

CONTRAST LINKERS

► Practice 7. *Even though vs. because.* (Charts 17-3 and 17-4)

Circle *even though* or *because*.

1. I put on my raincoat (*even though* / *because*) it was a bright, sunny day.
2. I put on my raincoat (*even though* / *because*) it was raining.
3. (*Even though* / *Because*) Sue is a good student, she received a scholarship.
4. (*Even though* / *Because*) Ann is a good student, she didn't receive a scholarship.
5. (*Even though* / *Because*) I was so tired, I didn't want to walk all the way home. I took a taxi.
6. (*Even though* / *Because*) I was dead tired, I walked all the way home.
7. This letter was delivered (*even though* / *because*) it didn't have enough postage.
8. That letter was returned to the sender (*even though* / *because*) it didn't have enough postage.

► Practice 8. *Even though vs. because.* (Charts 17-3 and 17-4)

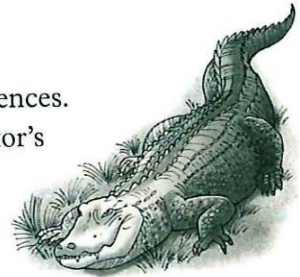
Complete the sentences with *even though* or *because*.

1. I'm going horseback riding with Judy this afternoon _____. I'm afraid of horses.
2. I'm going horseback riding with Judy this afternoon _____. I enjoy it.
3. _____ the economy is not good right now, people are not buying new cars and other expensive items.
4. _____ the economy is not good right now, the supermarket is still a profitable business. People always have to eat.
5. Members of the Polar Bear Club are swimmers who go swimming in the ocean _____ the temperature may be freezing.
6. Members of the Polar Bear Club are swimmers who swim in the ocean every day in summer and winter _____ they love to swim in the ocean.
7. Janet got a grade of 98 percent on her history test _____ she studied hard.
8. Mike got a grade of 98 percent on his history test _____ he didn't study at all. I wonder how that happened.

► **Practice 9. Showing direct contrast: *while*.** (Chart 17-5)

Circle the letter of the phrase that shows direct contrast.

1. Larry and Barry are twins, but they are very different. Larry never studies, while Barry _____.
 - a. rarely studies
 - b. sleeps all day
 - c. is very studious
2. My roommate and I disagree about the room temperature. While she likes it warm, I _____.
 - a. prefer cold temperatures
 - b. have trouble when it is cool
 - c. don't like my roommate
3. Athletes need to be strong, but they may need different physical characteristics for different sports. For example, weight-lifters have well-developed chest muscles, while _____.
 - a. basketball players' muscles are strong
 - b. basketball players should be tall
 - c. basketball players' chest muscles are very large
4. Portland, Maine, is on the East Coast of the United States, while Portland, Oregon, _____.
 - a. is on the East Coast too
 - b. lies on the West Coast
 - c. is another medium-sized city
5. Crocodiles and alligators look a lot alike, but they have certain differences. While a crocodile has a very long, narrow, V-shaped snout, the alligator's snout is _____.
 - a. wider and U-shaped
 - b. long, narrow, and V-shaped
 - c. large and green
6. The Earth is similar to Venus in some ways, but their atmospheres are different. While the Earth's atmosphere contains mostly nitrogen and oxygen, _____.
 - a. Venus has mainly nitrogen and oxygen
 - b. Venus' air is very cold
 - c. Venus' atmosphere consists mostly of the gas carbon dioxide
7. Polar bears live near the North Pole, while _____.
 - a. penguins live there too
 - b. penguins live at the South Pole
 - c. they live in the South Pole
8. Potatoes and tomatoes originated in the Americas, while _____.
 - a. mangos and bananas come from Asia
 - b. corn and chocolate come from the Americas
 - c. turkeys first lived in North America



► **Practice 16. Showing contrast (unexpected result).** (Chart 19-6)

Make logical completions by completing the sentences with **is** or **isn't**.

