



20

SPOTLIGHT 11



Read the example. Rewrite the sentences in a more informal style.

Note: where = in /at which
when = on which

This is the street where/in which he lives. (formal)

This is the street (which) he lives in. (more usual)

1. Do you know the company for which she works?
2. The boys with whom we went out were my brother's classmates.
3. The office in which she works is nearby.
4. He's the man to whom we gave the parcel.
5. Tomorrow is the day on which I go on holiday.

YOU ARE CONSIDERING VISITING **LYNWOOD YOUTH CENTER** AND YOU'D LIKE TO GET MORE INFORMATION. IN 1.5 MINUTES YOU ARE TO ASK FIVE DIRECT QUESTIONS TO FIND OUT THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) LOCATION OF THE CENTER
- 2) OPENING HOURS
- 3) DIVERSITY OF CLUBS
- 4) QUALITY OF THE STAFF
- 5) RECOMMENDATIONS

YOU HAVE 20 SECONDS TO ASK EACH QUESTION.



RELATIVE CLAUSES

give relevant information

DEFINING

people

who
that

things

which
that

places

where

times

when

possession

whose

give extra information

NON-DEFINING

who
which
when
where
whose

93.1

In some of these sentences you need **who** or **that**. Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 The woman lives next door is a doctor.
- 2 Have you found the keys you lost?
- 3 The people we met last night were very nice.
- 4 The people work in the office are very nice.
- 5 The people I work with are very nice.
- 6 What have you done with the money I gave you?
- 7 What happened to the money was on the table?
- 8 What's the worst film you've ever seen?
- 9 What's the best thing it has ever happened to you?

The woman who lives next door

OK

Relative clauses 4: extra information clauses (1)

A

There are two types of relative clause. In these examples, the relative clauses are underlined. Compare:

Type 1

- The woman who lives next door is a doctor.
- Grace works for a company that makes furniture.
- We stayed at the hotel (that) you recommended.

In these examples, the relative clauses tell you which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

'The woman **who lives next door**' tells us *which* woman.

'A company **that makes furniture**' tells us *what kind* of company.

'The hotel **(that) you recommended**' tells us *which* hotel.

We do not use commas (,) with these clauses:

- We know a lot of people who live in London.

Type 2

- My brother Ben, who lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.
- Anna told me about her new job, which she's enjoying a lot.
- We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours recommended.

In these examples, the relative clauses do not tell you which person or thing the speaker means. We already know which thing or person is meant: 'My brother Ben', 'Anna's new job' and 'the Park Hotel'.

The relative clauses in these sentences give us *extra information* about the person or thing.

We use commas (,) with these clauses:

- My brother Ben, who lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.

B

In both types of relative clause we use **who** for people and **which** for things. But:

Type 1

You can use **that**:

- Do you know anyone **who/that** speaks French and Italian?
- Grace works for a company **which/that** makes furniture.

You can leave out **who/which/that** when it is the object (see Unit 93):

- We stayed at the hotel (that/which) you recommended.

Type 2

You cannot use **that**:

- John, **who** (*not that*) speaks French and Italian, works as a tour guide.
- Anna told me about her new job, **which** (*not that*) she's enjoying a lot.

You cannot leave out **who** or **which**:

- We stayed at the Park Hotel, **which** a friend of ours recommended.

9 Our teacher was very kind. (I have forgotten her name.)

95.2 Read the information and complete each sentence. Use a relative clause of Type 1 or Type 2.

Use commas where necessary.

1 There's a woman living next door to me. She's a doctor.

The woman *who lives next door to me is a doctor.*

2 I've got a brother called Ben. He lives in Hong Kong. He's an architect.

My brother *Ben, who lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.*

3 There was a strike at the factory. It began ten days ago. It is now over.

The strike at the factory

4 I was looking for a book this morning. I've found it now.

I've found

5 I've had my car for 15 years. It has never broken down.

My car

6 A job was advertised. A lot of people applied for it. Few of them had the necessary qualifications.

Few of

7 Amy has a son. She showed me a picture of him. He's a police officer.

Amy showed me

FILL IN THE RELATIVE PRONOUN OR ADVERB. PUT COMMAS IF NECESSARY.

Write **D** for defining, **ND** for non-defining clause.

