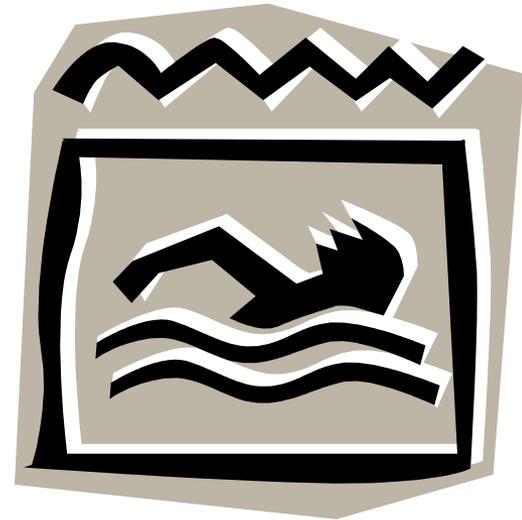


Connectors of contrast

Because is a connector that links cause and effect. It is used to express the idea of *expected results*.

- I didn't go swimming ***because*** the weather was cold.
- ***Because*** the weather was cold, I didn't go swimming.

The outcome (not swimming) is logical and expected.



Here is how we can express contrast or
unexpected results:

- I went swimming *even though* it was cold.
- *Even though* it was cold, I went swimming.
- *Although* it was cold, I went swimming.
- *Though* it was cold, I went swimming.

The outcome is surprising and unexpected:
I went swimming in the cold!

(Study the punctuation in the examples above.)

Here are more ways to say the same thing.

- *but . . . anyway*
- *but . . . still*
- *yet . . . still*

- It was cold, *but* I went swimming *anyway*.
- It was cold, *but* I *still* went swimming.
- It was cold, *yet* I *still* went swimming.

These are more formal ways to say the same thing.

- It was cold. ***Nevertheless,*** I went swimming.
- It was cold; ***nevertheless,*** I went swimming.
- It was cold. ***Nonetheless,*** I went swimming.
- It was cold. ***However,*** I still went swimming.

(Again, study the punctuation patterns—you'll have to do this in your own writing!)

You can use these words with a noun phrase:

despite + noun phrase

in spite of + noun phrase

- I went swimming *despite* the cold weather.
- I went swimming *in spite of* the cold weather.

In these examples, “the cold weather” is a noun phrase, not a whole sentence. Do not follow *despite* or *in spite of* with a whole sentence!

Show contrast in the following sentences. (unexpected result)

Complete the sentences with *but*, *even though*, or *nevertheless*.

Look at the punctuation—it will tell you which words to use!

1. Andrew ate a large dinner. _____, he is still hungry.
2. Andrew ate a large dinner, _____ he is still hungry.
3. Andrew is still hungry _____ he ate a large dinner.