

## Connecting ideas:

“Kevin drank three glasses of beer at the Eder. On his way home he fell off his bike.”

*Diese zwei (oder ähnliche) Ideen kann man auf verschiedene Weise miteinander in einem Satz verknüpfen.*

1. **Kausale Verknüpfung** (Grund/ reason: because/weil)  
On his way home Kevin fell off his bike, **because** he had drunk three glasses of beer at the “Eder”.
2. **Temporale Verknüpfung** (Zeitliche Verknüpfung: after , before)  
**After** he had drunk three glasses of beer at the “Eder”, he fell off his bike on his way home.
3. **Kontrastive Verknüpfung** (Gegensatz, although/obschon, however)  
**Although** Kevin had drunk three beers at the “Eder”, he didn't fall off his bike on his way home.
4. **Zweck/Absicht** (Purpose: in order to [um zu]; so that)  
Kevin went to the “Eder” **in order to** drink a few beers.
5. ....

Another example:

George drove too fast. The police gave him a speeding ticket

**After** George had driven too fast, the police gave him a speeding ticket.

**Although** George had driven too fast, the police didn't give him a speeding ticket.  
(unwahrscheinlich)

The police gave George a speeding ticket, **because** he had driven too fast.

The police gave George a speeding ticket **so that** he wouldn't drive so fast in the future.

The police gave George a speeding ticket **in order to** teach him a lesson.

Another example:

Kevin ate two pizzas and three portions of chips. Then he threw up.

**After** Kevin had eaten two pizzas and three portions of chips, he threw up.

Kevin threw up, **because** he had eaten two pizzas and three portions of chips.

P. S.

“because” kann auch als **Präposition** verwendet werden:

Kevin had to take a job and earn money **because of** his financial problems.

**Because of** his financial problems Kevin had to take a job and earn money.