#### DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

- Julia is the woman who/that works with me.
- It's the book which/that tells you how to relax.
- That's the house where I was born.
- That's the boy whose father plays for Manchester.
- He is the man who/that I met on the plane.

#### **USAGE**

 To give important information about a person, place or thing.

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Who – for peopleWhich – for thingsWhere- for places
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■ When – for time

- WhoWhichThat
  - Who/which can be omitted (when the verbs in the main clause and a relative clause have different subjects) E.g.: He is the man (who) I met on the plane

# NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

- This painting, which was painted in 1860, is worth \$2 million.
- Last week I visited my aunt, who's nearly 90 years old.
- Kazan, where we were born, is a beautiful city.
- My neighbour, whose garden is smaller than ours, has an enormous dog.

### Usage

- If a relative clause gives extra, non-essential information, put it in between commas.
- You can't omit who, which, etc.
- You can't use that instead of who/which.

## Note how commas change the meaning of the sentence

• The tourists, who had valid passports, were allowed in the country.

• The tourists who had valid passports were allowed in the country.

# CLAUSES OF PURPOSE (What for? For what purpose?)

- to/in order to/so as to + V
- ☐ He is running **to/in order to/so as to** catch a bus.
- so that + can/will [FUTURE]
- She will stay at the office late so that she will finish the report.
- so that + could/would [PAST]
- ☐ Joe joined a gym **so that** he **could** become fitter.

- With the view to/with the aim of + V-ing
- He went to the bank with the aim of asking for a loan.
- For + noun/V-ing
- Anne needs a special liquid for removing paint from furniture.
- In case + Present [PRESENT, FUTURE]
- ☐ Leave earlier in case you run into traffic.
- In case + Past [PAST]
- She kept a second set of keys in case she lost the first one.

### Negative purpose

So as not/in order not + V (the doer = the same)

Chris took a taxi so as not to be late for work.

 So that + can't/won't [PRESENT, FUTURE] (the doers/= the same)

He's put a password in his computer **so that** others **can't** use it.

So that + couldn't/wouldn't [PAST]

They hid the truth from him so that he wouldn't be upset.

Prevent + smb/smth. (from) + V-ing

She drew the curtains to **prevent** the sunlight (from) com**ing** in.

Avoid + V-ing

He takes the bus to avoid spending money on petrol.

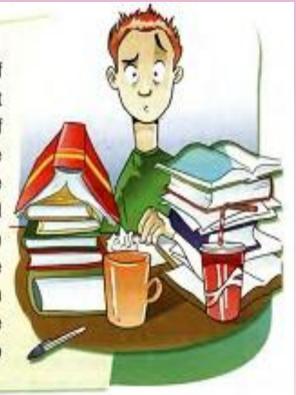
#### CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

#### Underline the correct word



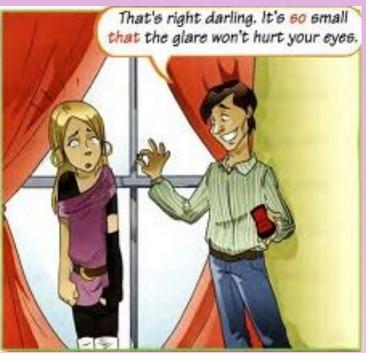
### Study Tips!

Exam time means study time! It's very important to get the most out of your time when you sit down with your books. Here's how: find a quiet place to study 1) so that / to you'll be able to concentrate, and switch off your mobile phone 2) so as not to / not to be disturbed while you are working. Many students make a 'to do' list before they study 3) with the aim / with a view of reminding themselves how much time they should spend on each topic. Another good idea is to give yourself a reward each time you achieve a goal 4) in order to / in case stay motivated. If you are studying with friends, agree that you will only talk about the subject you are studying 5) so as not to / not to waste time. Finally, remember to take regular breaks. You need a short break every 30 minutes or so 6) to prevent / to avoid getting too tired.



