SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

1. CONTRAST (CONCESIVAS)

1.1 ALTHOUGH / THOUGH / EVEN THOUGH = aunque
   Although/ though tobacco is damaging, a lot of people smoke.
   We didn’t go to the beach although it was hot.
   Even though he ran, he arrived late.

1.2 DESPITE / IN SPITE OF = a pesar de
   Followed by 1. a gerund, 2. a noun or 3. “ the fact that + subject+ verb”
   In spite of/ Despite studying hard for the exam, he failed.
   In spite of/ Despite the fact that he studied hard for the exam, he failed.
   In spite of/ Despite the fine weather, we didn’t go to the beach
   
   although/ even though I was quite ill
   I enjoyed my trip to India

1.3 WHEREAS / WHILE = mientras que
   He must be about sixty, whereas his wife looks about thirty.
   Tom is very extrovert and confident while Katy’s shy and quiet.

1.4 HOWEVER, / NEVERTHELESS, = sin embargo
   The book is expensive. Nevertheless, it’s worth it.
   She knows that he’s a liar; however, she trusts him.

2. CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONS (CAUSALES)

2.1 BECAUSE = porque / AS = puesto que / SINCE = ya que
   The prices are higher because/as/since the demand has increased.
   As we didn’t have enough money, we didn’t go to the cinema.
   Since he was interested in movies, he studied Dramatic Art.

2.2 BECAUSE OF = a causa de / OWING TO/ DUE TO = debido a
   The prices are higher because of an increase in demand.
   owing to/due to

2.3 THEREFORE, SO, THUS, = por lo tanto, así que
   FOR THIS REASON, = por este motivo
   BECAUSE OF THIS, = a causa de esto
   AS A RESULT, = como resultado
   CONSEQUENTLY, = como consecuencia
   The demand has increased. Therefore, the prices are higher.
   (...)
3. **RESULT** (CONSECUTIVAS)

3.1 **SO** = así que
The lecture was boring and irrelevant, so some of the students began to fall asleep.
He didn’t study at all, so he didn’t pass his exam

3.2 **SUCH + NOUN**

| Subject + verb + SUCH+ (a/an) + (adjective) + NOUN + THAT + clause |

*She is such an intelligent girl that everybody admires her.*
*It is such a sunny day that we can have lunch outside.*
*They are such nice people that I’m always happy to see them (plural)*
*Mary bought such nice shoes that she put them on as soon as she arrived home.* (plural)

3.3 **SO + ADJECTIVE / ADVERB**

| Subject + verb + SO + ADJECTIVE/ADVERB + THAT + clause |

*The house was so expensive that we couldn’t afford to buy it.*
= *It was such an expensive house that we couldn’t afford to buy it.*
*His feet are so big that he can’t find shoes to fit him.*
= *He has got such big feet that he can’t find shoes to fit him.*

3.4 **SO MUCH / SO MANY**

| Subject + verb + SO MUCH / SO MANY + NOUN + THAT + clause |

*She has so much money that she doesn’t know what to do with it.*
*They have so many books that they need their own library.*

4. **PURPOSE** (FINALIDAD)

Confusing for Spanish Speakers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPANISH</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>para</td>
<td>To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In order to/so as to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>So that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1 TO-INFINITIVE (INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE)

TO
IN ORDER TO + INFINITIVE = para, con el fin de + infinitivo
SO AS TO

Jack went to London to improve his English.
Scientists research in order to/ so as to cure serious illnesses.

NEGATIVE PURPOSE: only with IN ORDER NOT TO/ SO AS NOT TO
He left early in order not to miss the train.
You have to get up earlier so as not to be late.

4.2 SO THAT + CLAUSE = para que + subjuntivo

MAIN CLAUSE + SO THAT + SUBJECT + MODAL VERB + BASE FORM+ COMPLEMENTS
(SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)

Often used with a MODAL VERB

I’m going to switch off the tv so that you can concentrate.
He’ll pick her up so that she won’t have to take a taxi. (NEGATIVE PURPOSE)

I helped him so that he could finish early.
He picked her up so that she wouldn’t have to take a taxi. (NEGATIVE PURPOSE)

4.3 FOR = para

FOR + PRONOUN / NOUN / GERUND

This is for you.
I need some money for tonight.
The washing machine is for washing clothes

FOR + OBJECT+ TO INFINITIVE

My parents bought a new house for me to live in.
This jacket is too small for you to wear it.

