**CLAUSES OF CAUSE OR REASON**

**Clauses of cause or reason** are introduced by the subordinating conjunctions **because, as, since** and **that.**

* I sing **because I like singing.**
* He thinks he can get anything **because he is rich.**
* **Since he has apologized** we will take no further action against him.
* **As he was not there** I left a message with his mother.
* I am glad **that you have come.**
* My parents were disappointed **that I didn’t get the scholarship.**
* He was furious **that his book was panned by most reviewers.**

**Notes**

The conjunction **that** is often omitted.

* I am glad **you like it**. OR I am glad **that you like it.**
* They were disappointed **you weren’t in**. OR They were disappointed **that you weren’t in.**

**As** and **since** are used when the reason is already known to the listener.

* **As** it is raining again we will have to cancel the match.

**As and since-clauses** are relatively formal. In an informal style, the same idea can be expressed with **so.**

* It is raining again, **so** we will have to cancel the match.

**Because-clauses** are used to give information which isn’t already known to the reader or listener.

* **Because he had not paid the bill**, his electricity was cut off.

Note that a **because-clause** can stand alone. **As** and **since-clauses** cannot be used like this.

* ‘Why are you looking at her like that?’ ‘**Because she smiled at me.’** (NOT As she smiled at me.) (NOT Since she smiled at me.)



**Purpose:**

* We had a meeting today ***so as to*** discuss next year's programme.
* He did all he could ***for her not to*** worry.
* I moved to France ***so that*** I could improve my French.
* Everyone did their best ***in order to*** finish the work.
* He is looking for a part time job **to** save some pocket money.

**Reason:**

* ***Since*** you don't believe me, I won't give evidence.
* ***Because of*** his lack of training he had difficulties finding a job.
* He gave him his jacket ***out of*** pity.
* ***On account of*** the weather we didn't go for a walk.
* Billy was punished ***for lying*** to his teacher.
* ***Owing to*** the snow, the planes couldn't take off.
* ***As*** you are a foreigner you can't express your opinions on the situation in the area.
* ***Seeing that*** you aren't interested I' ll do it by myself.

**Result:**

* He missed the early train, ***as a result*** he was too late for the job interview.
* The result of his trial, ***therefore***, could hardly have been other than a foregone conclusion.
* ***If*** he locked the door, ***then*** Kitty is trapped inside.

<https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/clause-purpose>

<http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=6268>

<https://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-purpose.php>

<https://www.test-english.com/grammar-points/b2/clauses-contrast-purpose-reason-result/>

**CONTRAST AND CONCESSION CLAUSES**

**1. Although, even though, and though**

**Although and even though** are two common adverbs to express unexpected results or surprises. They are **subordinators**: adverbs that show that one idea is more important than the other.

**I managed to fall asleep although we were watching an action movie.**

**Although we were watching an action movie, I managed to fall asleep.**

In both sentences, the subordinating conjunction **although** is attached to the clause that contains the less important idea. “Although we were watching an action movie,” cannot stand alone as a sentence; it is a **subordinate clause.** If the subordinate clause comes first, we must separate the two by using a comma. If the subordinate clause comes second, there is no comma.

**These students already know how to read even though they are still in kindergarten.**

**Even though these students are still in kindergarten, they already know how to read.**

**Though** is less formal than although and even though. It is more common in spoken English.

**Though John waited for almost an hour, his doctor never showed up.**

**John’s doctor never showed up though he waited for almost an hour.**

To make your sentence even more conversational, you can move though to the end:

John waited for almost an hour. His doctor never showed up, though.

**2. In spite of, despite**

**In spite of and despite** are also subordinators to show unexpected results. They also come attached to the subordinate clause. However, they require a different sentence structure.

**That man has saved a lot of money in spite of earning a small salary.**

**That artist is very creative despite having limited resources.**

In these examples, in spite of and despite are followed by a **gerund**.

Despite and in spite of can also be followed by **noun phrases**.

**My brother has managed to save a lot of money in spite of his small salary.**

**That artist is very creative despite her limited resources.**

**In spite of that**

In spite of that can also be used to indicate contrast or concession, but it works as a coordinating conjunction. Therefore, it is used to connect two independent clauses.

**Most students had understood the explanation; in spite of that, the teacher wrote a few more examples.**

**It rained for almost three hours non-stop. In spite of that, the ground is already dry.**

<http://www.ats.edu.mx/ifs/salc/?tag=concessive-clauses-exercises>