

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

14 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.

An illustration of a young man with red hair and a green shirt sitting at a desk. He has a worried expression. On the desk are several stacks of books, a brown mug with a drink, a red can, and a pen. The background is a simple room with a window.

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!