Autor: Enrique Hinojosa / Miriam Rivas
EXERCISES

1.- Fill in the blanks spaces with “so/so that/in order to/to”

a. I´ve only come _______ say goodbye
b. The boy lied _______ protect his sister
c. I cleaned the house _______ they couldn´t find any rubbish
d. We didn´t have a map, _______ we had no idea where we were
e. Knock three times on the door _______ I may know that it´s you
f. I´m saving money _______ I can go to the university next year
g. The lights were on, _______ we thought there were people inside
h. The gate was open, _______ we drove in
i. I´m not going to use the car, _______ you can borrow it if you like
j. I´ll leave the door open _______ the air comes through
k. She left the light on _______ read the book
l. She talks _______ loud _______ you can hear her a mile away
m. Scotland is part of Great Britain; _______ the Scots are British
n. He threw the key into the river _______ nobody would ever find it

2.- Join these sentences with one of these links

a. The film was too long; I enjoyed it (however)
b. He sings horribly; he sells thousands of records (nevertheless)
c. She felt tired; she went on working (although)
d. Smoking is bad; people go on smoking (yet)
e. He´s very rich; he lives in that old house (in spite of)
f. He was very strong; he could not break down the door (despite)
g. He played brilliantly; he lost the match (although)
h. They studied very hard; they failed the exam (despite)
THE BICYCLE

Driving a car can be expensive. The bicycle, _____________ , is a cheap form of transport. A bicycle ______________ costs very little ___________ lasts much longer than a car. It is ___________ very cheap to use ___________ of course it doesn't need any fuel. In fact, it costs practically nothing ___________ you've bought it. It ___________ helps keep you fit ___________ you do exercise ___________ you ride it.

Another good thing about a bicycle is ___________ it doesn't pollute the air. ___________ everyone rode bicycles instead of driving cars, we wouldn't be using up the world's oil so quickly.

_______________ the bicycle has these advantages, it has some disadvantages too. It is convenient only for relatively short journeys, ___________ by car you can travel quite a long way in comfort. Another problem is ___________ the cyclist is not protected from the weather and gets wet ___________ it rains.

Cycling isn't very nice in heavy traffic ___________. In Britain, there are very few cycling paths, ___________ bicycles have to share the road with cars and lorries. The best place for a bike is a quite country lane.

Main roads and city streets are often ___________ busy ___________ it needs some courage to take a bike on them. The cyclist has no protection, ___________ he is more likely than a motorist to be seriously hurt ___________ killed ___________ he has an accident.

Cycling keeps you healthy, ___________ the cars may kill you!!
Clauses of reason and purpose:  
*because*, *to* and *so that*

Some people are saying why they are learning English. Give each person's reason.

**Examples**

Marcel I need it in my job.  
*Marcel is learning English because he needs it in his job.*

Astrid I wanted to give myself a new interest.  
*Astrid is learning it to give herself a new interest.*

Bruno I can use it when I travel.  
*Bruno is learning it so that he can use it when he travels.*

1. Ingrid I like learning languages.  
2. Anita I can help my daughter with her homework.  
3. Martin I might need it some time.  
4. Claudia I want to get a better job.  
5. Gaston I'll be able to understand American films better.  
6. Andrea I have to do it at school.  
7. Sven I'll be able to read engineering textbooks in English.  
8. Jan I want to impress my girlfriend.

**Activity A**

Make a list of things you would need in order to survive comfortably on a desert island. Say why you would need each one.

**Activity B**

Give as many reasons as you can think of why people want jobs.

Clauses of result:  
*so* and *so/such ... that ...*

Last year the Cross family had a very disappointing holiday. Join each pair of sentences using *so* or *so/such ... that ...*. (You can leave out that if you like.)

**Examples**

They wanted a holiday. They looked at a Suntime brochure.  
*They wanted a holiday, so they looked at a Suntime brochure.*

The holidays were very cheap. They booked one immediately.  
*The holidays were so cheap that they booked one immediately.*

Alporta looked a very nice place. They decided to go there.  
*Alporta looked such a nice place that they decided to go there.*

1. There was fog. Their flight was delayed.  
2. The plane was very late. They got to bed at three in the morning.  
3. It was a very long way to the beach. It took an hour from the hotel.  
4. It was a very crowded beach. There was hardly room to sit down.  
5. The hotel was very noisy. They couldn't sleep.  
6. Their room had a very unpleasant view. It made them feel quite miserable.  
7. They weren't enjoying themselves. They went home.  
8. The holiday was very disappointing. They decided to ask for their money back.