Dana, **who** works at Barclays Bank, is Swedish. **ND**



whose **that** **where** **which** **who** **why**

1) Those are caught littering will be fined.

2) The play Frank and I saw last night was wonderful.

3) My cat name is "Sugar" is a Siamese.

4) He doesn't know the reason [redacted] she left without saying a word.

5) My office [redacted] isn't very big is on the second floor.

6) The day [redacted] my son was born was the happiest day of my life.

7) Sue Brown [redacted] I knew at university is a doctor now.

8) The office [redacted] my mother works is in the centre of the city.

9) The boys [redacted] were sitting behind us are in the same class as me.

10) The book [redacted] was written by a Welsh writer was made into film.

WORK IN GROUPS OF THREE.

Imagine these are your holiday photos.

Write about the things, people and places in them. Use **relative** clauses.



Student A

I went to Africa on holiday.

The people **who** we met

- *Clauses of purpose* или придаточные предложения цели отвечают на вопрос **why?** (Зачем?) И объясняют, с какой целью совершается действие, описанное в главном предложении. Такие предложения мы обычно начинаем переводить с союза “чтобы”, “чтобы не”.

Meryl learns english to study in london after school.

Мэрил учит английский, чтобы учиться в лондоне после школы.

CLAUSES OF PURPOSE ИМЕЮТ СЛЕДУЮЩИЙ НАБОР СОЮЗОВ:

- In order to - для того, чтобы
so as to - с тем чтобы; для того чтобы; чтобы
to - чтобы
so that - (для того) чтобы
in order that - с тем, чтобы
in case - в случае если; в том случае, если; если
for - для того, чтобы; чтобы
- With a view to – с целью

Clauses of Purpose

Clauses of purpose are used to express the purpose of an action; that is, they explain why something is done. They are introduced by the following words/expressions: **to, in order to, so that, so as to, in order that, for, etc.**

*He bought an exercise bike **in order to** get fit.*



Purpose is expressed with:

- **to-infinitive**

*She went to the supermarket **to buy** some milk.*

- **so as to / in order to + infinitive (formal)**

*He went to Oxford University **in order to/so as to** obtain a degree in Medicine.*

- **so that + can / may (present or future reference)**

*I'll help him **so (that)** he **can** finish early.*

- **so that + could / might (past reference)**

*I **helped** him **so (that)** he **could** finish early.*

The word that can be omitted in spoken English.

*I left early **so** I **could** be there on time.*

- **for + noun (when we want to express the purpose of an action)**

*He went to the dentist **for a check-up**.*

- **for + -ing form (when we want to express the purpose or function of something)**

*We use a spade **for digging**.*

- **with a view to + -ing form**

*We are gathered here **with a view to reaching** a decision. (formal)*

- **with the aim of + -ing form**

*He opened an account **with the aim of saving** money to buy a car. (formal)*

- **in case + present (present or future reference) / in case + past (past reference)**

Will / Would are never used with in case.

*I'll take some sandwiches **in case** I get hungry. (NOT: ~~in case I'll get hungry~~)*

*I took some water **in case** I got thirsty. (NOT: ~~in case I would get thirsty~~)*

Negative Purpose is normally expressed with

- **so as not / in order not + to-infinitive**

He left early so as not to miss the train. (NOT: He left early ~~not to miss~~ the train.)

She put on her raincoat in order not to get wet. (NOT: She put on her raincoat ~~not to get~~ wet.)

- **so that + won't / can't (present or future reference)**

I'll pick you up from the station so that you won't need to take a taxi.

so that + wouldn't / couldn't (past reference)

He got a taxi so that he wouldn't be late.

- **for fear + might**

He locked all the windows for fear (that) he might be burgled.

for fear of sth / -ing form

They didn't walk into the forest for fear of getting lost.

- **prevent + noun / pronoun + (from) + -ing form**

He chained the dog up to prevent it (from) running away.

- **avoid + -ing form**

Ann got up early to avoid being late for work.

- **Clauses of purpose follow the rule of the sequence of tenses like clauses of time (page 71).**

I'll bring a ball in case they want to play a game.

She ran home so that she could watch her favourite programme.

- Слова **in order to**, **so as to** и **to + infinitive** используются, когда в главном и придаточном предложениях **одно и то же подлежащее**.

