One of the central problems of extremal hypergraph theory is the description of unavoidable subhypergraphs, in other words, the Turán problem. Let \( a = (a_1, \ldots, a_p) \) be a sequence of positive integers, \( k = a_1 + \cdots + a_p \). An \( a \)-partition of a \( k \)-set \( F \) is a partition in the form \( F = A_1 \cup \ldots A_p \) with \( |A_i| = a_i \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq p \). An \( a \)-cluster \( \mathcal{A} \) with host \( F_0 \) is a family of \( k \)-sets \( \{F_0, \ldots, F_p\} \) such that for some \( a \)-partition of \( F_0 \), \( F_0 \cap F_i = F_0 \setminus A_i \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq p \) and the sets \( F_i \setminus F_0 \) are pairwise disjoint. The family \( \mathcal{A} \) has \( 2k \) vertices and it is unique up to isomorphisms. With an intensive use of the delta-system method we prove that for \( k > p \) and sufficiently large \( n \), if \( \mathcal{F} \) is a \( k \)-uniform family on \( n \) vertices with \( |\mathcal{F}| \) exceeding the Erdős-Ko-Rado bound \( \binom{n-1}{k-1} \), then \( \mathcal{F} \) contains an \( a \)-cluster. The only extremal family consists of all the \( k \)-subsets containing a given element. (Received January 24, 2011)