

### Clauses of Purpose

Clauses of purpose are used to express the purpose of an action; that is, they explain why something is done. They are introduced by the following words/expressions: **to, in order to, so that, so as to, in order that, for, etc.**

He bought an exercise bike **in order to** get fit.

Main Clause

Clause of Purpose

Purpose is expressed with:

- **to-infinitive**  
She went to the supermarket **to buy** some milk.
- **so as to / in order to + infinitive (formal)**  
He went to Oxford University **in order to/so as to** obtain a degree in Medicine.
- **so that + can / may (present or future reference)**  
I'll help him **so (that)** he **can** finish early.
- **so that + could / might (past reference)**  
I **helped** him **so (that)** he **could** finish early.  
The word **that** can be omitted in spoken English.  
I left early **so** I **could** be there on time.
- **for + noun (when we want to express the purpose of an action)**  
He went to the dentist **for a check-up**.
- **for + -ing form (when we want to express the purpose or function of something)**  
We use a spade **for digging**.
- **with a view to + -ing form**  
We are gathered here **with a view to reaching** a decision. (formal)
- **with the aim of + -ing form**  
He opened an account **with the aim of saving** money to buy a car. (formal)
- **in case + present (present or future reference) / in case + past (past reference)**  
**Will / Would** are never used with **in case**.  
I'll take some sandwiches **in case I get** hungry. (NOT: ~~in case I'll get hungry~~)  
I took some water **in case I got** thirsty. (NOT: ~~in case I would get thirsty~~)

### Negative Purpose is normally expressed with

- **so as not / in order not + to-infinitive**  
He left early **so as not to miss** the train. (NOT: He left early ~~not to miss~~ the train.)  
She put on her raincoat **in order not to get** wet. (NOT: She put on her raincoat ~~not to get~~ wet.)
- **so that + won't / can't (present or future reference)**  
I'll pick you up from the station **so that you won't need** to take a taxi.  
**so that + wouldn't / couldn't (past reference)**  
He got a taxi **so that he wouldn't be** late.
- **for fear + might**  
He locked all the windows **for fear (that) he might be** burgled.  
**for fear of sth / -ing form**  
They didn't walk into the forest **for fear of getting** lost.
- **prevent + noun / pronoun + (from) + -ing form**  
He chained the dog up to **prevent it (from) running** away.
- **avoid + -ing form**  
Ann got up early to **avoid being** late for work.
- **Clauses of purpose follow the rule of the sequence of tenses like clauses of time (page 71).**  
I'll bring a ball **in case they want** to play a game.  
She **ran** home **so that she could** watch her favourite programme.



## 13 Join the sentences using the words in brackets.

1 The secretary contacted me. She reminded me about the meeting. (in order to)

*The secretary contacted me in order to remind me about the meeting.*

2 Harold studied hard. He didn't want to fail his History test. (so as not to)

3 He took an umbrella with him. He didn't want to get wet in the rain. (avoid)

4 She saved money. She intended to buy a car. (with a view to)

5 Jane gave Bob her phone number. Then Bob could ring her. (so that)

6 Let's buy some biscuits. We may have guests. (in case)

7 He took a taxi to the airport. He worried he would miss his flight. (for fear that)

## 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.



## 15 Match these household items to a phrase that describes what they are used for. Then, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

a cook food    b heat water    c measure time    d clear waste pipes    e sweep the floor



1 ☒ kettle



2 ☐ timer



3 ☐ pot



4 ☐ plunger



5 ☐ broom

A: What's a kettle used for?

B: It's used for heating water.





Listen and repeat. Then act out.



### 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.



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

- 1 A: Why are you in ..... *such a* ..... hurry?  
B: Because I have to get to the shops before I go to work.
- 2 A: I have ..... much work to do! I feel really stressed.  
B: Don't worry. I can help you if you want.
- 3 A: It's ..... nice weather! Do you want to go for a walk?  
B: I'd love to. Let's go!
- 4 A: What did you think of the concert?  
B: I loved it. I've never seen ..... great live performance before.
- 5 A: I really love that mobile phone.  
B: So do I, but it's ..... expensive.

### Clauses of Reason

Clauses of reason are used to express the reason for something. They are introduced by the following words/expressions: **as**, **since** (= because), **because**, **for** (= because), **as long as** (= because), **the reason for**, **the reason (why)**, **on the grounds that**. **Because** usually answers a **why-question**. "Why was he sad?" "Because he had failed his exams." The clause of reason introduced by **for** never precedes the main clause. **For** 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.*

- When the clause of reason precedes the main clause, we separate the two clauses with a comma. *Since she isn't at home, we'll go without her.*
- Reason can also be expressed with: **Because of** / **Due to** + noun / -ing form. *Because of/Due to the fog, all train departures were cancelled.*  
**Due to the fact** / **Because of the fact** + **that-clause**. *Due to the fact / Because of the fact that there was fog, all train departures were cancelled.*

## 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.