

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) *Because* the weather was cold, I *didn't go* swimming.
(b) *Even though* the weather was cold, I *went* swimming.
(c) *Because* I wasn't tired, I *didn't go* to bed.
(d) *Even though* I wasn't tired, I *went* to bed.

Because is used to express expected results.

Even though is used to express unexpected results.*

NOTE: Like *because*, *even though* introduces an adverb clause.

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

* 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.

1. a. Bob ate a large dinner. _____, he is still hungry.
b. Bob ate a large dinner, _____ he is still hungry.
c. Bob is still hungry _____ he ate a large dinner.
2. a. I had a lot of studying to do, _____ I went to a movie anyway.
b. I had a lot of studying to do. _____, I went to a movie.
c. _____ I had a lot of studying to do, I went to a movie.
3. a. I finished all of my work _____ I was very sleepy.
b. I was very sleepy, _____ I finished all of my work anyway.
c. I was very sleepy. _____, I finished all of my work.

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

4. a. I washed my hands. _____, they still looked dirty.
b. I washed my hands, _____ they still looked dirty.
c. _____ I washed my hands, they still looked dirty.
5. a. Diana didn't know how to swim, _____ she jumped into the pool.
b. _____ Diana didn't know how to swim, she jumped into the pool.
c. Diana didn't know how to swim. _____, she jumped into the pool.