

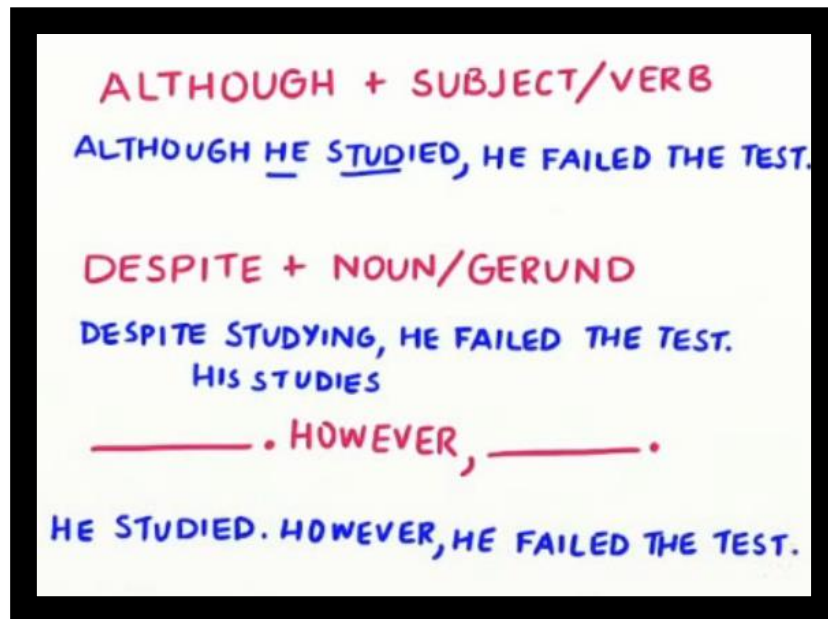
# Subordinate Clauses

## CONTRAST CLAUSES -- CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

1. DE CONTRASTE O CONCESIVAS		
De algún modo este tipo de oraciones expresan un contraste entre dos acciones u opiniones. Vamos a distinguir entre tres tipos de nexos que podéis utilizar para expresar esas ideas.		
> BUT	But: dentro de una frase.	<i>It was raining but we went to the mountains.</i>
> HOWEVER	However/Nevertheless: detrás de un punto y	<i>It was raining. However, we went to the mountains.</i>
> NEVERTHELESS	llevan una coma	
> ALTHOUGH	Llevan una frase entera detrás con su sujeto	<i>Although it was raining, we went to the mountains.</i>
> EVEN THOUGH	y su verbo	
> THOUGH		
> DESPITE	THE FACT THAT.....	<i>Despite the rain, we went to the mountains.</i>
> IN SPITE OF	+ Sintagma nominal + Ing	<i>In spite of the fact that it was raining, we went to the mountains.</i>

Estas subordinadas pueden aparecer al principio de la oración pero deben ir seguidas por una coma para después introducir la oración principal.

*Despite/ in spite of being expensive, we bought the tickets.*



English connectors to use to express contrast:

★ **BUT**

*María felt ill, but she went to school.*

★ **HOWEVER** (it can introduce a phrase and CANNOT link two phrases)

*María was ill. However, she went to school.*

★ **NEVERTHELESS/ YET/STILL** (the same as "However")

*María felt ill, yet she went to school.*

★ **WHILE/ WHEREAS** (compare and emphasize the difference between two facts)

*Whereas some experts expect the government to win the election, most believe that the opposition will win.*

★ **ALTHOUGH/ THOUGH** ("though" is a connector which can be placed in the end as well) **ALTHOUGH (formal) / THOUGH (informal) + Oración = aunque**

*Although he is a good singer, he couldn't sing last night.*

*My boyfriend loves me although I often get angry with him*

★ **EVEN IF/ EVEN THOUGH**

*Even though he is a good singer, he couldn't sing last night.*

★ **IN SPITE OF/ DESPITE + noun or noun phrase / gerund (-ing)**

**DESPITE / IN SPITE OF + Nombre/ Pronombre/ Verbo-ING = a pesar de**

*We bought the tickets despite/ in spite of being expensive*

★ **IN SPITE OF / DESPITE } the fact that + sentence**

example with a noun → *In spite of his good voice, he couldn't sing last night.*

example with a gerund → *In spite of being a good singer, he couldn't sing last night.*

example with a sentence → *In spite of the fact that he is a good singer, he couldn't sing last night.*

★ **DESPITE THE FACT THAT/ IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT + Oración = a pesar de que**

*We bought the tickets despite the fact that/ in spite of the fact that they were expensive*

★ **ON THE ONE HAND...ON THE OTHER HAND** (they are linkers and they are usually used together)

