

Adverbial clauses PART 1:
Advanced Grammar in Use
units 79-81

Conjunctions

Revising what you already know...

Time	Reason	Purpose	Result	Contrast	Condition

Revising what you already know...

Time (79)	Reason (80)	Purpose(81)	Result (81)	Contrast and concession (82)	Condition (83-86)
<i>As</i> <i>When</i> <i>While</i> <i>Before</i> <i>After</i> <i>Until</i> <i>Hardly</i> <i>No</i> <i>sooner</i> <i>Scarcely</i>	Conjunctions: <i>As</i> <i>Because</i> <i>For</i> <i>In that</i> <i>Inasmuch as</i> Prepositions: <i>Because of</i> <i>Due to</i> <i>Owing to</i> <i>For</i> <i>With</i>	<i>In order to</i> <i>So as to</i> <i>In order that</i> <i>So that</i>	<i>Such that</i> <i>In such a way that</i> <i>Such...that</i>	<i>Although</i> <i>Though</i> <i>Even though</i> <i>While</i> <i>Whilst</i> <i>whereas</i>	<i>If</i> <i>Unless</i>

Points to consider:

- Meaning
- Register (formal/informal)
- Genre (academic, literary...)
- Mode (spoken/written)
- Syntax (type of construction; tenses in main/subordinate clause, etc)

- To give a reason for a particular situation:
 - We must be near the beach, **because** *I can hear the waves.*
 - Also at the **beginning** of a sentence:
 - **Because** *everything looked different, I had no idea where to go.*
(= RESULT CLAUSE → *Everything looked different, so I had no idea where to go*)
- Can you think of other examples of words used to express reason?
 - **As** *it was getting late, I decided I should go home.*
 - **Since** *he was going to be away on his birthday, we celebrated before he left.*
 - We could go and visit Natalia, **seeing that** *we have to drive past her house anyway.*
 - We must begin planning now, **for** *the future may bring unexpected changes.*
 - The film is unusual **in that** *it features only four actors.*
 - Clara and I have quite an easy life, **inasmuch** *as neither of us has to work too hard but we earn quite a lot of money.*

- **SPOKEN/INFORMAL ENGLISH:**

- **BECAUSE** *is the most common* (or the alternative result clause with **so**). (spoken)

- **BECAUSE** *my mother's ill, I won't be able to come. (=My mother's ill, **SO** I won't be able to come.*

- **AS** (neutral):

- **AS** *it was getting late, I decided I should go home.*

- **SEEING THAT** (informal) /**SEEING AS** (informal speech):

- *Joel just had to apologise, **SEEING THAT** /**SEEING AS** he knew he'd made a mistake.*

- **ACADEMIC WRITING/FORMAL OR LITERARY WRITTEN ENGLISH:**

- **SINCE**

- ✓ *The results of this analysis can be easily compared to future observations **SINCE** satellite coverage will remain continuous.*

- Note** that 'since' is unlikely in an **informal** context → *I had to go outside **because** I was feeling awful.*

- **FOR** (formal alternative to **because**)

- *We must begin planning now, **FOR** the future may bring unexpected changes.*

- **IN THAT/INASMUCH:** clarifying what has been said by adding detail

- *The film is unusual **in that** it features only four actors.*

- *Clara and I have quite an easy life, **inasmuch** as neither of us has to work too hard but we earn quite a lot of money.*

- **PREPOSITIONS *because of/due to/owing to* + noun or NP:**
 - *We were delayed **BECAUSE OF** an accident.*
 - *She was unable to run **OWING TO / DUE TO** a leg injury. (= because of a leg injury.)*
 - **Note:**
 - 1) We don't use *because* alone before a noun or noun phrase:
 - *We were delayed **BECAUSE** there was an accident. (not ... because an accident.)*
 - 2) We don't use *because of/due to/owing to* when directly followed by a clause. In this case we may add 'the fact that' before the clause:
 - *The conference was finally cancelled **DUE TO/OWING TO/BECAUSE OF** the fact that there were not enough participants*
- We can use ***for*** and ***with*** followed by a noun phrase to give a reason
 - *She was looking all the better **FOR** her stay in hospital. (= 'as a result of')*
 - ***WITH** so many people ill, the meeting was cancelled. (= 'as a result of there being')*