1. It's the middle of the summer, but the weather _____ very cold.
2. It's the middle of the summer; nevertheless, the weather _____ very cold.
3. The weather _____ warm today even though it's the middle of summer.
4. Although it's the middle of the summer, the weather _____ very cold today.
5. Even though it's the middle of summer, the weather _____ very cold today.
6. It's the middle of summer in spite of the fact that the weather _____ very warm today.
7. Despite the fact that it is the middle of summer, the weather _____ very cold today.
8. It's the middle of summer. However, the weather _____ warm today.
9. It's the middle of summer, yet the weather _____ very warm today.
10. Despite the cold weather, it _____ the middle of summer.

► **Practice 17. Despite, in spite of vs. even though, although.** (Chart 19-6)

Circle the word or phrase to complete the sentence correctly.

1. a. (*Even though / Despite*) her doctor has prescribed frequent exercise for her, Carol never does any exercise at all.
b. (*Even though / Despite*) her doctor's orders, Carol has not done any exercise at all.
c. (*Even though / Despite*) the orders her doctor gave her, Carol still hasn't done any exercise.
d. (*Even though / Despite*) the dangers of not exercising, Carol still doesn't exercise.
e. (*Even though / Despite*) she has been warned about the dangers of not exercising by her doctor, Carol still hasn't begun to exercise.

2. a. (*Although / In spite of*) an approaching storm, the two climbers continued their trek up the mountain.
 - b. (*Although / In spite of*) a storm was approaching, the two climbers continued their trek.
 - c. (*Although / In spite of*) there was an approaching storm, the two climbers continued up the mountain.
 - d. (*Although / In spite of*) the storm that was approaching the mountain area, the two climbers continued their trek.
 - e. (*Although / In spite of*) the fact that a storm was approaching the mountain area, the two climbers continued their trek.
3. a. (*Although / Despite*) his many hours of practice, George failed his driving test for the third time.
 - b. (*Although / Despite*) he had practiced for many hours, George failed his driving test for the third time.
 - c. (*Although / Despite*) practicing for many hours, George failed his driving test again.
 - d. (*Although / Despite*) his mother and father spent hours with him in the car trying to teach him how to drive, George failed his driving test repeatedly.
 - e. (*Although / Despite*) his mother and father's efforts to teach him how to drive, George failed his driving test.



4. a. (*Even though / In spite of*) repeated crop failures due to drought, the villagers are refusing to leave their traditional homeland for resettlement in other areas.
- b. (*Even though / In spite of*) their crops have failed repeatedly due to drought, the villagers are refusing to leave their traditional homeland for resettlement in other areas.
- c. The villagers refuse to leave (*even though / in spite of*) the drought.
- d. The villagers refuse to leave (*even though / in spite of*) the drought seriously threatens their food supply.
- e. The villagers refuse to leave (*even though / in spite of*) the threat to their food supply because of the continued drought.
- f. The villagers refuse to leave (*even though / in spite of*) the threat to their food supply is serious because of the continued drought.
- g. The villagers refuse to leave (*even though / in spite of*) their food supply is threatened.
- h. The villagers refuse to leave (*even though / in spite of*) their threatened food supply.

► **Practice 18. Showing contrast.** (Chart 19-6).

Complete the sentences with the letter of the correct phrase from the list.

- a. an inability to communicate well in any language besides English
- b. he had the necessary qualifications
- c. he is afraid of heights
- d. he is normally quite shy and sometimes inarticulate
- e. his fear of heights
- f. his parents were worried about his intelligence because he didn't speak until he was four years old
- g. it has been shown to be safe
- h. they have been shown to cause birth defects and sometimes death
- i. its many benefits
- j. his competence and experience

1. In spite of _____, Carl enjoyed his helicopter trip over the Grand Canyon in Arizona.
2. Although _____, Mark rode in a cable car to the top of Sugar Loaf mountain in Rio de Janeiro for the magnificent view.
3. Because of his age, John was not hired even though _____.
4. Although _____, many people avoid using a microwave oven for fear of its radiation.
5. Jack usually has little trouble making new friends in other countries despite _____.
6. In spite of _____, the use of chemotherapy to treat cancer has many severe side effects.
7. Though _____, Bob managed to give an excellent presentation at the board meeting.
8. Jerry continued to be denied a promotion despite _____.
9. Dangerous pesticides are still used in many countries even though _____.
10. Despite the fact that Einstein turned out to be a genius, _____.

