. Unfortunately, no one answered. When Mum finally arrived home, she told Ella that either her nor Ella’s father could buy the tickets. All the tickets were sold out. If Ella was very disappointed, she still thanked her parents for their help.

- 1. since/because/as 2. as/ since/ because 3. so
- 4. neither 5. Although/Even though/Though

D. Make meaningful sentences by using the following connectives.

1. so

2. so that

Corrections
