



ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 64 – to ... , for ... and so that ...

tienganh



To ... , for ... and so that ...

TO ...

A

We say:

- EX1: I called the restaurant **to reserve** a table.
- EX2: What do you need **to make** bread?
- EX3: We shouted **to warn** everybody of the danger.
- EX4: This letter is **to confirm** the decisions we made at our meeting last week.
- EX5: The president has a team of bodyguards **to protect** him.

In these examples **to ... (to reserve ... / to make ... etc.)** tells us the purpose of something: why somebody does something, has something, needs something etc., or why something exists.

To ... , for ... and so that ...

A PLACE TO LIVE

B

We say *'a place to park', 'something to eat', 'work to do'* etc. :

- EX6: It's hard to find a **place to park** in the city center. (= a place where you can park)
- EX7: Would you like **something to eat**? (= something that you can eat)
- EX8: Do you have much **work to do**? (= work that you must do)

Sometimes there is a **preposition (on, with etc.)** after the verb:

- EX9: Is there a chair **to sit on**? (= a chair that I can sit on)
- EX10: I get lonely if there's nobody **to talk to**.
- EX11: I need something **to open this bottle with**.

We also say *money/time/chance/opportunity/energy/courage (etc.)* to do something:

- EX12: They gave us money **to buy** food.
- EX13: Do you have much opportunity **to practice** your English?
- EX14: I need a few days **to think** about your proposal.

To ... , for ... and so that ...

FOR AND TO

C

Compare *for ... and to ...*

for + noun

EX15A: We stopped **for petrol**.

EX16A: I had to run **for the bus**.

to + verb

EX15B: We stopped **to get petrol**.

EX16B: I had to run **to catch the bus**.

You can say *'for somebody to do something'*:

- EX17: There weren't any chairs for us to sit on, so we sat on the floor.

We use **for (do)ing** to say what something is used for:

- EX18: This brush is for washing the dishes.

But we **do not use for -ing** to say why somebody does something:

- EX19: I went into the kitchen to wash the dishes. (not for washing)

You can use *What ... for?* to ask about purpose:

- EX20: **What** is this switch **for?** (= what is it used for?)
- EX21: **What** did you do that **for?** (= why did you do that?)

To ... , for ... and so that ...

SO THAT

D

We use **so that (not to ...)** especially with **can/could and will/would**:

- EX22: She's learning English **so that she can study** in Canada.
- EX23: We moved to London **so that we could see** our friends more often.
- EX24: I hurried **so that I wouldn't be** late. (= because I didn't want to be late)

You can leave out **that**. So you can say:

- EX25: I hurried **so that I wouldn't be** late. or I hurried **so I wouldn't be** late.

To ... , for ... and so that ...

BÀI TẬP NHANH

Select the best answer.

The president has a team of bodyguards _____ him.

- A. to protect
- B. protecting
- C. so that protect
- D. protect

To ... , for ... and so that ...

TÓM TẮT

1. Để diễn tả mục đích vì sao một người làm việc gì đó, vì sao họ có thứ gì đó, vì sao họ cần thứ gì đó, chúng ta dùng **“to infinitive”** - *I called the restaurant **to reserve** a table.*
2. Một cấu trúc thường dùng với **“to infinitive”** là **“noun + to + infinitive”** - *It's hard to find **a place to park** in the city center.*
3. Để diễn tả mục đích một việc gì đó, chúng ta cũng có thể dùng **“for.”** Tuy nhiên, cần lưu ý sau **“for”** là một danh từ. Chúng ta không nói **“for doing something”** - *We stopped **for petrol**.*
4. Để hỏi về mục đích ai đó làm một việc gì, chúng ta dùng cấu trúc **“what ... for?”** - ***What is this switch for?***
5. Một cấu trúc nữa cũng thường được dùng để chỉ mục đích là **“so that.”** Cần lưu ý, sau **“so that”** là một mệnh đề, không phải một nhóm từ - *I hurried **so that I wouldn't be late**.*