

**Intermediate 1**  
**Unit 4 Grammar Part B**  
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## **Adverbial Clauses of Reason**

Adverbial clauses of reason explain why something happens. They often start with subordinating conjunctions like "because," "since," or "as." Here are some examples:

1. "Because":
  - She stayed home **because she was feeling sick.**
  - He didn't go to the party **because he had too much work.**
2. "Since":
  - **Since it was raining,** we decided to stay indoors.
  - **Since you didn't call,** I assumed you weren't coming.
3. "As":
  - **As it was getting late,** we decided to leave.
  - **As she had no money,** she couldn't buy the ticket.

These clauses provide the reason for the action in the main clause.

## **Adverbial Clauses of Purpose**

**purpose** = goal, intention, aim, target

Adverbial clauses of purpose explain why something is done. They start with the subordinating conjunctions "so that" and "in order that".

Examples:

Tom is saving money **so that he will buy a house.**  
Tom is saving money **so that he can buy a house.**  
Tom is saving money **so that he may buy a house.**

The athlete is exercising so hard **so that he will win the gold medal.**  
The athlete is exercising so hard **so that he can win the gold medal.**  
The athlete is exercising so hard **so that he may win the gold medal.**

Last year Mary set up her own business **so that she would become rich.**  
Last year Mary set up her own business **so that she could become rich.**  
Last year Mary set up her own business **so that she might become rich.**

The soldiers were patrolling the area **so that they would monitor the enemy.**  
The soldiers were patrolling the area **so that they could monitor the enemy.**  
The soldiers were patrolling the area **so that they might monitor the enemy.**

He saved money **in order that he might buy a new car.**  
They moved to the countryside **in order that their children could have a better environment.**

**Point:**

For the present tenses, we use "will", "can", or "may" followed by the base form of the verb in the adverbial clauses of purpose. But for the past tenses, we use "would", "could", or "might" followed by the base form of the verb in the adverbial clauses of purpose.

## Adverbial Clauses of Contrast

Adverbial clauses of contrast show a contrast between two ideas. They usually start with the conjunctions "although", "though", and "even though".

Examples:

Although George is very rich, he doesn't help the poor.

Although it was raining, they decided to go for a hike.

Although she was tired, she finished her homework.

Mary is sleepy even though she slept enough last night.

Even though she was scared, she entered the haunted house.

Even though they had little money, they were happy.

Though Stephen is a very intelligent boy, sometimes he looks like a moron.

He enjoyed the movie, though it was a bit long.

Though he is very busy, he always makes time for his family.

**although = even though = though**

moron = a stupid person

**Point:**

Don't use "but" with the adverbial clauses of contrast.

Example:

✗ Although he is tall, but he can't touch the ceiling.

✓ Although he is tall, he can't touch the ceiling.

## Adverbial Phrases of Contrast

An adverbial phrase of contrast is a group of words that functions as an adverb to show a contrast or opposition between two ideas in a sentence. These phrases often highlight that something happened or was done even though there was an obstacle or opposing condition. Adverbial phrases of contrast are usually made up of "despite" or "in spite of" followed by a noun phrase.

Examples:

Despite being rich, George doesn't help the poor.

Despite the rain, we decided to go for a hike.

Despite his injury, he finished the marathon.

In spite of his vast knowledge, Brian couldn't answer the difficult question.

In spite of the heavy traffic, we arrived on time.

In spite of her fear of heights, she climbed the mountain.

In spite of his busy schedule, he attended the meeting.

**Despite = In spite of**

**Point:**

Don't use the preposition "of" after the conjunction "despite".

✗ Despite **of**

✓ Despite

✓ In spite of

### **The Difference between Adverbial Phrases & Clauses of Contrast**

**Adverbial Clause of Contrast = Although/Even though/though + Subject + Verb + ...**

- **Although** Robert was sick, he went to work.
- **Even though** George doesn't work hard, he earns a lot of money.

**Adverbial Phrase of Contrast = In spite of/Despite + Noun Phrase**

**Noun Phrase = Noun**

**Noun Phrase = Adjective + Noun**

**Noun Phrase = Gerund (Verb+ing)**

- **Despite** his sickness, Robert went to work.
- **Despite** his terrible sickness, Robert went to work.
- **Despite** being sick, Robert went to work.

**Source:**

[Intermediate 1 \(anglophone.ir\)](http://anglophone.ir)