



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



1. PURPOSE

- 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.
- f) 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.
- i) Do you use this brush for washing the dishes / to wash the dishes?
- j) What do you use this **for**?



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.



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.



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**)