5 Clauses / Linking words

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.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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)**

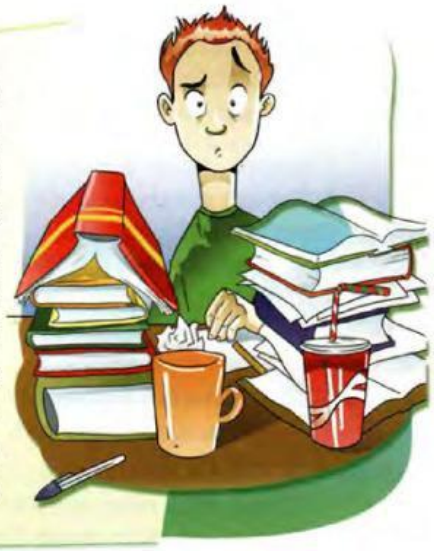
6 Let's buy some biscuits. We may have guests. **(in case)**

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 [b] kettle



2 [ ] timer



3 [ ] pot



4 [ ] plunger



5 [ ] broom

A: *What's a kettle used for?*
B: *It's used for heating water.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 Clauses / Linking words

16 **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.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS