

Clauses of Purpose, Reason, Contrast, and Manner

Purpose Clauses

Purpose clauses explain why someone does something. We use the following words and expressions to introduce them.

Form	Examples
for + noun/gerund	<i>I went to the bakery for some bread.</i>
full infinitive	<i>I went to the supermarket to buy some things.</i>
in order to + bare infinitive so as to + bare infinitive	<i>I studied hard in order to pass the exams. I called him so as to invite him to my party.</i>
so that + subject + can/will (present/future reference) so that + subject + could/would (past reference)	<i>I will call you so that you won't forget our appointment. I left the door open so that he could get in.</i>

Join the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 Martha has gone to the USA. She intends to study Chemistry. (to)
Martha has gone to the USA to study Chemistry.
- 2 Mum has prepared a large meal. We can all have enough to eat. (so that)
- 4 Ben took a taxi. He didn't want to be late for the meeting. (in order not to)
- 3 Our teacher spoke loudly. He wanted all of us to hear. (so that)
- 5 Jane has had her hair dyed. She wanted to be in fashion. (so as to)
- 6 Mum gave me some money. I wanted to buy a CD. (for)

In Case

Use	Examples
In case is used to express the idea that one action is carried out because another <i>might</i> occur.	<i>I'll mention the meeting in case he has forgotten about it. (because he might have forgotten about it)</i>
In case is followed by a verb in a present or past tense.	<i>Give me a key in case I get home first. I took some warm clothes in case the weather turned bad.</i>

2 Complete the following sentences by using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 I'll buy some extra food in case there *is* (be) a strike.
- 2 I'll give you my address now in case I (not see) you before you leave.
- 3 I bought some suntan lotion in case I (get) the chance to do some sunbathing.
- 4 Take a torch in case you (need) to go down into the cellar.
- 5 I showed her how the photocopier works in case she (want) to use it.

3 Rewrite the sentences, using in case.

- 1 I'm taking a map with me. I might get lost.
I'm taking a map with me *in case I get lost*.
- 2 Sally always takes her umbrella because it may rain.
Sally always takes
- 3 It might be cold there, so take some warm clothes with you.
Take some warm clothes
- 4 The hotel might have a swimming pool, so take your swimming costume.
Take your swimming costume
- 5 Alice bought a torch. It might have been dark at the camp.
Alice bought a torch
- 6 She thought there might be a lot of traffic, so she left early.
She left early

Reason Clauses

Clauses of reason are used to express why something happens or has happened. We use the following words and expressions to introduce them.

Form	Examples
because/as/since + clause	<i>The defendant was not convicted because/as/since the prosecution had no conclusive evidence.</i>
because of/due to + noun	<i>We couldn't reach our destination because of/due to thick fog.</i>
the reason for + noun	<i>The reason for his absence was unclear.</i>
the reason (why) + clause	<i>The reason (why) he was absent was unclear.</i>

4 Join the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 We took a short cut. We wanted to get home early. (because)
*We took a short cut **because** we wanted to get home early.*
- 2 She couldn't buy the shoes. She didn't have enough money. (as)
.....
- 3 The traffic was heavy. She was late for her meeting. (because of)
.....
- 4 She was tired. She had to go home. (since)
.....
- 5 An accident happened. Her carelessness caused it. (due to)
.....
- 6 The reason for her bad behaviour was obvious (why).
.....

Clauses of Contrast & Concession

Clauses of contrast and concession are used to express a contrast in a sentence. We use the following words and expressions to introduce them.

Form	Examples
but	<i>I bought some trousers, but I didn't find a top to go with them.</i>
however	<i>He eats a lot. However, he isn't fat.</i>
while/whereas	<i>This book is interesting while/whereas that book is boring.</i>
although + clause even though + clause	<i>Although she studied hard, she didn't pass the exam. Even though she studied hard, she didn't pass the exam.</i>
despite + noun/gerund in spite of + noun/gerund	<i>Despite his illness/being ill, he went to work. In spite of his wealth/his being rich, he is very mean with money.</i>

Note: When **despite** or **in spite of** are followed directly by a gerund, the subject must be the same in both clauses.

*They misbehaved **but** the teacher didn't punish them.*

***Despite misbehaving**, they were not punished by the teacher.*

The subject does not have to be the same, however, when there is a possessive adjective or object pronoun before the gerund.

*Despite **their/them** misbehaving, the teacher didn't punish them.*

5

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given.

- Although it was snowing, we went out. **SNOW**
Despite *the snow, we went* out.
- Despite hating football, she watched the match. **BUT**
She hates the match.
- Although it was very hot, he wore a coat. **OF**
In spite of, he wore a coat.
- He lost his job. However, he wasn't upset. **LOSS**
Despite, he wasn't upset.
- Even though Ruth is a very good student, her brother is lazy. **WHEREAS**
Ruth is a very good student, lazy.
- In spite of our leaving early, we missed the train. **WE**
Although, we missed the train.
- Even though she was insensitive, she had a lot of friends. **HER**
In spite of, she had a lot of friends.
- Though he was well qualified for the job, they decided not to employ him. **BEING**
Despite for the job, they decided not to employ him.

118.3 Complete the sentences with **as if**. Choose from the box, putting the verbs in the correct form.

she / enjoy / it	I / go / be sick	he / not / eat / for a week
he / need / a good rest	she / hurt / her leg	he / mean / what he / say
I / not / exist	she / not / want / come	

- 1 Mark looks very tired. He looks as if he needs a good rest.
- 2 I don't think Paul was joking. He looked
- 3 What's the matter with Amanda? She's walking
- 4 Peter was extremely hungry and ate his dinner very quickly.
He ate
- 5 Tanya had a bored expression on her face during the movie.
She didn't look
- 6 I've just eaten too many chocolates. Now I don't feel well.
I feel
- 7 I phoned Liz and invited her to the party, but she wasn't very enthusiastic about it.
She sounded
- 8 I went into the office, but nobody spoke to me or looked at me.
Everybody ignored me

118.4 These sentences are like the ones in Section D. Complete each sentence using **as if**.

- 1 Andy is a terrible driver. He drives as if he were the only driver on the road.
- 2 I'm 20 years old, so please don't talk to me I a child.
- 3 Steve has never met Nicola, but he talks about her his best friend.
- 4 It was a long time ago that we first met, but I remember it yesterday.