Ambiguous sentences

1) Creating ambiguous sentences is a common problem. Look at the following examples, identify the issue and try to correct it.

I've killed multiple bees with scissors by cutting them in half while flying.

I saw her duck.

The landlord painted all the walls with cracks.

Republicans Grill IRS Chief Over Lost Emails. (a newspaper headline)

Look at the duck with one eye.

Police help dog bite victim.

Book stays in London.

Free whales.

2) Look at the following sentences. How many possible meanings does it have?

I saw a man on a hill with a telescope.

Verbs and prepositions

Write one word in each gap.

Defining the Age

Ages, eras and wars will always be defined (1) .... they are over, or at least well after they (2) .... started. (3) .... the year 1914, for example, no one said: 'Tomorrow I'm going (4) .... go and fight in the First World War.' Why not? Because it wasn't generally called the First World War until the Second World War had started. Similarly, no one ever said: 'Next year (5) .... be the start of the Industrial Revolution.' The era now known as the Industrial Revolution only started being called that once it was well under way.

(6) .... the time we are old, we will all (7) .... experienced enormous technological advances. We might even (8) .... walking round with computer chips implanted in our bodies, or perhaps computer chip technology will have (9) .... replaced by even more advanced technology. There's talk (10) .... the moment that human skin itself might make an excellent electronic circuit board. We can all make predictions, but nobody knows for sure. And nobody knows what the era we will live in (11) .... the near future will be called by future historians. If we already live in the Computer Age or the Information Age as some people suggest, the present-day era (12) .... be referred to by future historians, then who knows what era we're just (13) .... the beginning of right now?

Adapted from Mann, Malcolm and Steve Taylore-Knowles. *Destination B2.* Macmillan. 2013.
"Linking Words." *The English Learning Lounge*. esl-lounge.com. 2015. Accessed 12 October 2015.

Linking Words

1) Choose the correct alternative in each sentence.

1. The new supermarket is so much cheaper than the one in John Street. _____, they do free home deliveries too. ***However, on the whole, furthermore, as a result***

2. Australia has some beautiful parts of the country. _____, they also have a lot of dangerous animals. ***Though, however, despite, consequently***

3. _____ high risk involved, many scientists chase tornadoes so they can study them more closely. ***But, though, despite, lastly***

4. _____ television can be educational, I think it's better to read a book. ***On the other hand, even though, however, furthermore***

5. So you can see there are both advantages and disadvantages of the new system for organising the timetable. _____, I would say it would be better to stick with the current system. ***On the whole, and, lastly, but***

6. _____ the rain and the high winds, they never went camping. ***Because, due to, despite, and***

7. This new computer has a better monitor. Its memory is twice as large as the current one and we can use the internet with it. _____, its software will make our job so much easier. ***Finally, however, in short, quite***

8. Saline speaks in class when we are trying to work. She shouts out to other students when it is not necessary and when she does ask me a question, it is doubtlessly a stupid one just to get some attention. _____, she is a very disruptive presence in the class. I'm sorry Mr. Philicott. ***Furthermore, and, in short, consequently***

2) Choose the words from the list and put them into the corresponding sentences.

 so that, when, even if, once, rather than, because, like

_____ all other computers, your computer must have an IP address to connect to the Internet or another computer that has an IP address. Servers generally have static IP addresses, _____ they usually are connected to the Internet and their IP addresses do not change often. _____ you connect to the Internet using your home computer, you most likely are using a temporary or dynamic IP address. Your access provider uses the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) to assign your computer a temporary dynamic IP address from a pool of IP addresses. The dynamic IP address is unique only for that session. _____ you disconnect, the DHCP server releases that IP address back in the IP address pool _____ it can assign it to the next requesting computer. _____ you immediately reconnect, the DHCP server might not assign you the same IP address. Using DHCP and dynamic IP addresses means an Internet access provider needs only one IP address for each modem it supports, _____ one for each of its millions of customers.

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