

- B** Decide which three sentences in Part A you can rewrite using *in order to* + simple verb or *to* + simple verb. Write the new sentences.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

CONTRAST CLAUSES

There are two types of adverb clauses that express contrast: **direct opposition clauses** and **concession clauses**.

Direct Opposition Clauses

In this type, the information in the adverb clause and the information in the independent clause are in direct contrast. Note that the subordinators *while* and *whereas* have the same meaning and are interchangeable.

DIRECT OPPosition SUBORDINATORS	EXAMPLES
whereas	San Francisco is cool during the summer, whereas Los Angeles is generally hot.
while	While most homes in San Francisco do not have air conditioning, it is a necessity in Los Angeles.

Notes

- Use a comma between the two clauses no matter which order they are in. (This is an exception to the comma rule for adverb clauses.)
- Since the two ideas are exact opposites, you can put the subordinator with either clause, and the clauses can be in either order. Thus, the examples can be written in four ways with no change in meaning:

San Francisco is cool during the summer, whereas Los Angeles is generally hot.

Whereas Los Angeles is generally hot during the summer, San Francisco is cool.

While San Francisco is cool during the summer, Los Angeles is generally hot.

Los Angeles is generally hot during the summer, while San Francisco is cool.

Concession (Unexpected Result) Clauses

A concession clause means "This idea is true, but the idea in the independent clause is more important."

These clauses are sometimes called "unexpected result" clauses because the information in the independent clause is surprising or unexpected based on the information given in the concession clause.

CONCESSION SUBORDINATORS	EXAMPLES
although	Although I had studied all night, I failed the test.
even though	Our house is quite comfortable even though it is small.
though	Though the citizens had despised the old regime, they disliked the new government even more.

Notes

- *Although*, *even though*, and *though* have almost the same meaning. *Though* is less formal. *Even though* is a little stronger than *although*.
- Some writers follow the normal comma rule for adverb clauses: Use a comma only when the concession clause comes before the independent clause. Other writers use a comma between the two clauses no matter which order they are in.
- Be careful about which clause you use the subordinator with. Sometimes you can use it with either clause, but not always.

CORRECT He loves sports cars, although he drives a sedan.

CORRECT Although he loves sports cars, he drives a sedan.

CORRECT I went swimming, even though the water was freezing.

NOT POSSIBLE Even though I went swimming, the water was freezing.

PRACTICE 7 Using Contrast Clauses

Don't forget that there are other ways to express contrast. Refer to the section on contrast signal words in Chapter 7, pages 143–144.

- A** Combine the two sentences in each item using a contrast clause. Decide if the new sentence will express direct opposition or concession and choose an appropriate contrast subordinator. (There are four of each.)

1. Modern Olympic horse-related events emphasize style. The ancient Greek events emphasized speed.

Modern Olympic horse-related events emphasize style, (whereas) the ancient Greek events emphasized speed.

2. Both the common cold and the flu are caused by viruses. Only the flu can be prevented through immunization.
-

3. A cold develops gradually, and any fever that develops will be low-grade (101°F or less). The flu often comes on abruptly, with a sudden high fever.
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4. Ludwig van Beethoven became totally deaf in midlife. He wrote some of the Western world's greatest music.
-

5. South Korea is becoming an economic superpower. It is a small country with few natural resources.
-

6. In some areas of the Northwest United States, rainfall averages over 50 inches annually. Some areas of the Southwest average less than 10 inches per year.
-

7. Scientists know why earthquakes happen. They are still not able to predict them.
-

8. Smokers claim the right to smoke in public places. Nonsmokers claim the right to breathe clean air.
-

- B** Complete the sentences. In some cases, you will have to add an independent clause. In others, simply complete the dependent clause.

1. a. A robot cannot think creatively, even though it can make logical decisions based on input data.
- b. A robot cannot think creatively, whereas a human worker can.
2. a. Though it seldom snows in the desert, _____

- b. While it seldom snows in the desert, _____

3. a. The IT (information technology) manager did not submit next year's budget on time, although _____

- b. The IT (information technology) manager did not submit next year's budget on time, whereas _____

4. a. In recent years, Asian medical techniques such as acupuncture have gained acceptance in the West, even though _____

- b. In recent years, Asian medical techniques such as acupuncture have gained acceptance in the West, while _____

5. a. Even though SUVs are dangerous to drive, _____

- b. Whereas SUVs are dangerous to drive, _____

TRANSITION SIGNALS IN OPINION PARAGRAPHS

Here are some things to keep in mind about transition signals in opinion paragraphs:

- When you state an opinion, you should indicate that it is an opinion by using an opinion signal, such as one of these:

OPINION SIGNALS	EXAMPLES
In my opinion, . . . <i>(with a comma)</i>	In my opinion, everyone should be allowed to own a gun.
In my view, . . . <i>(with a comma)</i>	In my view, no one should be allowed to own a gun.
I believe (that) . . . <i>(without a comma)</i>	I believe that smoking should not be allowed in public places.
I think (that) . . . <i>(without a comma)</i>	I think smokers have rights, too.

