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UNIT 21. CONCESSIVE, PURPOSE, REASON and RESULT CLAUSES

Most of the following examples have been taken from:

Murphy, R. (2004). English Grammar in Use with Answers. A Self-study Reference and Practice Book for Intermediate Students of English. (3rd revised edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Vince, M. (2009). First Certificate Language Practice: English Grammar and Vocabulary. With Key (4th ed.). Oxford: MacMillan



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1. PURPOSE

j) What do you use this for?

a) The police locked the door so (that) no-one could get in b) I hurried so that I ____ be late c) Leave early so (that) you ____ miss the bus. d) Families are working hard _____ save money. e) The soldiers moved at night, ___(not)___ alarm the villagers. I'm going to England (learn) English. g) There weren't any chairs (us, sit on), so we had to sit on the floor. h) I went to London ___ a holiday. Do you use this brush for washing the dishes / to wash the dishes?

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1. PURPOSE

- a) The police locked the door so (that) no-one could get in.
- b) I hurried so that I wouldn't be late.
- c) Leave early so (that) you won't /don't miss the bus.
- d) Families are working hard to /in order to / so as to save money.
- e) The soldiers moved at night, in order not to /so as not to alarm the villagers.
- f) I'm going to England to learn English.
 - Watch out!
 - *I'm going to England for learn English
 - *I'm going to England for learning English
- g) There weren't any chairs for us to sit down, so we had to sit on the floor.
- h) I went to London for a holiday.
- i) Do you use this brush for washing the dishes / to wash the dishes?
 (general purpose of something, or what it is generally used for)
- j) What do you use this for?





2) RESULT

- Jim was so tall (that) he hit his head on the ceiling.
- Jim drove so quickly (that) they reached the station twenty minutes early.
- Helen is such a busy person (that) she never feels bored.
- There were so many passengers that we couldn't find a seat.
- There was so much noise that I didn't get to sleep until 3 am.



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3. CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

A) Although, though, even though

- Although I asked her, she didn't attend the meeting.
- She didn't attend the meeting although I asked her.
- Even though I asked her, she didn't attend the meeting.
- She didn't attend the meeting even though I asked her.
- Though I asked her, she didn't attend the meeting (speech)
- I asked her, though she didn't attend the meeting (speech)
- I asked her -she didn't attend the meeting, though (speech)

B) Much as

Much as he likes her, he is very focused on his job and won't ask her out.

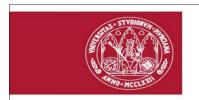
- C) While, whilst and whereas (contrast)
- While Liverpool were fast and accurate, Sunderland were slow and careless.
 - Remember that while, whilst and whereas are used in formal speech and writing. They compare two facts and emphasize the difference between them.



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4) REASON

- As I walked along the street, I looked in the shop windows
 - What is the difference between?:
- As we walked home, we talked about what we would have for dinner.
- When we got home, we started cooking dinner.
- As/since they lived near us, we used to see them quite often.
- When they lived near us, we used to see them quite often.





4) REASON

- As I walked along the street, I looked in the shop windows (TIME relationship!)
 - What is the difference between?:
- As we walked home, we talked about what we would have for dinner (same time)
- When we got home, we started cooking dinner (not at the same time)
- As/since they lived near us, we used to see them quite often. (Reason: Because)
- When they lived near us, we used to see them quite often (at the time they lived near us)