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Hello , my dear children! I am very glad to see you here! (Здравствуйте, дорогие мои учащиеся!)

Рада приветствовать Вас сегодня на уроке английского. Сегодня мы работаем с грамматическим явлением «Relative clauses»

**Relative clauses** begin with a relative pronoun or a relative adverb:

We use **who(m)/that** to speak about people

We use **which/that** to speak about things

We use **whose** with people, animals and objects to show *possession*

You can omit **who,which and that** if they are **the object** in the relative clause.

You can’t omit **who,which and that** if they are **the subject** in the relative clause.

We use **when/that** to speak about the time

We use **where** to speak about places

We use **why** to speak about the reason

There can be *defining and non-defining relative clauses*

Don’t put a relative clause in commas if it gives some necessary information

Put a relative clause in commas if its information is additional

To speak about **purpose** you can use different variants:

to/in order to/so as to + inf

so that +can/will (for present and future)/could/would (for past)

with the view to/with the aim of + ing-form

for+noun/ing-form

in case+Present Simple (for present)/Past Simple (for past)

To speak about **NEGATIVE purpose** you can use different variants:

so as not/in order not +inf

so that +can’t/won’t (for present and future)/couldn’t/wouldn’t (for past)

for fear+might/should

for fear of smth/of doing smth

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

to avoid+ing-form

To speak about **reason** you can use different variants:

because

as

for(=because) VERY FORMAL

on the grounds that

because of/due to + noun/ing-form/the fact that

To speak about **result** you can use different variants:

as a result/as a consequence/consequently/therefore/so + that

such + (adj) + uncount.pl.noun+that

such + (a lot of)+ (adj) +noun+that

so+adj/adv+that

so+few/little/many/much + noun+ that

so+adj+a/an+noun + that

1) Choose the right answer: (письменно, в тетради)

1.He came **for/so that/in order to** he could talk to you.

2.I don't use planes **because/because of/for** the cost.

3.They can’t get into the club **so that/because of/because** they aren’t its members.

4. The house **what/where/whose** fence is red is theirs.

5.The test was **so/such/more** difficult that I failed it.

6. The place was nice and **in case/ so that/therefore** we decided to stay there.