*On the one hand I like going out with my friends, on the other hand sometimes I prefer staying at home.*

★ **IN CONTRAST TO /WITH / CONTRARY TO + NOUN PHRASE**

*Her hair is black, in contrast with her daughter's blonde locks.*

## CONSECUTIVE OR RESULT CLAUSES

3. RESULTADO: Así que, por eso....	
SO	<i>I want to pass, so I study a lot.</i>
FOR THAT REASON	<i>I want to pass. For that reason I study a lot.</i>
THEREFORE	<i>I want to pass, therefore I study a lot.</i>
SO+ adj/adv+ THAT	<i>I was so nervous that I couldn't even remember my name.</i> <i>The topic was so difficult that nobody understood it.</i>
SUCH A + adj+ NOUN... THAT	<i>It was such a difficult topic, that nobody understood it.</i>



### ★ INTENSIFIERS: SO /SUCH (TAN)

#### ◆ SUCH + (A / AN) + ADJECTIVE + NOUN

*He was such a boring speaker that nobody paid attention to him.*

#### ◆ SO + ADJECTIVE

*The speaker was so boring that nobody paid attention to him.*

### ★ INTENSIFIERS: TOO /ENOUGH+ ADJECTIVE

#### ◆ TOO + ADJECTIVE (DEMASIADO)

*He is too short to be a basketball player.*

#### ◆ ADJECTIVE + ENOUGH (SUFICIENTE)

*He isn't tall enough to be a basketball player.*

Estas subordinadas se denominan SUBORDINADAS CONSECUTIVAS y se utilizan para expresar el resultado o consecuencia de algo. Los nexos de estas subordinadas son:

**SO.....THAT // SUCH.....THAT**

So + Adjetivo + oración con that

*It's so cold today that I had to borrow a coat*

So + Adverbio + oración con that

*Sometimes the temperature falls so quickly that my breath freezes*

Such + a(n) + adjetivo + nombre singular + oración con that

*It's such a beautiful country that I'd like to stay.*

Such + adjetivo + nombre incontable + oración con that

*I has such bad weather that it's too dangerous to go out.*

**PURPOSE CLAUSES**

4. PROPOSITO: para			
TO	afirmativas	Mismo sujeto en ambas frases	<i>I took notes to pass.</i>
IN ORDER (NOT)	Afirmativas, negativas,		<i>I took notes in order not to fail.</i>
TO	interrogativas		<i>I studied so as not to fail.</i>
SO AS (NOT)	Afirmativas, negativas, interrogativas		
SO THAT	Afirmativas, negativas,	Sujetos distintos	<i>I'm inviting Peter so that you can talk to him.</i>
IN ORDER THAT	interrogativas	(detrás hay una frase completa	<i>I invited him so that you could talk.</i>

**Purpose clauses express the reason why someone did something.**

When the subject of the main clause is the same as the subject of the purpose clause:

▶ **TO+INFINITIVE**

*He plays the guitar to free his emotions.*

In formal writing, you usually introduce a purpose clause by using:

▶ **IN ORDER TO + INFINITIVE**

*The computer conducted a survey in order to analyze their economical situation.*

▶ **SO AS TO + INFINITIVE**

*The computer conducted a survey so as to analyze their economical situation.*

In case of negation, NOT has to be placed before TO

*I switch my cellphone off not to be disturbed.*

In formal writing, you can also introduce a purpose clause with the conjunctions: so that or in order that. However, they have to be followed by a phrase whose verb has to be paid special attention. **When the subject of the main clause is different from the subject of the purpose clause**

In case we are talking about in a present or future tense:

**SO THAT+SUBJECT+CAN/WILL+INFINITIVE**

*Her mother will give her some money so that she can go to the concert.*

*My parents are preparing my luggage so that we will go on holiday.*

### IN ORDER THAT + SUBJECT + CAN/WILL

*Her mother will give her some money in order that she can go to the concert.*

In case we are talking about in past tense:

### SO THAT+SUBJECT+COULD/WOULD+INFINITIVE

*Her mother gave her some money in order that she could go to the concert.*

*My parents were preparing my luggage so that we would go on holiday.*

### IN ORDER THAT + SUBJECT + COULD/ WOULD

*Her mother gave her some money in order that she could go to the concert.*

### FOR+OBJECT PRONOUN+TO INFINITIVE

*Her mother gave her the money for her to go to the concert*

## REASON CLAUSES

2. RAZÓN		
Dan la razón por la cual se hace algo.		
BECAUSE	In the middle of a sentence	<i>I study a lot because I want to pass.</i>
SINCE	At the beginning of the	<i>Since I want to pass, I study a lot.</i>
AS	sentence	<i>As I want to pass, I study a lot.</i>
DUE TO	(Debido a) + nombre	<i>Due to my wish to pass, I study a lot.</i>

When you want to explain why something happens, you can use a clause of reason, using the following conjunctions:

## ★ BECAUSE

*I couldn't go fishing last Saturday because I had to work.*

## ★ SINCE/AS (ya que)

It can be used in the middle or at the beginning of the sentence.

*We don't need to clean the kitchen today since/as we cleaned it two days ago.*

*Since/as we cleaned it two days ago, we don't need to clean the kitchen today.*

You can also use prepositional phrases such as:

## ◆ BECAUSE OF (a causa de, por culpa de)

It is always followed by a noun phrase.

*The flight was delayed because of the severe weather.*

## ◆ ON ACCOUNT OF (debido a)

It is always followed by a noun phrase.

*We couldn't carry out the experiment on account of a malfunction of the computer.*

## ◆ DUE TO (debido a)

It is always followed by a noun phrase.

*I got home late due to a flight delay.*

## ◆ DUE TO THE FACT THAT (debido a que)

It is followed by a whole sentence

*I got late due to the fact that she phoned me.*



Estas subordinadas se denominan SUBODINADAS CAUSALES. Explican la causa de la acción expuesta en la oración principal. Los nexos que se utilizan para introducir estas subordinadas son los siguientes:

**BECAUSE – porque**

Va seguido de una oración (sujeto+verbo+complementos)

*I couldn't go fishing last Saturday because I had to work.*

**SINCE/AS - ya que; puesto que**

va seguido de una oración (sujeto+verbo+complementos)

*We don't need to clean the kitchen today since we cleaned it two days ago.*

**BECAUSE OF - a causa de**

va seguido de un sintagma nominal

*The flight was delayed because of/on account of severe weather.*

**DUE TO - debido a**

va seguido de un sintagma nominal

*I got home late due to a flight delay.*

**DUE TO THE FACT THAT - debido a**

va seguido de una oración (sujeto+verbo+complementos)

*I got late due to the fact that she phoned me*

Estas subordinadas podrían ir a principio de la oración pero siempre se debe usar coma para después especificar la oración principal.

*Because I had to work, I couldn't go fishing last Saturday.*

*Since we cleaned the kitchen two days ago, we don't need to clean it today.*

*Because of severe weather, the flight was delayed.*

*Due to a flight delay, I got home late*

5. TIEMPO		
AS SOON AS	Las frases temporales (las que llevan el nexo) suelen ir en presente simple o presente perfecto mientras que la frase principal, suele ir en futuro o imperativo.	<i>As soon as you arrive, phone me.</i>
WHEN		<i>I will phone you when I come back.</i>
BEFORE		<i>I will call you after we finish dinner.</i>
AFTER		<i>I won't go out until I finish the paper.</i>
UNTIL		

## Rephrasing

**1) I failed the exam although I had studied a lot**

Despite

**2) Despite her good marks she couldn't enter in the University she wanted**

Although

**3) It was raining heavily. However, the party went on**

In spite of

**4) We paid a lot for the menu but we were still hungry**

Despite

**5) Despite my efforts to get the tickets I didn't manage to buy them**

Although

**6) Despite his money, he didn't find happiness**

Although

**7) I was so tired because we had been working all day**

Since

**8) I didn't remember your number so I couldn't phone you**

As

**9) The house is near the office. Therefore, we decided to buy it**

We decided to buy the house

**10) He is such a brilliant doctor that all the hospitals want to hire him**

The doctor is

**11) The trousers are so expensive that I can't afford them**

They are

**12) The day was so nice that we decided to have lunch outside**

It was

**13) It is such a rude person that nobody wants to work with him**

He is

**Translation**

1. Se apuntaron al equipo para mejorar sus resultados.
2. Se apuntaron al equipo para no perder la final.
3. Se apuntó al equipo para que ella se fijara en él.
4. A pesar del mal tiempo, celebramos la fiesta.
5. Aunque es un buen cocinero, decidimos ir a cenar fuera.
6. El examen fue tan difícil que nadie pudo aprobarlo.
7. Cómo no sabían nada sobre sus raíces, fueron al extranjero para intentar averiguar algo.
8. Hay gente tan cerrada de mente en España que nunca nos sentiremos realmente europeos.
9. Antes de viajar al extranjero la profesora les explicó las costumbres para que ellos no sufrieran un choque cultural.

10. El habla varios idiomas así que a pesar de la diferencias culturales, el no tuvo problemas en el viaje.