- В разговорном английском конструкция **to + infinitive** является более употребительной, в то время как **in order to** и **so as to** звучат официальнее.

Пример:

Tom learns Chinese **to** work in China. – Том изучает китайский, **чтобы** работать в Китае.

You can take this medicine **in order to** feel better. – Вы можете принять это лекарство, **чтобы** чувствовать себя лучше.

The pupils must learn this poem by heart **so as to** get an excellent mark. – Ученики должны выучить это стихотворение наизусть, **чтобы** получить отличную оценку.

- Для того чтобы образовать **отрицание** в придаточных предложениях цели, необходимо добавить отрицательную частицу **not** перед **to** (в таких союзах как **in order to** и **so as to**), чтобы получилось: **in order not to/ so as not to**. Обратите внимание, что **форма not to do не используется!**
- *Пример:*
- Take your umbrella **in order not to** get wet. – Возьми зонт, **чтобы не** промокнуть.
- You have to be hurry **so as not to** be late. – Тебе нужно поторопиться, **чтобы не** опоздать.

- Придаточные предложения цели могут также использоваться с союзом **so that**. Этот союз используется, когда **подлежащее в главном предложении отличается от подлежащего в придаточном предложении**.
- Обратите внимание, что **so that** часто используется с модальными глаголами **can/could/will/would**.
- *Пример:*
- Tim gave his girlfriend red roses **so that** she **would** forgive him. – Тим подарил своей девушке красные розы, чтобы она простила его.
- Dan gave his sister some money **so that** she **could** buy a new dress. – Дэн дал своей сестре немного денег, чтобы она купила себе новое платье.

MORE WAYS TO EXPRESS PURPOSE

For + noun – *expressing individual purpose*

- *Пример:*
- I came here **for a talk** with you. – Я пришел сюда, чтобы поговорить с тобой.
- I decided i would save up **for a new computer**. – Я решил, что буду копить на новый компьютер.

• **For + gerund** – *describing the function of an object*

- *Пример:*
- They use this tool **for digging**. – Они используют этот инструмент, чтобы копать.
- I bought it **for opening** bottles. – Я купил это, чтобы открывать бутылки.

PARAPHRASE THE SENTENCES.

Example sentence:

I'm leaving early so I don't miss my train. (in order to)
I'm leaving early in order not to miss my train.



1) He closed the door gently so he wouldn't wake them up. (IN ORDER TO)

2) They have redecorated their office so they can make a good impression. (SO AS TO)

3) The software was upgraded so the programmers could work more efficiently. (SO THAT)

I'm leaving early so I don't miss my train. (in order to)

I'm leaving early in order not to miss my train.



4) Smoke detectors have been installed so fires can be detected more quickly. (IN ORDER THAT) _____

5) We have hired an advertising agency so we can attract more clients. (WITH A VIEW TO) _____

6) He has published this article so he can inform the public of the risks. (FOR THE PURPOSE OF) _____

7) They have installed a burglar alarm so they can deter intruders. (WITH THE AIM OF) _____

8) He lied about certain facts so he could mislead the jury. (WITH THE INTENTION OF) _____

WORK IN PAIRS.

You're **packing for a holiday** & you're talking to a friend about what you should take with you.

A: Shall I take my raincoat? **B:** Yes, take your raincoat in case it rains.

so that to in case

(A)

- credit card/run out of money
- swimsuit/go swimming
- some medicine/catch a cold

(B)

- some plasters/cut yourself
- jumper/be cold
- flippers/go scuba diving



- ***Clauses of reason*** отвечают на вопрос **why?** (Почему?) И поясняют причину сказанного в главном предложении.

I'm not angry with you, because every person has a right to make mistakes.

Я не злюсь на тебя, потому что каждый имеет право на ошибки.



because
due to
since
as

Giving reasons: **as**, **because**, etc.; **for** and **with**

We can begin a clause with **as**, **because**, **seeing that**, **seeing as**, or **since** to give a *reason* for a particular situation:

- As** *it was getting late*, I decided I should go home.
- We must be near the beach, **because** *I can hear the waves*.
- 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*.

