

# 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.

□ **Who** – for people

□ **Which** – for things

□ **Where-** for places

□ **When** – for time

✓ Who  
✓ Which } **That**

- **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) **coming** in.*

- **Avoid** + V-ing

*He takes the bus to **avoid spending** money on petrol.*




# CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

Underline the correct word

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## 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.

An illustration of a young man with red hair, looking stressed or overwhelmed. He is sitting at a desk cluttered with several stacks of books. In front of him is a brown mug with a white substance on top, and a red can with a white straw. A pen lies on the desk to the left. The background is a simple light blue wall.

# 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

 **Fill in: *so, such or such a.***

A: Why are you in ..... *such 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!