Other suggested phrases includes:

I feel strongly that
I would argue that
I agree
I disagree
It is in my view that

Task 1: Adding opinion language to the following sentences

tuition fees are unfair to poor family

tuition fees should be removed

it is not fair to charge international students higher tuition fees

individual gun ownership should be allowed

capital punishment should still be applied

the use of cell phones in public places should be banned

SUPPORTING SENTENCES

Supporting sentences in an Opinion paragraph should:

- Present the reasons for your opinion in logical order.
- Use facts to support each reason.

Task 2: Read the following opinion paragraph and complete the outline

In my opinion, teenagers should be banned from smart devices for three reasons. The first reason is that young people using smart devices may access unsuitable content. With the development of technology, it is very easy for them to connect to the Internet where there is a lot of toxic and uncensored information. As the child is under eighteen and not mature enough to discriminate between right and wrong, their mindset and behaviors may be negatively affected by the constant exposure to those contents. Secondly, spending time too much on smart devices such as iPhones and iPads may reduce teenagers' concentration. According to researchers, by overusing mobile phones, children will lose focus on practical activities which affects their studies and work. If they continue to indulge in using smart devices, the rate of Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder increases by 10% over time. Last but not least, the use of smart devices can affect negatively children's health. Watching YouTube and playing games on mobile phones or tablets often make children focus and stare at the screen for many hours. This may create conditions for blue light and radiation from smart devices to directly impact children's eyes. According to researchers, the most common eye problems caused by overexposure to smart devices are dryness, eye strain, and short sight. For these reasons, it does not make sense to allow teenagers to use smart devices.

TOPIC SENTENCE	
1ST REASON	A.
SUPPORTING DETAILS	1. 2.
2ND REASON	B.
SUPPORTING DETAILS	1. 2.
3RD REASON	C.
SUPPORTING DETAILS	1. 2. 3.
CONCLUDING SENTENCE	

TRANSITIONAL SIGNAL FOR REASONS & EXAMPLES

Put each of the following phrases in its right function column

Firstly The first reason is that Furthermore
Lastly Besides An additional idea is that For Instance
In addition Secondly, Moreover To begin with
For example Last but not least Another reason is that

A great example of this would be

The first idea	The second idea	The last idea	To give examples

- To give information from an outside source (a book, a newspaper, another person), use *according to* with a comma.

SOURCE SIGNAL	EXAMPLES
According to X, . . . <i>(with a comma)</i>	According to Gregory, his mother never wrote to him or sent him birthday cards. According to a story in <i>Science Today</i> magazine, the Earth is becoming warmer.

CONCLUDING SENTENCE

- In your concluding sentence, you can remind your reader of the number of reasons.

CONCLUSION SIGNAL	EXAMPLE
For <u>these</u> (two, three, four, and so on) reasons, . . . <i>(with a comma)</i>	For these three reasons , I believe that violent video games are harmful to young people.

If you wish, you can also add a recommendation for action.

For these three reasons, I believe that violent video games are harmful to young people and should be controlled—or, even better, banned.

Other conclusions signals includes:

- + Based on the abovementioned reasons,.....
- + With all the given reasons,.....
- + On the basis of the illustrated reasons,.....

Task: Adding conclusion signal and a call to action to the following sentences

tuition fees are unfair to poor families

tuition fees should be removed

it is not fair to charge international students higher tuition fees

individual gun ownership should be allowed

capital punishment should still be applied

the use of cell phones in public places should be banned

TASK 3: COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE WITH YOUR OWN IDEAS



TITLE	<i>Pets should not be allowed in public places</i>
TOPIC SENTENCE	<i>AGREE</i>
1ST REASON	A. <i>Pets may annoy other people with loud noise</i> - (Why?) - (Survey to show that the majority of people object to letting pets into public places)
SUPPORTING DETAILS	
2ND REASON	B. <i>Pets may attack other people</i> (why?) (Any story to illustrate this?)
SUPPORTING DETAILS	
Concluding sentence	<i>Restating your opinion (with a call to action if possible)</i>