## CLAUSES OF RESULT





#### Clauses of Result

Clauses of result are used to express the result of something. They are introduced by the following words/expressions: that (after such / so ...), (and) as a result, (and) as a consequence, consequently, so, etc.

There were so many people at the party that I didn't have time to talk to everyone.

Main Clause Clause of Result

- such a(n) + (adjective) + singular countable noun
   It was such a bad flight (that) we'll never forget it.

   Such is also used with a lot of. There is such a lot of noise (that) I can't work.
- such + (adjective) + uncountable / plural noun
   It was such nice weather (that) we went to the park. (NOT: such a nice weather)
   They were such cheap books (that) I bought them all.

   So and such can be used without that. He's so rude (that) nobody speaks to him.
- so + adjective / adverb
   I'm so hungry (that) I could eat a horse. He ran so fast (that) he won the race.

   So is also used with much, many, few or little. He's got so little patience with children (that) he can't be a teacher. She's got so many dresses (that) she can't decide which one to put on.
- so + adjective + a(n) + noun
   It was so nice a day that we went to the beach. (not usual)
- as a result / therefore / consequently + clause
   I had forgotten my passport and as a result / therefore I couldn't cross the border. He didn't work hard. Consequently / Therefore he lost his job. He didn't work hard. He therefore/consequently lost his job.
- Clauses of result follow the rule of the sequence of tenses. When the verb of the main clause is in a present or future form, the verb of the clause of result is also in a present form, and when the verb of the main clause is in a past form, the verb of the clause of result is also in a past form.

It's such strong coffee that I can't drink it. She was so tired that she couldn't concentrate.

#### CLAUSES OF RESULT

# A: Why are you in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buch a \_\_\_\_\_ hurry? B: Because I have to get to the shops before I go to work. A: I have \_\_\_\_\_\_ much work to do! I feel really stressed. B: Don't worry. I can help you if you want. A: It's \_\_\_\_\_\_ nice weather! Do you want to go for a walk? B: I'd love to. Let's go! A: What did you think of the concert? B: I loved it. I've never seen \_\_\_\_\_\_ great live performance before.

A: I really love that mobile phone.

B: So do I, but it's ..... expensive.

#### CLAUSES OF REASON

(to express the reason for something)

- As/ because/ since (=because)/for (=because)/
  as long as (=because)/ on the grounds that/
  the reason for/ the reason why
- 1) Since she isn't at home, 2) we'll go without her.
- They fired him on the grounds that he wasn't doing his job properly.

#### CLAUSES OF REASON

- For (=because) never precedes main clause, always comes after a comma in written speech (or a pause in oral speech)
- She didn't come on time because she was held up in traffic.
- She didn't come on time, for she was held up in traffic.

#### CLAUSES OF REASON

- Because of/Due to + noun/ V-ing
- Due to the severe snowstorm, the airport had to close.
- I caught a cold because of standing in the rain for hours.
  - Because of/Due to + the fact that ... ...
- Due to the fact/Because of the fact that there was fog, all train departures were cancelled.

## CLAUSES OF REASON AND RESULT

#### 17 Underline the correct item.

- 1 For / Since the children are staying at their grandmother's, let's go out for the evening.
- 2 He was an hour late because / due to he missed the bus.
- 3 The road is closed as a result / for of an oil spillage.
- 4 As / Since long as you are here, why don't you stay for lunch?
- 5 For / As it's raining outside, let's take a taxi.
- 6 The hotel was fully booked. Therefore, / On the grounds that we stayed at a guest house.
- 7 I borrowed your pen since / due to you weren't using it.
- 8 For / Since I don't know the Becks very well, I've decided not to go to their party.
- 9 I will take a taxi as / due to I don't know the way.
- 10 Because / Due to the traffic, I arrived at the office late.
- 11 Tom didn't go to school today because / for he was ill.
- 12 The football match was cancelled due to / as the pitch was flooded.

## HAVE A NICE DAY!