Note that –

- ☆ it is common and acceptable for **because** to begin a sentence, as in:
 - Because** *everything looked different*, I had no idea where to go.
- ☆ to give reasons in spoken English, we most often use **because**. **So** is also commonly used to express a similar meaning (see also [Unit 81](#)). Compare:
 - Because** *my mother's ill*, I won't be able to come. ('because' introduces the reason) *and*
 - My mother's ill*, **so** I won't be able to come. ('so' introduces the result.)
- ☆ when it means 'because', **since** is rather formal. It is uncommon in conversation, but is frequently used in this way in academic writing:
 - I had to go outside **because** I was feeling awful. ('since' is unlikely in an informal context)
 - The results of this analysis can be easily compared to future observations **since** satellite coverage will remain continuous. (more likely than 'because' in this formal context.)
- ☆ **seeing that** is used in informal English. Some people also use **seeing as** in informal speech:
 - Joel just had to apologise, **seeing that** / **as** he knew he'd made a mistake.

The prepositions **because of**, **due to**, and **owing to** can also be used before a noun or noun phrase to give a reason for something:

- We were delayed **because of** an accident.
- She was unable to run **owing to** / **due to** a leg injury. (= because of a leg injury.)
- We have less money to spend **owing to** / **due to** budget cuts. (= because of budget cuts.)

Note that we don't use **because** alone before a noun or noun phrase:

- We were delayed **because** there was an accident. (*not* ... because an accident.)

In current English we usually avoid **owing to** directly after a form of **be**:

- The company's success *is* **due to** the new director. (*not* ... is owing to ...)

However, **owing to** is used after **be** + a **degree adverb** such as **entirely**, **largely**, **mainly**, **partly**:

- The low election turnout *was* **partly** **due to** / **owing to** the bad weather.

We can often use either **it was due to ... that** or **it was owing to ... that**:

- It was* **owing to** his encouragement *that* she applied for the job. (*or It was* **due to** ... *that*)

ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ THE REASON FOR, THE REASON WHY

- **The reason for**, после которого идёт существительное или герундий;
- **The reason why**, после которого следует придаточное предложение с подлежащим и сказуемым.
- *Пример:*
- ***The reason for*** his absence was his illness. – Причиной его отсутствия была болезнь.
- ***The reason why*** she was upset was the fact that she had lost the keys. – Причиной тому, что она расстроилась, было то, что она потеряла ключи.

I THINK
PART OF THE REASON
WHY WE HOLD ON
TO SOMETHING SO TIGHT
IS BECAUSE WE FEAR
SOMETHING SO GREAT
WON'T HAPPEN TWICE.

СОЮЗЫ BECAUSE OF И DUE TO ОБЫЧНО СТОЯТ ПЕРЕД СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫМ.

- He didn't pass his exam **because of** *illness*. – Он не сдал экзамен из-за болезни.
- She couldn't make a report **due to** *the problems* with computer. – Она не могла сделать доклад из-за проблем с компьютером.



BECAUSE + SUBJECT + VERB

I didn't go out **because** I was extremely tired

Я никуда не ходил, потому что очень устал

BECAUSE OF + NOUN/GERUND

I didn't go out **because of** my tiredness

I didn't go out **because of** feeling tired

Я никуда не ходил из-за усталости

BECAUSE OF/ON ACCOUNT OF/DUE TO + СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Пример:

We were unable to carry out the experiment on the computer because of/on account of/due to an operating trouble

Мы не смогли провести эксперимент на компьютере ввиду (из-за) эксплуатационных неполадок

BECAUSE OF/ON ACCOUNT OF/DUE TO + THE FACT THAT + ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ (С ПОДЛЕЖАЩИМ И СКАЗУЕМ ЫМ)

Пример:

We were unable to carry out the experiment on the computer because of/on account of/due to the fact that there was an operating trouble

Мы не смогли провести эксперимент на компьютере ввиду (из-за) имевшихся эксплуатационных неполадок

PARAPHRASE THE SENTENCES.

Example sentence:

I'm tired, so I'm going to bed. (because)
I'm going to bed because I'm tired.



