

Clauses of purpose

- Clauses of purpose are introduced by: *so that, in order to/so as to* (formal English), or *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*)

- _____ the rain, we went for a walk.
- I stayed at home _____ I was feeling sick.
- She passed the test _____ she didn't study much.
- _____ being tired, he finished the project.
- They didn't buy the tickets _____ the high price.
- He was late; _____, he didn't miss the meeting.
- I didn't eat anything _____ I wasn't hungry.
- _____ the fact that she tried hard, she lost.
- The concert was cancelled _____ bad weather.
- 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 keičiamą forma**).

- 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**)
→ _____

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.
→ _____