Unit 6 · Intentions and Reasons

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS · ANSWER KEY

Full marks 27

Give the marks for the points in the marking scheme; an answer in other words that says the same is right.

1 Because or because of: which word decides?

HA · 6

ANSWER

Tests: *because* comes before words with a verb of their own, *because of* before a noun (with the words round it) and no verb; the word after the gap doesn't decide; turning words with a verb into a noun.

a. 1. **because of** (*the rain*: no verb) · 2. **because** (*the wind* ***was*** *very strong*) · 3. **because of** (*his hard training*: no verb) · 4. **because** (*my brother* ***was snoring***) · 5. **because of** (*a big landslide*: no verb)

b. **2, 4 and 5.** Sentences 2 and 4 start with *the* and *my*, so her rule says *because of*, but they have a verb (*was*, *was snoring*), so they need *because*. Sentence 5 starts with *a*, which isn't on her list, so her rule says *because*, but *a big landslide* has no verb, so it needs *because of*.

c. Look for a **verb** in the words after the gap: if there is one, write *because*; if there is only a noun and no verb, write *because of*.

d. 2. We stayed inside **because of the strong wind.** 4. I couldn't sleep **because of my brother's snoring** (or *because of the noise of my brother's snoring*).

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1, 2 and 3: *because of, because, because of*.
- ✓ a. 4 and 5: *because, because of*.
- ✓ b. 2, 4 and 5 (2 and 4 have a verb; 5 starts with *a* but has no verb).
- ✓ c. A rule about the verb: a verb after the gap → *because*; a noun with no verb → *because of*.
- ✓ d. 2: *because of the strong wind*.
- ✓ d. 4: *because of my brother's snoring* (or the same meaning with no verb).

2 A reason, or a purpose?

ANSWER

Tests: a reason (*because* + what made it happen) and a purpose (*to* + the plain verb, what someone wants) both answer *Why?*; only a *because* that gives what someone wanted can become *to*.

a.

1. Pasang went to the market **to buy** a football.
2. **Can't.** Alina didn't want the fever: it is what made her stay at home (a reason), not something she wanted to happen.
3. We got up at four **to see** the sunrise from the hill.
4. **Can't.** Nobody wanted the tire to burst: it is what made the bus stop, not a purpose. (*The bus stopped to burst a tire* is nonsense.)
5. Prarthana's father works in Qatar **to send** money home.
   The tempting mistake is to turn every *because* into *to*.

b. Model answers:

1. Our team ran very fast because **the coach was watching** (a full reason with its own verb).
2. Our team ran very fast to **win the gold medal** (the plain verb after *to*).

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MARKING SCHEME HA · 5

- ✓ a. 1, 3 and 5: *to buy*, *to see*, *to send* (all three).
- ✓ a. 2: can't, because the fever made her stay home; she didn't want it.
- ✓ a. 4: can't, because nobody wanted the tire to burst.
- ✓ b. 1: *because* + words with a verb, a true reason.
- ✓ b. 2: *to* + the plain verb, something the team wanted.

3 Answers that fit the question

ANSWER A · 5

Tests: the answer keeps the question's verb form (*do you want* → *I want*, *are you going* → *I'm going*, *won't you* → *I won't*, *did you miss* → *I missed*); *because* + a verb; making the question from the answer, with the helper word in front.

a.

1. I **want** to learn it because my uncle plays it. (*do you want* asks about now.)
2. **I'm going** to Janakpur because my cousin is getting married. (*are you going* → *I'm going*.)
3. I **won't come** because I have to study. (*won't you* → *I won't*.)
4. I missed it **because I woke up** late. (*I woke up* has a verb, so *because*, not *because of*.)

b.

1. **Why is Nabin saving money?**
2. **Why will you stay at home tomorrow?** (or *Why are you staying …?* or *Why are you going to stay …?*)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1 and 2: *I want*; *I'm going*.
- ✓ a. 3: *I won't come*.
- ✓ a. 4: *because I woke up late*.
- ✓ b. 1: *Why is Nabin saving money?*
- ✓ b. 2: *Why will you stay at home tomorrow?* (or *are you staying*, *are you going to stay*).

4 The end of a close set

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: following the scoring rally by rally: every rally gives a point to its winner (rally scoring), a set needs 25 points **and** a two-point lead, and a player touching twice in a row loses the rally.

a. After rally 1: **24–22** · 2: **24–23** · 3: **24–24** · 4: **25–24** · 5: **25–25** · 6: **26–25** · 7: **27–25**

b. **Red** gets the point. Gyanu touched the ball **twice in a row** (the bump, then the smash), and one player may not do that.

c. At 25–24 Blue was only **one** point ahead. A set needs 25 points **and** a lead of two, so play went on. (The tempting answer: "25 points, so Blue has won.")

d. **No.** A point goes to whichever team wins the rally, whoever served. Red won rally 2, so Red got the point.

e. **Blue**, after **rally 7**, by **27–25**: 25 points or more and two ahead.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. Rallies 1–4: 24–22, 24–23, 24–24, 25–24.
- ✓ a. Rallies 5–7: 25–25, 26–25, 27–25.
- ✓ b. Red gets the point; Gyanu touched the ball twice in a row.
- ✓ c. Blue was only one point ahead; a set needs a two-point lead.
- ✓ d. No: the winner of the rally gets the point, whoever served.
- ✓ e. Blue, after rally 7, 27–25.

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5 Tom's trick

ANSWER HA · 5

Tests: telling an intention (*to*) from a reason (*because*) in the play; a character's reason that isn't true; Tom's idea (make a thing hard to get and people want it more) used in a new case.

a. Tom said it **to make the job seem special** (or *to make Ben want it even more*). Model sentence: *Tom told Ben about Jim to make whitewashing seem like something special.*
b. Ben gave Tom his apple **because he wanted a turn to whitewash the fence.**
c. She lets him go **because she thinks he whitewashed the whole fence himself** (and did it well). It **isn't true:** Ben and Billy did much of the work.
d. Tom's trick of making a thing **hard to get:** Tom said not everyone was allowed to paint; the stall says only a few kites are left and only some children may buy one. People want something more when they think it is rare or not for everyone, so children may rush to buy (and prove they can fly one).

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. *to* + a purpose: to make the job seem special / make Ben want it more.
✓ b. *because* + a reason: he wanted a turn to whitewash.
✓ c. She thinks Tom painted the whole fence; not true (Ben and Billy painted much of it).
✓ d. The trick: make it hard to get (rare, not for everyone), like Jim not being allowed.
✓ d. Why it works: people want a thing more when they think they can't easily have it.

Marks by level	Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Higher ability	**Total**
Marks	0	0	5	22	**27**

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