

We can use several different grammatical structures to show the reason for something. For example, we can express that idea using the coordinating conjunction *for*.

I was tired after my journey, *for* I had been driving non-stop for twelve hours.

Notes

Although '*for*' is grammatically correct in the sentence given above, it is rarely used. We are more likely to express the same idea using the subordinating conjunctions *because*, *since* or *as*.

I was tired after my journey *because* I had been driving non-stop for twelve hours.

OR

As / since I had been driving non-stop for twelve hours, I was tired after my journey.

More examples are given below.

They postponed the meeting *because* the chairman was ill.

As / since the chairman was ill, they postponed the meeting.

Strictly speaking, *for* can be used to express the same idea; however, it is mainly used in very formal contexts.

They postponed the meeting *for* the chairman was ill.

Notes

Clauses introduced by *as* and *since* usually come at the beginning of the sentence. *Because*-clauses tend to go after the main clause.

The same idea can also be expressed using the prepositions due to, because of and as a result of.

The meeting was postponed due to / because of the chairman's illness.

Exercise

Complete the following sentences using an appropriate conjunction or preposition.

1. I was ill for several months, I lost my job.

Because

Because of

Due to

2. It is raining again, we will have to cancel the picnic.

so

as

since

3. I decided to take a break, I was feeling tired.

for

because

therefore

4. We were late it rained.

because

because of

due to

5. The match was cancelled bad weather.

because

due to

because of

PLAY AGAIN !

Answers

1. Because I was ill for several months, I lost my job.
2. It is raining again, so we will have to cancel the picnic.
3. I decided to take a break, because I was feeling tired.
4. We were late because it rained.
5. The match was cancelled due to / because of bad weather.