

Clauses of purpose

- Clauses of purpose are introduced by: *so that*, *in order to/so as to* (formal English), or *to*-infinitive.
- *In order to/so as to* (formal English), *to* + infinitive.
Please call the box office in order to reserve your seat.
She went to the shops to buy clothes.
- We use *so that* + *will/can* to refer to the present/future and *so that* + *would/could* to refer to the past.
She's studying so that she can become a teacher.
He set his alarm so that he wouldn't oversleep.

Clauses of result

Clauses of result are introduced by:

- *that* (after *such/so ...*), *(and) as a result*, *(and) as a consequence*, *consequently*, *so*, etc. *It was such lovely weather that he decided to play outside.*
- *such a(n) + (adjective) + singular countable noun ... that*. *He is such a talented actor that everybody admires him.*
- *such + (adjective) + uncountable/plural noun ... that*. *They are such friendly people that they make you feel welcome.*
- *such + a lot of + noun ... that*. *They had such a lot of fun at the cinema that they decided to go again.*
- *so + adjective/adverb ... that*. *She is so talented that she makes her parents proud.*
- *so + few/little/many/much + noun ... that*. *He had so little time that he decided not to start the presentation.*
- *so + adjective + a(n) + noun ... that*. *It was so great a film that they saw it twice.* (not usual)

Clauses of concession

Concession is expressed with:

- *although/even though/though* + clause. *Although/Even though/Though he was tired, he came with us.*
Though can also be put at the end of the sentence.
There was heavy traffic. He arrived on time, though.
 - *despite/in spite of* + noun/-ing form. *Despite the rain/raining, they sat in the garden.*
 - *despite/in spite of the fact (that)* + clause. *In spite of the fact that it was raining, they sat in the garden.*
 - *while/whereas/but/on the other hand/yet* + clause.
She danced very well; yet she didn't win the competition.
 - *nevertheless/however* + clause. *I bought these tickets online; however, they were still a bit pricey.*
 - *however/no matter how* + adj/adv + subject (+ may) + verb. *However hard she tried, she didn't win.*
- A comma is used when the clause of concession either precedes or follows the main clause. *Even though it is hard work, he enjoys acting. He enjoys acting, even though it is hard work.*

1 užduotis: Pasirink tinkamą jungtuką (10 taškų)

Irašyk tinkamą jungtuką iš sąrašo:

(*although, because, despite, in spite of, since, however, due to, even though, on account of, nevertheless*)

1. _____ the rain, we went for a walk.
2. I stayed at home _____ I was feeling sick.
3. She passed the test _____ she didn't study much.
4. _____ being tired, he finished the project.
5. They didn't buy the tickets _____ the high price.
6. He was late; _____, he didn't miss the meeting.
7. I didn't eat anything _____ I wasn't hungry.
8. _____ the fact that she tried hard, she lost.
9. The concert was cancelled _____ bad weather.
10. The food was cold; _____, we ate it.

□ 2 užduotis: Perrašyk sakinius naudodamas „Key Word Transformation“ (10 taškų)

Perrašyk antrą sakinį taip, kad reikšmė išliktų ta pati. Naudok nurodytą raktinį žodį (negali būti keičiama forma).

1. He was tired, but he kept working. (**although**)
→ _____

2. They didn't go out because of the rain. (**due**)
→ _____
 3. Even though she's young, she's very responsible. (**despite**)
→ _____
 4. I left early because I had a meeting. (**since**)
→ _____
 5. She studied hard, but failed the test. (**however**)
→ _____
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☐ **3 užduotis: Sujunk sakinius į vieną (10 taškų)**

Sujunk sakinius, naudodamas tinkamą jungtuką ar struktūrą iš išmoktos temos.

1. He was hungry. He didn't eat.
→ _____
2. It was raining. We played outside.
→ _____
3. She missed the train. She left home late.
→ _____
4. They didn't win. They played very well.
→ _____
5. He helped me. I was confused.
→ _____