

Course: English Composition II

Course code: ENGL 102

Topic: Introduction to essay

Skill: Grammar

An adverb clause of result or consequence is used to say what happens or what may happen as a result of the action mentioned in the main clause. The chief conjunction used to introduce adverb clauses of result are: so that, in order that, so...that and such...that.

Examples:

- Both *so that* and *in order that* are used to talk about purpose. *In order that* is more formal.
- It was *so hot that* we didn't go out.
- She spoke in *such a low voice that* nobody could hear her.

Exercises:

Instructions: choose the correct answer

1. ___ Asian economic crisis, it has been very hard for Al and her family to pay their bills.

- a. The
- b. Because the
- c. Since the
- d. Since

2. ___ any trout yet, she is going to change the bait she is using.

- a. **Because** Ivy has **not caught**
- b. Ivy **has not caught**
- c. **Because** Ivy **has not caught**
- d. **Because** Ivy **had not caught**

Tip: los adverbios se utilizan tanto para ampliar una descripción como también para especificar cómo una acción se efectuó con precisión.

Ej: She was **so** strong.

*Ella era **tan** fuerte.*

Type of Adverb Clause	Common Subordinating Conjunctions	What does it do/What question does it answer?	Example (clause in italics)
Location	<i>where, wherever, anywhere</i>	Shows place, answering “where?”	“The rabbit can go <i>anywhere he wants.</i> ”
Time	<i>after, until, before, by the time, since, when, while, as long as, as soon as</i>	Shows time, answering “when?”	You can’t have ice cream <i>until you eat your dinner.</i> ”
Reason	<i>Since, because, as</i>	Answers “why?”	The dad won’t eat cotton candy <i>because he doesn’t like it.</i>
Condition	Usually begins with <i>if or unless</i>	Answers conditions that need to exist for something to happen	<i>If the boy has a burger,</i> he won’t want to eat carrots.
Degree/Comparison	<i>As _____ as, more than/less than, than</i>	Answers “to what extent?” or compares two things	Ants love candy <i>as much as humans do.</i>
Concession	<i>While, though, although, even though, even if</i>	Gives contrasting statements	<i>While I used to love candy,</i> I don’t like it anymore.
Manner	<i>As, like</i>	Answers “how?”	The rabbit is eating those carrots <i>like he’s never been fed.</i>

Web resources:

Quiz:

http://a4esl.org/q/h/mb/adv_cause.html

References:

<http://www.englishpractice.com/improve/adverb-clausesresult/#PGuKpZ4VqEzS6mVt.99>

<https://englishsentences.com/adverb-clause/>