1) There were no buses, so we had to take a taxi. (BECAUSE)

2) We had booked the tickets well in advance, so they were cheap.
(BECAUSE)

3) The report was incomplete, so it was rejected. (SINCE)

4) No one picked up the phone, so I had to leave a message. (AS)

5) Our prices are highly competitive, so we cannot offer any discounts.
(THEREFORE)

6) They are short of staff this week, so they are behind with orders.
(CONSEQUENTLY)

7) He is competent, so he's been promoted. (BECAUSE OF)

8) There were some technical issues, so they delayed the launch. (DUE TO)

9) I had a good instructor, so I passed my driving test. (THANKS TO)

FORM SENTENCES. USE:

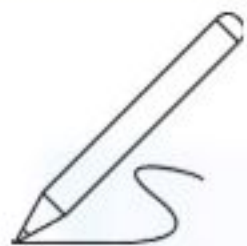
due to

because of

since

The flight was cancelled/heavy rain → The flight was cancelled **due to** heavy rain.

- 1) They didn't go out/snow
- 2) She didn't enjoy the party/crowded
- 3) Ann couldn't walk/broken leg
- 4) He couldn't sleep/noise
- 5) The road was closed/accident
- 6) The trains were cancelled/strike
- 7) He didn't go to school/ill
- 8) He gave up his job/bad health



What's the Difference?

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SO

1. before adjectives that do not have a noun after them, and before adverbs
2. with MANY, MUCH, LITTLE, FEW

The movie was so disappointing that I wouldn't recommend it to anyone.



SUCH

1. before an adjective with a noun
2. before a plural noun
3. before an uncountable noun
4. with A LOT OF

The movie was such a disappointment, I wouldn't recommend it to anyone.



So & Such

So + Adj.
+ Adv.

That cake is so delicious.

so tall
so expensive

so friendly
so slowly

so many hours
so much time

Such + Adj. + Noun

That's such a delicious cake.

such a tall man
such an expensive shop

such friendly people

such a long time
such a lot of time

SO SUCH SUCH A

FILL IN THE GAPS.

Let's **CHECK** your understanding.



- 1) It was a great holiday. We had good time.
- 2) I was surprised that he looked well after his recent operation.
- 3) He always looks good. He wears nice clothes.
- 4) I have to go. I didn't realise it was late.
- 5) There were many people, we left the shopping centre early.



SPOT THE MISTAKE IN SOME SENTENCES.



- 1) Thank you for being so patient. _____
- 2) That's such good film. _____
- 3) I didn't know she had such many friends! _____
- 4) This issue was of so importance that we could not afford to ignore it. _____
- 5) You can only do so much to help! _____
- 6) It's such a beautiful day! _____
- 7) They're such a nice people. _____
- 8) I'm so tired (that) I could sleep in this chair! _____
- 9) I'm so glad you could come. _____
- 10) We've had such an awful weather lately. _____



<i>type of connection</i>	<i>sentence connectors</i>	<i>conjunctions</i>
comparing, contrasting, and indicating that a situation (in the main clause) is unexpected	after all, all the same, alternatively, anyway, by contrast, even so, however (<i>but see C</i>), in any case, in contrast, instead, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand	although, even though, though, whereas, while, yet
reasons and results	as a consequence, as a result, consequently, for one thing, so; hence, in consequence, therefore, thus (<i>the last four are rather formal</i>)	as, because, for, in that, since, insofar as, so, so that
adding information	above all, after all, also, besides, furthermore, in addition, likewise, moreover, similarly, what's more; as well, too (<i>the last two are not used at the beginning of a sentence</i>)	
condition	if not, if so, otherwise	as long as, assuming (that), if, on condition that, provided (that), so long as, supposing (that), unless
time: one event at the same time as another	at that time, at the same time, meanwhile	as, when, whenever, while
time: one event before or after another	after, after that, afterwards, before, before that, earlier, later, previously, soon, subsequently, then	after, as soon as, before, since, until

STUDY THE LEAFLET.

BENEFITS OF LEARNING A LANGUAGE



TRAVEL

The number of international students is increasing every year by **12%**



97% of people say learning another language helps when travelling

BENEFITS OF SPEAKING THE LANGUAGE IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY



FEEL SAFE



ORDER FOOD



GET A JOB



MAKE FRIENDS

INTELLIGENCE

BENEFITS TO THE BRAIN

BETTER MEMORY

CAN MULTI-TASK

LONGER ATTENTION SPAN

WORK

Over 30% of companies want people with good language skills



Multilingual employees with foreign languages **earn 2-4% more** than monolingual employees

