


# Relative Clauses

[ *main clause* ] (  *relative clause* )



relative pronoun



who(m) / that



which / that



whose

The girl (who lives next door to you) is my cousin.

The shop (which has opened in our street) is lovely.

She's the girl (whose father is a pilot).

# relative pronoun can be omitted



who / that



which / that

**Relative clause is an object:**

The woman (~~who~~ you met) is my aunt Marry.

The book (~~that~~ you gave me) is very interesting.


**BUT! Relative clause is a subject:**

The girl (who lives next door to you) is my cousin.

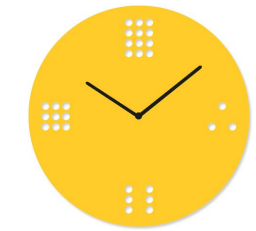
The shop (which has opened in our street) is lovely.

She's the girl (whose father is a pilot).

# Relative Clauses

[ *main clause* ] (  *relative clause* )

relative adverb



when / that



where



why

That was the year (~~when~~ we got married).

The café (where we had dinner) is very expensive.

The reason (~~why~~ she was late) is unclear.

Defining relative clause → no commas

essential information

The bank (**which was burgled last week**)  
has reopened.

Non-defining relative clause → commas

extra information

Kate Blanchett, (**who stars in 'The Lord of  
the Rings'**), is a great actress.

~~! that~~

some  
many of whom  
half which  
etc. whose

She got a lot of job offers,  
most of which were from banks.

# Clauses of Purpose

conjunction	+	-
to/in order to/so as to	Infinitive	not to
so that (about present or future)	can/will + V <sub>1</sub>	can't/won't + V <sub>1</sub>
so that (about past)	could/would + V <sub>1</sub>	couldn't/ wouldn't + V <sub>1</sub>
with the view to/ with the aim of	Ving	not Ving
for	Ving (or noun)	not Ving
in case (about past)	V <sub>2</sub>	didn't + V <sub>1</sub>

He is running **in order to** catch the bus.

She'll stay at the office late **so that** she will finish the report.

Joe joined a gym **so that** he could become fitter.

He went to the bank **with the aim of** asking  
for a loan.

I need a special liquid **for** removing paint.

Leave earlier **in case** you come in time.

She kept a second set of keys **in case** she lost  
the first one.

# Clauses of Reason

as

because

for

on the grounds that

due to (+Ving or noun)

They fired him (**on the grounds that** he didn't do his job).

He left the shop, (**for** he wasn't satisfied with the service).

The airport had to close (**due to** severe snowstorm).



# Clauses of Result

<b>such</b>	<b>a/an + прил. a lot of</b>	<b>+ сущ. ...</b>	<b>(that... )</b>
<b>so</b>	<b>прил./нареч. few/little many/much</b>		
<b>as a result... therefore... consequently... so...</b>			

# Clauses of Result

He is **such a good teacher** (**that all his students love him**).

They are **such nice people** (**that everybody likes them**).

He had **such a lot of work** (**that he had to cancel the dinner**).

# Clauses of Result

They were talking **so loudly** (**that** the librarian asked them to leave).

There was **so much traffic** (**that** it took us an hour to get home).

It is **so popular a museum** (**that** it's always crowded).

# Clauses of Result

**We could not find a room to rent and therefore we had to look for a flat.**

## Translate:

1. Тебе следует не принимать его действия близко к сердцу, чтобы не выходить из себя.
2. Он провалил экзамен по английскому благодаря стрессу, в котором он находился уже больше недели.
3. Она топнула ногой, так чтобы он мог почувствовать ее отрицательное отношение к данной ситуации.
4. Стресс накапливался так долго, что он не смог с ним справиться самостоятельно.
5. Он глубоко вздохнул с целью показать, как до смерти он устал.
6. Друзья его новой подруги были такими активными, что ему пришлось соответствовать им.