

GRAMMAR:

How to express contrast, contradictions or paradoxes.

I. Write although or and yet in the boxes.

1. _____ 7 out of 10 girls are interested in science, 2 out of 10 will go on to pursue science.
2. 7 out of 10 girls are interested in science, _____ 2 out of 10 will go on to pursue science.
3. _____ 37% of men and women have a University degree in the United States, only 5% of women run large companies.
4. Women have the same University diploma as men, _____ women earn less than men in Europe.
5. _____ women represent half of the world's population, 95% of countries have a male head of state
6. 10% of the world's youth is illiterate, _____ women represent 60% of that group.

II. Gender biased or gender neutral? Try to solve this riddle and discover more about yourself:

A father and his son have a car accident. The father is killed and the son is seriously injured. The son is taken to hospital where the surgeon says: « I cannot operate because this is my son. »

Who is the surgeon?

It's _____ .

English Vibes, Belin Education.

III. Translate into French:

although/even though

et pourtant

and yet

cependant

however

même si

even if

bien que

IV. even if or even though? (Test n° 79121; anglais facile.)

GRAMMAR:

How to express contrast, contradictions or paradoxes.

Even if and even though:

These two expressions are often confused but they are not interchangeable.

• **Even though means 'despite the fact that'**. It shows contrast. It is more emphatic than **although** and **though**.

Even though I didn't know anybody at the party, I had a nice time. (= Despite the fact that I didn't know anybody at the party, I had a nice time.)

I bought that necklace **even though** it was expensive. (= I bought that necklace in spite of the fact that it was expensive.)

Even though she was angry with him, she said nothing. (= Although / though she was angry with him, she said nothing.)

• **Even if means 'whether or not'**. It is mainly used to talk about unreal or imaginary situations.

Even if I become a millionaire, I will always lead a simple life.

Here the speaker is not a millionaire at the moment. He is merely saying what would happen if he were a millionaire. Here we are talking about an unreal situation and its probable result.

Even though he is a millionaire, he leads a simple life. (= Although he is a millionaire, he leads a simple life.)

Here we are talking about a real situation. The person is a millionaire.

I will not be able to finish that assignment **even if** they extend the deadline by a few weeks.

Here the reference is to an imaginary situation.

I could not finish that assignment **even though** they extended the deadline by a few weeks. (= Although they extended the deadline by a few weeks, I could not finish that assignment.)

More examples are given below.

Even though she passed the test, she didn't get admission to the college of her choice.

Even if she passes the test, I don't think she will get admission to the college of her choice. (I am merely guessing.)

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