Complete the sentences by putting an item from (i) and one from (ii), in the correct order. **A**

(i)

- 1 ~~passengers were given a full refund~~
- 2 Andrea agreed to book tickets for us all
- 3 I'll buy you lunch
- 4 I've given up dairy products
- 5 we were recommended to buy the textbook second-hand
- 6 the guest lecturer was late
- 7 we get on so well
- 8 you should never walk under a ladder

(ii)

- a it's your birthday
- b it was her idea to go to the theatre
- c Dr Gomez spoke about his research instead
- d a new copy would be very expensive
- e I suggested we all go on holiday together
- f ~~the train was delayed for more than an hour~~
- g it's supposed to be unlucky
- h I'm trying to lose weight

1 + f **Since** *the train was delayed for more than an hour, passengers were given a full refund.*

2 **as**

3 **Seeing as**

4 **Because**

5 **since**

6 **As**

7 **seeing that**

8 **because**

(i)

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(ii)

- a it's your birthday
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- c Dr Gomez spoke about his research instead
- d a new copy would be very expensive
- e I suggested we all go on holiday together
- f ~~the train was delayed for more than an hour~~
- g it's supposed to be unlucky
- h I'm trying to lose weight

1 + f Since the train was delayed for more than an hour, passengers were given a full refund.

2 as

3 Seeing as

4 Because

5 since

6 As

7 seeing that

8 because

2 + b Andrea agreed to book tickets for us all as it was her idea to go to the theatre.

3 + a Seeing as it's your birthday, I'll buy you lunch.

4 + h Because I'm trying to lose weight I've given up dairy products.

5 + d We were recommended to buy the textbook second-hand since a new copy would be very expensive.

6 + c As the guest lecturer was late, Dr Gomez spoke about his research instead.

7 + e I suggested we all go on holiday together seeing that we get on so well.

8 + g You should never walk under a ladder because it's supposed to be unlucky.

Be + adv + Owing to

80.2 Complete the sentences using **due to** or **owing to** with one of the phrases from the box. If both **due to** and **owing to** are possible, write both. **C**

lack of interest ~~stress at work~~ heavy cloud its central location human error

- 1 She claims her illness is entirely due to / owing to stress at work.
- 2 The cancellation of the competition is
- 3 The popularity of the restaurant is largely
- 4 It's likely that the mistake was
- 5 We couldn't see last night's eclipse of the moon

2 due to lack of interest.

3 due to / owing to its central location.

4 due to human error.

5 due to heavy cloud.

Now complete these sentences using **because** or **because of** + a phrase from the box. **C**

his age his mobile was switched off local opposition
the bright sunlight there was a fly in it

- 6 I had to drive in dark glasses
- 7 I couldn't speak to Jacob
- 8 The council had to withdraw its plan to close the swimming pool
- 9 My grandfather couldn't do a sponsored parachute jump
- 10 He sent the soup back

6 because of the bright sunlight.

7 because his mobile was switched off.

8 because of local opposition.

9 because of his age.

10 ... because there was a fly in it.

In which of the sentences above is it possible to use **due to**?

80.3 Rewrite these sentences using **for** or **with** instead of **because** (of). Give alternatives where possible. **D**

1 I got a job as a street sweeper because my money was running out.

With my money running out, I got a job as a street sweeper. / I got a job as a street sweeper, with my money running out.