► **Practice 19. Showing contrast.** (Chart 19-6).

Combine the two sentences in *italics*. Add any other necessary punctuation.

1. *It was night. We could see the road very clearly.*
 - a. Even though _____.
 - b. Although _____.
 - c. _____, but _____.
2. *Helen has a fear of heights. She enjoys skydiving.*
 - a. Despite the fact that _____, _____.
 - b. Despite _____, _____.
 - c. _____; nevertheless _____.
3. *Millie has the flu. She is working at her computer.*
 - a. Though _____, _____.
 - b. _____, but _____ anyway.
 - c. _____, but _____ still _____.

► **Practice 20. Showing direct contrast.** (Chart 19-7)

Connect the given ideas using the words in parentheses. Add punctuation and capital letters as necessary.

1. (*while*) red is bright and lively gray is a dull color

Red is bright and lively, while gray is a dull color. OR

While red is bright and lively, gray is a dull color.

2. (*on the other hand*) Jane is insecure and unsure of herself her sister is full of self-confidence

3. (*while*) a rock is heavy a feather is light

4. (*however*) some children are unruly others are quiet and obedient

5. (*on the other hand*) language and literature classes are easy and enjoyable for Alex math and science courses are difficult for him

6. (*however*) strikes can bring improvements in wages and working conditions strikes can also cause loss of jobs and bankruptcy

PRACTICE 7, p. 173

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. even though | 5. Because |
| 2. because | 6. Even though |
| 3. Because | 7. even though |
| 4. Even though | 8. because |

PRACTICE 8, p. 173

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. even though | 5. even though |
| 2. because | 6. because |
| 3. Because | 7. because |
| 4. Even though | 8. even though |

PRACTICE 9, p. 174

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. a

PRACTICE 16, p. 194

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. is | 6. isn't |
| 2. is | 7. is |
| 3. isn't | 8. isn't |
| 4. is | 9. isn't |
| 5. is | 10. is |

PRACTICE 17, p. 194

- a. Even though
b. Despite
c. Despite
d. Despite
e. Even though
- a. In spite of
b. Although
c. Although
d. In spite of
e. In spite of

- a. Despite
b. Although
c. Despite
d. Although
e. Despite
- a. In spite of
b. Even though
c. in spite of
d. even though
e. in spite of
f. even though
g. even though
h. in spite of

PRACTICE 18, p. 196

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. e | 6. i |
| 2. c | 7. d |
| 3. b | 8. j |
| 4. g | 9. h |
| 5. a | 10. f |

PRACTICE 19, p. 196

- a. Even though it was night, we could see the road very clearly.
b. Although it was night, we could see the road very clearly.
c. It was night, but we could see the road very clearly.
- a. Despite the fact that Helen has a fear of heights, she enjoys skydiving.
b. Despite her fear of heights, Helen enjoys skydiving.
c. Helen has a fear of heights; nevertheless, she enjoys skydiving.
- a. Though Millie has the flu, she is working at her computer.
b. Millie has the flu, but she is working at her computer anyway.
c. Millie has the flu, but she is still working at her computer.

PRACTICE 20, p. 197

Possible answers

- Red is bright and lively, while gray is a dull color. OR
While red is bright and lively, gray is a dull color.
- Jane is insecure and unsure of herself. Her sister, on the other hand, is full of self-confidence.
- While a rock is heavy, a feather is light. OR
A rock is heavy, while a feather is light.
- Some children are unruly. Others, however, are quiet and obedient. OR
Some children are unruly; others, however, are quiet and obedient. OR
Some children are unruly. Others are quiet and obedient, however.
- Language and literature classes are easy and enjoyable for Alex. On the other hand, math and science courses are difficult for him. OR
Language and literature classes are easy and enjoyable for Alex; on the other hand, math and science courses are difficult for him.
- Strikes can bring improvements in wages and working conditions; however, strikes can also cause loss of jobs and bankruptcy. OR
Strikes can bring improvements in wages and working conditions. Strikes can also cause loss of jobs and bankruptcy, however.