## To ... , for ... and so that ...

A	Study these examples:  I phoned the restaurant to reserve a table.  What do you need to make bread?  We shouted to warn everybody of the danger.  This letter is to confirm the decisions we made at our meeting last week.  The president has a team of bodyguards to protect him.  In these examples to (to reserve / to make etc.) tells us the purpose of something: why somebody does something, has something, needs something etc., or why something exists.
В	We say 'a place to park', 'something to eat', 'work to do' etc.:  It's difficult to find a place to park in the centre. (= a place where you can park)  Would you like something to eat? (= something that you can eat)  Do you have much work to do? (= work that you must do)  I get lonely if there's nobody to talk to.  I need something to open this bottle with.  Also money/time/chance/opportunity/energy/courage (etc.) to do something:  They gave us money to buy food.  Do you have much opportunity to practise your English?  I need a few days to think about your proposal.
C	Compare <b>for</b> and <b>to</b> :
	for + noun  We stopped for petrol.  I had to run for the bus.  to + verb  We stopped to get petrol.  I had to run to catch the bus.
	You can say ' <b>for</b> somebody <b>to do</b> something':  There weren't any chairs <b>for us to sit on</b> , so we sat on the floor.
	You can use <b>for</b> - <b>ing</b> or <b>to</b> to talk about the <i>general</i> purpose of something, or what it is generally used for:
	<ul> <li>I use this brush for washing the dishes. or to wash the dishes.</li> <li>But we do not use for -ing to say why somebody does something:</li> <li>I went into the kitchen to wash the dishes. (not for washing)</li> </ul>
	You can use What for? to ask about purpose:  What is this switch for?  What did you do that for?
D	So that
	We use <b>so that</b> (not <b>to</b> ) especially
	when the purpose is <i>negative</i> ( <b>so that won't/wouldn't</b> ):  I hurried <b>so that</b> I <b>wouldn't</b> be late. (= because I didn't want to be late)  Eat something now <b>so that</b> you <b>won't</b> ( <i>or</i> <b>don't</b> ) <b>get</b> hungry later.
	with can and could (so that can/could):  She's learning English so that she can study in Canada.  We moved to London so that we could see our friends more often.
	You can leave out <b>that</b> . So you can say:  I hurried <b>so that</b> I wouldn't be late. <i>or</i> I hurried <b>so</b> I wouldn't be late.