2 I couldn't hear what Isabella was saying because of the noise.

3 Olivia went to stay with her aunt because her father was in hospital.

4 I felt a lot fitter because of all the exercise I was doing.

5 Because the train drivers are on strike tomorrow, I don't think I'll go to town after all.

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5 Because the train drivers are on strike tomorrow, I don't think I'll go to town after all.

2 I couldn't hear what Isabella was saying with the noise. / With the noise, I couldn't hear what Isabella was saying. / I couldn't hear what Isabella was saying for the noise.

3 With her father (being) in hospital, Olivia went to stay with her aunt. / Olivia went to stay with her aunt, with her father (being) in hospital.

4 With all the exercise I was doing I felt a lot fitter. / I felt a lot fitter with all the exercise I was doing. / I felt a lot fitter for all the exercise I was doing.

5 With the train drivers on strike tomorrow, I don't think I'll go to town after all. / I don't think I'll go to town after all, with the train drivers on strike tomorrow.

1) PURPOSE

- Which word(s) do we use to express **PURPOSE**?
 - *He took the course **IN ORDER TO** get a better job.*
 - *Trees are being planted by the roadside **SO AS TO** reduce traffic noise.*
 - *He took the course **TO** get a better job. (Spoken English)*
 - *She stayed at work late **SO (THAT)** she could complete the report. (Informal)*
 - *She stayed at work late **IN ORDER THAT** she could complete the report. (Formal)*

• TO - infinitive

• IN ORDER

+ (NOT) TO – infinitive

• SO AS

• IN ORDER

+ THAT clause

• SO

- **NEGATIVE: SO AS NOT TO or IN ORDER NOT TO:**
 - *He kept the speech vague **IN ORDER NOT TO** commit himself to one side or the other. (not ... vague **not to** commit himself ...)*
 - *I wrote down her name **SO AS NOT TO** forget it. (not ... name **not to** forget ...)*
- **Contrastive sentences :**
 - *I came to see you **not** (in order / so as) **to** complain, **but** (in order / so as) **to** apologise.*

81.1

Combine the two sentences in the most appropriate way using **in order (not) + to-infinitive** or **so as (not) + to-infinitive**. **A**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I had to borrow money from the bank. | a This was done to encourage people to use public transport. |
| 2 He packed his suitcase with the books at the bottom. | b We wanted to prevent people walking across the grass. |
| 3 Bus fares in the city were being cut. | c I didn't want to damage the growing crops. |
| 4 We crept quietly towards the deer. | d I did this to set up the business. |
| 5 I walked around the outside of the field. | e They didn't want to disrupt traffic too much. |
| 6 We put up a fence. | f We didn't want to frighten them away. |
| 7 She looked down at the book in front of her. | g She wanted to avoid his gaze. |
| 8 The roadworks were carried out at night. | h He didn't want to crush his clothes. |

1 + d I had to borrow money from the bank in order to set up the business.
(or ... so as to set up ...)

81.2

Look again at the sentences you wrote in 81.1. Is it also possible to use only a **to-infinitive**, without **in order** or **so as**? Write ✓ or X. **A**

1 I had to borrow money from the bank to set up the business. ✓

81.1

Combine the two sentences in the most appropriate way using **in order (not) + to-infinitive** or **so as (not) + to-infinitive**. **A**

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|--|--|
| 1 I had to borrow money from the bank. | a This was done to encourage people to use public transport. |
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1 + d I had to borrow money from the bank in order to set up the business.
(or ... so as to set up ...)

- 2 + h He packed his suitcase with the books at the bottom *so as not to / in order not to* crush his clothes.
- 3 + a Bus fares in the city were being cut *so as to / in order to* encourage people to use public transport.
- 4 + f We crept quietly towards the deer *so as not to / in order not to* frighten them away.
- 5 + c I walked around the outside of the field *so as not to / in order not to* damage the growing crops.
- 6 + b We put up a fence *so as to / in order to* prevent people walking across the grass.
- 7 + g She looked down at the book in front of her *so as to / in order to* avoid his gaze.
- 8 + e The roadworks were carried out at night *so as not to / in order not to* disrupt traffic too much.