**Activity**

Write similar sentences about an unsuccessful walk in the country.
Exercises

34.1 Cross out the incorrect answers. Both answers may be correct.
1 Although / in spite of we left late, we still got there in time.
2 It was a fantastic evening although / in spite of the terrible food.
3 We have decided to go in spite of / despite the cost of the tickets.
4 They enjoyed the course even though / whereas it was very difficult.
5 I love the sea furthermore / whereas most of my friends prefer the mountains.
6 We found a lovely villa near the lake that we can rent. In addition / Moreover it has its own swimming pool, and we have free use of a car provided by the owners.
7 We both told John the car was too expensive. However / On the other hand, he still decided to buy it.
8 Most people we met tried to help us. They were very friendly too / as well.
9 During the week the town centre is very busy. At the weekend on the other hand / whereas, it is very quiet and almost empty.
10 My uncle is the owner of the factory opposite. He also / however runs the restaurant next door and the car hire company down the road.

34.2 Combine parts from each column to form five short texts.

A                B                C
He went to school today even though the pay isn’t very good.
He always did his best at school in spite of he’s the most experienced.
He’s got the right qualifications. However the help I gave him.
He didn’t pass the exam whereas he didn’t feel very well.
He decided to take the job. What’s more most of his schoolfriends were very lazy.

34.3 Fill the gaps with a suitable link word or phrase.
1 .................................. taking a map, they still got lost.
2 It took me two hours to do it .................................. the others finished in less than an hour.
3 The hotel has a very good reputation .................................. it is one of the cheapest in the area.
4 She managed to get there .................................. she had a broken ankle.
5 It’s not the best dictionary you can buy; .................................., it’s better than nothing.
6 She’s younger than the others in the group, and she’s better than most of them ...............

34.4 Complete these sentences in a logical way.
1 I was able to follow what she was saying even though ..................................
2 I was able to follow what she was saying whereas ..................................
3 We enjoyed the holiday in spite of ..................................
4 If you buy a season ticket, you can go as often as you like. Furthermore, ..................................
5 The exam was very difficult. However, ..................................
6 Although it was a very long film, ..................................
Exercises

36.1 Combine the two sentences into one sentence using so, so that, because, as, or since. More than one answer is possible in some sentences.
1 I didn’t phone you. It was very late.
2 I turned up the radio in the lounge. I could hear it in the kitchen.
3 The restaurant was full. We went to the bar next door.
4 I stayed at home. I was expecting a phone call.
5 It’s a very large city. You have to use public transport a lot.
6 I learned to drive. My mother didn’t have to take me to the riding school every week.

36.2 Transform these sentences using because of. Make any changes that are necessary.
Example: He couldn’t play because he had an injured shoulder.
He couldn’t play because of his injured shoulder.
1 She got the job because her qualifications are excellent.
2 The weather was terrible, so we couldn’t eat outside.
3 She had to stay at home because she has a broken ankle.
4 The light was very bad, so the referee had to stop the game.
5 The flowers died because it was so dry.
6 The traffic was very heavy. I was half an hour late.

36.3 Read this memo from a manager to the staff. Fill the gaps with suitable words or phrases.

To: All staff
From: The Manager
Date: 9.8.96
Subject: Temporary roadworks

From next Monday (and continuing throughout the week), there will be roadworks on all major approach roads to the factory. (1) this will (2) considerable delays, could I please ask staff to leave home a few minutes early in the morning (3) everyone arrives on time.
I have been told that these roadworks could also (4) severe traffic congestion. (5) it may be advisable to leave your cars at home and use public transport instead.
Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.
DP

36.4 These sentences are all about learning English. Complete them in a logical way.
1 I want to improve my English because .................................................................
2 I bought myself a walkman so that I .................................................................
3 I study English at the weekend as .................................................................
4 I always write words down in my notebook so that .................................................................
5 I don’t get many opportunities to practise my English. Consequently, .................................................................
6 My brother has got a number of American friends. As a result, .................................................................
7 If he could speak almost perfect English it could lead to .................................................................
8 Some people find English difficult because of .................................................................