2-4% MORE

LOVE

270 British dating agencies say **PEOPLE WHO SPEAK A FOREIGN LANGUAGE ARE MORE ATTRACTIVE**



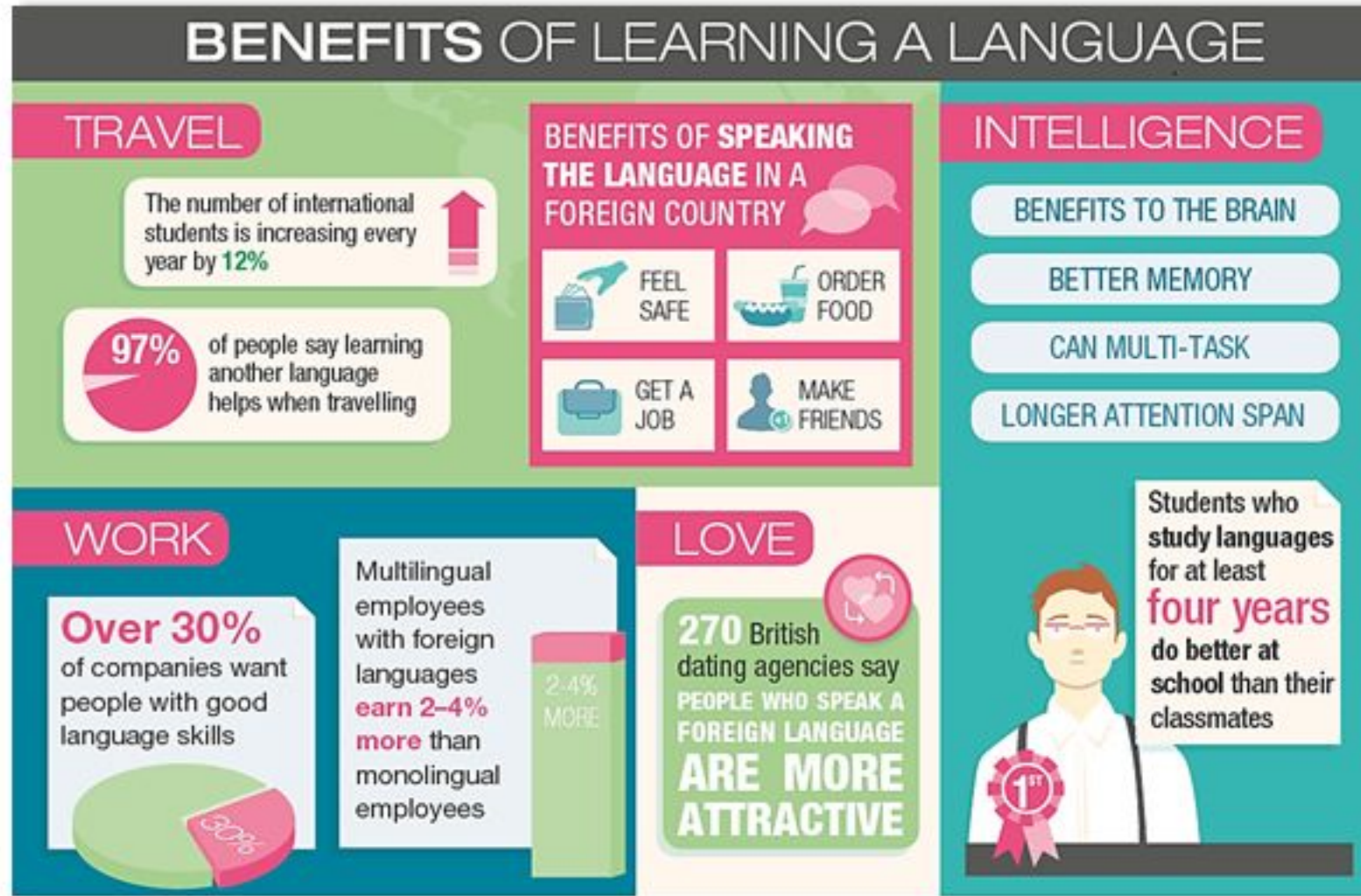
Students who study languages for at least **four years** do better at school than their classmates