- 2 + h He packed his suitcase with the books at the bottom so as not to / in order not to crush his clothes.
- 3 + a Bus fares in the city were being cut so as to / in order to encourage people to use public transport.
- 4 + f We crept quietly towards the deer so as not to / *in order not to frighten* them away.
- 5 + c 1 walked around the outside of the field so as not to / *in order not to* damage the growing crops.
- 6 + b We put up a fence so as to / *in order to* prevent people walking across the grass.
- 7 + g She looked down at the book in front of her so as to / *in order to* avoid his gaze.
- S + e The roadworks were carried out at night so as not to / in order not to disrupt traffic too much.

81.2 Look again at the sentences you wrote in 81.1. Is it also possible to use only a **to-infinitive**, without **in order** or **so as**? Write ✓ or X. **A**

1 I had to borrow money from the bank to set up the business. ✓

- 2 NO
- 3 YES
- 4 NO
- 5 NO
- 6 YES
- 7 YES
- 8 NO

VERB TENSES IN PURPOSE CLAUSES:

- *Regular checks **are** made **in order that** safety standards **are** maintained.*
- *Advice **is** given **in order that** students **can** choose the best course.*
- ***Did** you give up your job **so that** you **could** take care of your mother?*
- *I **hid** the presents **so that** Marianna **wouldn't** find them*

➤ Rule:

MAIN CLAUSE	IN ORDER THAT/ SO THAT	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
Present tense	→	Present tense OR Modal verb with present/future reference (<i>can, will...</i>)
Past tense	→	Past tense OR Modal verb with past reference (<i>could, would...</i>)

it *will* / *would* receive the new channels

it *won't* / *wouldn't* take up a lot of computer memory

mosquitoes *can't* / *couldn't* get in nobody *will* / *would* know it was there

~~people *can* / *could* walk around the gardens~~ we *can* / *could* see the view over the city

- 1 They have an open day at their house each year so that *people can walk around the gardens.*
- 2 I put a rug over the stain on the carpet so that
- 3 There were screens on all the windows so that
- 4 The software is designed so that
- 5 We went up to the top floor so that
- 6 The TV needs to be retuned so that

2 nobody would know it was there.

3 mosquitoes couldn't get in.

4 it won't take up a lot of computer memory.

5 we could see the view over the city.

6 it will receive the new channels.

2) RESULT:

- *The model was designed **SUCH THAT** the value of x could be calculated.* (= 'in a way that has the result that') (Formal contexts, e.g. academic writing)
- *The advertisement is printed **IN SUCH A WAY THAT** two very different pictures can be seen depending on how you look at it.* (Less formal)
- *Our business is managed **IN SUCH A WAY AS TO** minimise its environmental impact.* (Less formal)
- It is **such** a popular play **that** all the performances were sold out after the first day.
- He is **so** rich **that** he could travel anywhere in the world.

81.4

Rewrite each sentence less formally in two ways; once using **in such a way that** and once using **in such a way as to**. C

- 1 The factory demolition was planned such that any risk to the public was avoided.

The factory demolition was planned in such a way that any risk to the public was avoided. / The factory demolition was planned in such a way as to avoid any risk to the public.



- 2 The meeting room is designed such that everyone's voice can be heard without the use of microphones.
- 3 The website is organised such that it is easy to navigate.
- 4 If the dial is rotated such that the number 1 is at the top, the valve opens.

2. The meeting room is designed **in such a way that** everyone's voice can be heard without the use of microphones./ ... in such a way as to allow everyone's voice to be heard without the use of microphones.
3. The website is organised **in such a way that** it is easy to navigate. / ... **in such a way as to** be easy to navigate.
4. If the dial is rotated **in such a way that** the number 1 is at the top, the valve opens. / ... **in such a way as to** locate the number 1 at the top, the valve opens.