

Grammar

Practice A

Combine the sentences with *because*. Use correct punctuation.

1. Pete failed the test. He didn't study.
Pete failed the test because he didn't study.

2. Pete didn't have time to study. He was working.

3. Pete worked. He needed money.

4. Pete needed money. He needed to help his family.

5. Pete's family had problems. His father lost his job.

6. Today, Pete is happy. His father found a new job.

Practice B

Complete the sentences using *because* and *although*. Add commas where necessary.

J. Paul Getty became a millionaire when he was 24. 1. *Although* his father was rich he did not help his son. Getty was a hard worker who made his money from oil. 2. _____ Getty was a millionaire he wasn't happy. He had five children but he didn't love them. 3. _____ he was an American he preferred to live in England. For someone who was the richest person in the world at one time, he was tight with his money. He bought a house in England which had 72 bedrooms. But it had pay phones in the bedrooms 4. _____ Getty wanted to save money on phone bills. He wrote down every dollar he spent every evening 5. _____ he wanted to check everything. 6. _____ he could eat anything he wanted he ate simple food. Usually, Getty didn't like to spend money, but he bought beautiful and expensive pieces of art. 7. _____ he loved art he didn't care about the price. Today, the wonderful pieces of art he bought are in a museum in California. It is one of the most famous museums in the United States. It is called the J. Paul Getty Museum.

Practice C

Complete the sentences with *so* or *because*. Add commas where necessary.

1. On Monday, I got up early because I had an important meeting.
2. I went to bed late _____ I felt tired when I got up.
3. I needed more energy _____ I drank some coffee.
4. I took an umbrella _____ it was raining.
5. It was an important meeting _____ I wore my best suit.
6. I was feeling rather nervous _____ my boss was going to be there.
7. There was a lot of traffic _____ my bus was late.
8. My papers got mixed up _____ I dropped my briefcase.
9. My suit got mud on it _____ I was standing too close to the cars, and it was raining.
10. I finally arrived in a complete mess. I was one hour late. The office was empty. I found a note which said, "Punctuality is very important to this company _____ you are fired."

Practice D

Join the sentences using the word or phrase in parentheses.

1. We're not going to buy anything. We don't have any money. (since)

2. It's started to rain. Let's stay in. (therefore)

3. He stopped playing soccer. He had a leg injury. (because of)

4. Our flight was canceled. It's because of the storm. (on account of)

5. The government raised taxes by 20%. There was a huge protest. (consequently)

6. The students worked hard all week. It's because of an important exam. (on account of)

Reading

A. Read the text.

Meaningful Dreams

Many people believe that we can turn to our dreams for guidance or that our dreams can reveal future events or provide warnings. There are accounts of significant or meaningful dreams from all over the world. Some dreams have been passed down for generations through the scriptures of religious traditions. Dreams have resulted in famous artistic works, and some major scientific discoveries may be due, in part, to dreams.

There are many stories of artists, musicians, writers, and scientists who were **inspired** by dreams. Paul McCartney, of the Beatles, awoke from a dream with a tune in his head, so he sat down and wrote the hit song “Yesterday.” Mary Shelley’s book *Frankenstein* was the result of a dream. Japanese filmmaker Kurosawa said that dreams he’d had throughout his life inspired his film *Dreams*. While German scientist Friedrich Kekule was trying to understand the arrangement of hydrogen and carbon atoms in benzene, he dreamed of a snake biting its own tail, **whirling** in a circle. His dream led to the discovery of one of the most important structures in organic chemistry—a structure now known as the benzene ring. In the days before his death, Abraham Lincoln reported a strange dream. He told his wife and friends

that he dreamed he heard people crying, and he followed the sound to the East Room of the White House. There he found a covered **corpse**, guarded by soldiers, and a crowd of people **grieving**. He asked who was dead, and one of the soldiers told him the president had been **assassinated**. Many people believe that this dream was a premonition—a hint or clue about Lincoln’s own assassination soon to follow. Some believe that Lincoln had this dream because somehow part of him knew the events to come.

Can your dreams give you ideas or solve your problems? Can they give you information about the future? In order to find out, it’s necessary to remember your dreams. Put a notebook and pencil near your bed, and write down your dreams every night for a few weeks. If you do this, you’ll see whether there’s a pattern to your dreams. After you wake up in the morning, lie in bed a few minutes and try to remember your dreams. If you jump up and start your day immediately, you’ll probably forget them. Therefore, try thinking about a problem before you fall asleep at night. If you do this for several nights, you might discover that you are attempting to solve the problem in your dreams. If you’re lucky, you might even find a solution.

- Glossary:**
- inspire (v.) to encourage someone and make them want to do something**
(ดลใจ, บั่นดาลใจ)
 - whirl (v.) to turn or spin around very quickly** (หมุนเวียนหรือรอบอย่างรวดเร็ว)
 - corpse (n.) a dead body** (ซากศพ)
 - grieve (v.) to feel extremely sad** (เศร้าโศก)
 - assassinate (v.) to murder an important person** (ลอบสังหาร)

B. Answer the questions.

1. What did Friedrich Kekule's dream lead to?

2. What book was written as a result of a dream?

3. What did Lincoln have a premonition about?

4. Why is it a good idea to write down your dreams?