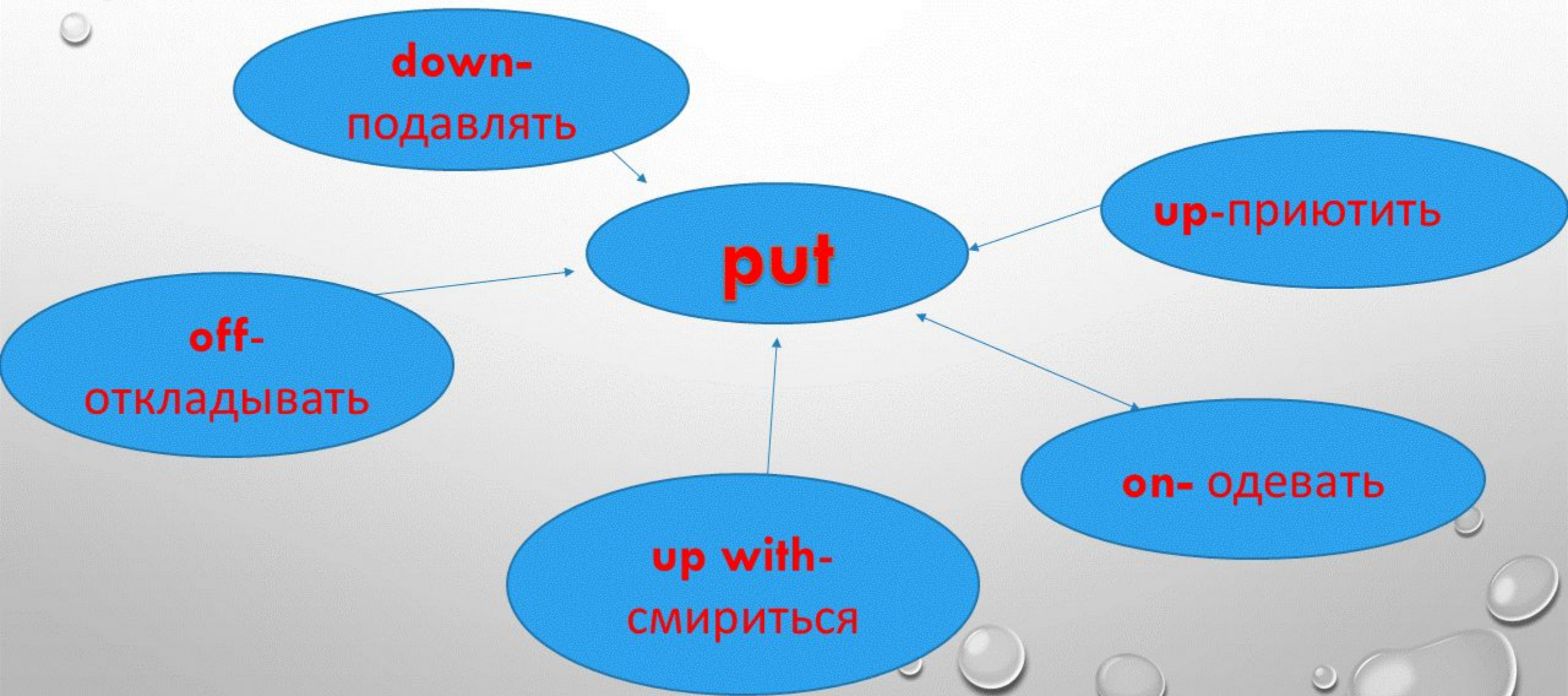
ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.



- How can knowledge of a foreign language affect a person's **MIND**?
- What are the benefits of a foreign language in an **OVERSEAS** country?
- How long is a student supposed to learn a language **TO EXCEL IN** studies?



Learn this phrasal verb



Fill in: **for, to, of, about, on.** Make sentences with the words.

1. She has a good influence.....me!
2. He never pays attention..... what I say.
3. Jo made a great impression.....us at the meeting.
4. Paula insisted.....going to the disco.
5. He always boasts.....his achievements.

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in bold. Use from two to five words.

1. Larry was born in that house.

in That.....Larry was born.

2. We enjoyed our holiday a lot.

good We had while on holiday.

3. The suitcase is too heavy for me to lift.

such It'sthat I can't lift it.

4. Take your gloves, it may get cold.

gets Take your gloves.....cold.

5. The concert was postponed because it was snowing heavily.

off The concert wassnow.