Clauses

1.**Clauses of concession** are used to express contrast and are introduced with the following words /expressions: **but, although/even though, though, as, in spite of/despite,however/nevertheless/nonetheless,while/whereas, no matter how/however, no matter what/ whatever, on the other hand, yet, still, notwithstanding, albeit**.

Examples:

* He is rich but he is not happy.
* Although/Even though/ Though he ‘s rich, he’s not happy.
* He’s rich; he’s not happy, though.
* Rich, though/as he is , he’s not happy.
* He’s rich, yet he’s not happy.
* He’s rich but still he’s not happy.
* However much money he makes, he’s not happy.
* He’s rich.However/Nevertheless/Nonetheless, he’s not happy.
* In spite of/Despite being rich/his wealth, he’s not happy.
* He’s rich and miserable while/whereas his dad is poor and happy.
* Albeit rich, he’s not happy.

**Clauses of reason** are introduced with the following words/expressions**: for, because (of), due to, owing to, on account of, since, as, on the grounds that, the reson for/ why, seeing that, thanks to**

* He got the promotion for/ because he worked hard
* He got the promotion because of/due to / owing to / on account of his hard work.
* Since/as he worked hard,he got the promotion.
* He got the promotion on the grounds that he worked hard.
* The reason why/ that he got the promotion was because he worked hard.
* Seeing that he worked hard, he got the promotion.
* Thanks to his hard work/working hard, he got the promotion.

**Clauses of result** are introduced with the following words/expressions: **such a/an,, such a lot of…, so many/much/few/ little…, consequently,as a result/ consequence, thus, therefore**

* He is such a lazy student ( that ) his grades are always low.
* He is so lazy a student (that) his grades are always low.
* He is very lazy so his grades are always low.
* He is very lazy and as a result his grades are always low.
* He is very lazy; His grades are always low.
* There was a lot of traffic and consequently I was late for work.
* There was such a lot of /so much traffic (that) I was late for work.
* There were so few students (that) the lesson was postponed.
* There was so little time (that) we couldn’t finish the test,
* There was very little time; therefore we couldn’t finish the test.

**Clauses of purpose** are introduced with the following words/expressions:

**to, so as (not ) to, in order (not) to, so that/ in order that, with a view to +ing, to avoid/prevent, for fear of +ing, for fear that something might happen, in case (of), in the event of/ that**

* We had to run to/so as to/ in order to catch the bus.
* We had to run so as not to/in order not to miss the bus.
* We had to run so that we would/could catch the bus.
* We took a taxi with a view to/ with the aim of catching the bus.
* We took a taxi for fear of missing the bus.
* We took a taxi for fear that we might miss the bus.
* Take a sandwich with you in case you should get hungry.
* Use the stairs in the event of/in case of fire.

**Clauses of manner** are introduced with the following words/expressions:

**as, like, as if/as though, (in) the way (that)**

* My boss treats me as a friend.
* He treats me like a child (= I’m not a child)
* He treats me as /if I were a child (=I’m not a child)
* Water the plants (in) the way that I told you.

**Transformations**

Fill in the gaps in statement **b** so that it has a similar meaning with statement **a** .

Examples

1.**a**.Jane sprained her ankle , but she managed to finish the marathon.

**b**.Jane managed to finish the marathon **\_in\_ \_spite\_\_\_ \_\_of\_\_\_\_** her sprained ankle.

2.**a**.It’s not juat that the law says I should wear my seat belt; Ι feel safer with it.

**b**.A basic feature of an automobile is the seat belt, and it is **\_\_required\_\_ \_by\_\_** the law.

3.**a** He failed his exam because he never studied.

**b**. He didn’t pass his exam \_on\_\_\_ \_\_**the**\_\_ \_\_**grounds**\_\_\_ that he never did any revision.

4.**a** The fog was so thick that all flights were cancelled.

**b**. The fog was very thick and \_\_**consequently**\_\_ the airport was closed.

5.**a.** Don’t forget to take your umbrella in case it rains.

**b**.Take an umbrella with you in the \_**event** \_ \_**of**\_\_\_ wet weather.

6.**a**.Stop behaving like a baby! You ‘re ten years old.

**b**.You shouldn’t act \_\_**as**\_ \_\_**if**/**though**\_\_\_\_ you were a baby. You ‘re a big girl now.

7.**a**. I read a lot of historical novels during my summer holidays.

**b**. While I was on holiday , I read a lot of books, most \_\_**of**\_\_\_ \_**which**\_\_ were historical novels

8.**a**.Dad let us go out on Saturday night.

**b**. We \_\_**were**\_\_\_ \_**allowed**\_\_\_ to go out on Saturday night.

9.**a**.Freda claimed that no one in her class was a better dancer than she was.

**b**. Freda \_**boasted**\_\_ about being the best dancer in her class.

10.**a.** The minute he walked in, the storm broke out.

**b**.\_**No**\_\_ \_\_**sooner**\_\_\_ had he entered the house, than the storm began.

11. **a**.The manager will consider your application, but make sure you fill it in at least two days before the meeting.

**b**.Your application will be considered \_**providing**\_\_\_/ \_\_**providing** \_\_\_ \_**that\_**\_/ \_**as\_** \_\_\_**long\_**\_ \_\_**as**\_\_ / \_**only\_**\_ \_\_**if\_**\_\_ it is completed well in advance.

12. **a**.As yet, no one has thought of a solution.

**b**.No one has \_\_**come**\_\_\_ \_**up**\_ with a solution.

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