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**.

**So that and in order that**

Both **so that** and **in order that** are used to talk about purpose. In order that is more formal.

Speak clearly **so that** we can all hear you.

He spoke loudly **in order that** everybody would hear him.

He remained still **so that** people thought he had died.

We started in the morning **so that** we would reach our destination in time.

She lived in England for six months **so that** she could perfect her English.

In clauses introduced by **so that** and **in order that**, we can use present tenses to refer to the future. Future tenses are also possible.

Send the letter by courier **so that** she **gets / will get** it before Wednesday.

**So...that**

**So** can be followed directly by **that-clauses**.

It was **so hot** **that** we didn’t go out.

She was **so weak** **that** she couldn’t walk.

It was **so cold** **that** we stopped playing.

**That** is often omitted.

She was **so weak** she could barely stand.

It was **so hot** I couldn’t go out.

The same idea can often be expressed using the structure **too...to**.

It was **too hot to go** out.

She was **too weak to walk**.
It was too cold to play.

**Such...that**

_Such_ can be followed by a that-clause.

She spoke in _such_ a low voice _that_ nobody could hear her.

It was _such_ a hot afternoon _that_ we stopped playing.

_Such_ were his words and gestures _that_ the audiences were mesmerized.

His rudeness was _such that_ his parents were shocked.