

### ACTIVITY 5

#### Subordinating conjunctions: Contrast (Unexpected results)

### EXPRESSING CONTRAST: (Unexpected results)

#### DIRECTIONS:

1. Read the charts below as guidance.

17-4 Expressing Contrast (Unexpected Result): Using Even Though	
(a) <i>Because</i> the weather was cold, I <i>didn't go</i> swimming.	<b>Because</b> is used to express expected results.
(b) <i>Even though</i> the weather was cold, I <i>went</i> swimming.	<b>Even though</b> is used to express unexpected results.*
(c) <i>Because</i> I wasn't tired, I <i>didn't go</i> to bed.	NOTE: Like <b>because</b> , <b>even though</b> introduces an adverb clause.
(d) <i>Even though</i> I wasn't tired, I <i>went</i> to bed.	

\**Although* and *though* have basically the same meaning and use as *even though*. See Chart 19-7, p. 416, for information on the use of *although* and *though*.

2. Choose either **even though** or **because** for the sentences below. Look at the example for further guidance.

a. Tim's in good shape physically even though he doesn't get much exercise.

b. Barry's in good shape physically because he gets a lot of exercise.

1. a. \_\_\_\_\_ Yoko has a job, she is able to pay her rent and feed her family.

b. \_\_\_\_\_ Melissa has a job; she doesn't make enough money to support her four children.

2. a. Joe speaks Spanish well \_\_\_\_\_ he lived in Mexico for a year.

b. Sherry didn't learn Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ she lived in Mexico for a year.

3. a. Jin jumped into the river to rescue a little girl who was drowning \_\_\_\_\_ he wasn't a good swimmer.

b. \_\_\_\_\_ she was rescued right away, the girl survived.

4. a. \_\_\_\_\_ the flood washed away the bridge, the campers were able to cross the river \_\_\_\_\_ they had a boat.

b. \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge was out of service for several months, people had to find alternate ways to get across the river.



## 19-7 Showing Contrast (Unexpected Result)

All of these sentences have the same meaning. The idea of cold weather is contrasted with the idea of going swimming. Usually if the weather is cold, one does not go swimming, so going swimming in cold weather is an "unexpected result." It is surprising that the speaker went swimming in cold weather.

ADVERB CLAUSES	<i>even though</i> <i>although</i> <i>though</i>	(a) <i>Even though</i> it was cold, I went swimming. (b) <i>Although</i> it was cold, I went swimming. (c) <i>Though</i> it was cold, I went swimming.*
CONJUNCTIONS	<i>but ... anyway</i> <i>but ... still</i> <i>yet ... still</i>	(d) It was cold, <i>but</i> I went swimming ( <i>anyway</i> ). (e) It was cold, <i>but</i> I ( <i>still</i> ) went swimming. (f) It was cold, <i>yet</i> I ( <i>still</i> ) went swimming.
TRANSITIONS	<i>nevertheless</i> <i>nonetheless</i> <i>however ... still</i>	(g) It was cold. <i>Nevertheless</i> , I went swimming. (h) It was cold; <i>nonetheless</i> , I went swimming. (i) It was cold. <i>However</i> , I ( <i>still</i> ) went swimming.
PREPOSITIONS	<i>despite</i> <i>in spite of</i> <i>despite the fact that</i> <i>in spite of the fact that</i>	(j) I went swimming <i>despite</i> the cold weather. (k) I went swimming <i>in spite of</i> the cold weather. (l) I went swimming <i>despite the fact that</i> the weather was cold. (m) I went swimming <i>in spite of the fact that</i> the weather was cold.

\* Another way to show contrast is to put *though* at the end of the sentence: *It was cold. I went swimming, though.* The meaning is similar to *but* (e.g., *It was cold, but I went swimming.*); however, *though* is softer. This usage is very common in spoken English.

### EXERCISE 26 ► Looking at grammar. (Chart 19-7)

**Part I.** Complete the sentences with **but**, **even though**, or **nevertheless**. Notice the use of punctuation and capitalization.

- Bob ate a large dinner. \_\_\_\_\_, he is still hungry.
  - Bob ate a large dinner, \_\_\_\_\_ he is still hungry.
  - Bob is still hungry \_\_\_\_\_ he ate a large dinner.
- I had a lot of studying to do, \_\_\_\_\_ I went to a movie anyway.
  - I had a lot of studying to do. \_\_\_\_\_, I went to a movie.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ I had a lot of studying to do, I went to a movie.
- I finished all of my work \_\_\_\_\_ I was very sleepy.
  - I was very sleepy, \_\_\_\_\_ I finished all of my work anyway.
  - I was very sleepy. \_\_\_\_\_, I finished all of my work.

**Part II.** Complete the sentences with **yet**, **although**, or **however**.

- I washed my hands. \_\_\_\_\_, they still looked dirty.
  - I washed my hands, \_\_\_\_\_ they still looked dirty.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ I washed my hands, they still looked dirty.
- Diana didn't know how to swim, \_\_\_\_\_ she jumped into the pool.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Diana didn't know how to swim, she jumped into the pool.
  - Diana didn't know how to swim. \_\_\_\_\_, she jumped into the pool.