

araq

StartUp 6

Grammar

Unit2 – Lesson3

Page22

MATCH THE SENTENCES HALVES.

1. **Despite** the heavy rain,
2. She wanted to join the party,
3. **Although** the exam was challenging,

a) *the hikers decided to continue their trek through the dense forest.*
b) **however** she had a pressing deadline for her work.
c) she managed to score exceptionally well.

Complete the rule:

We use connectives such as despite, however, although, even though, on the other hand, and while to ____ two different aspects of the same person, thing, or situation. These words introduce an opposing idea, especially one that the listener or reader does not expect.

Teach the structure deductively for the maximum of 5 minutes. Feel free to add any necessary explanations.

RULES:

Despite:
Usage: "Despite" is used to introduce a contrast or unexpected situation. It indicates that something happened or is true, even though there might be reasons or conditions suggesting otherwise.
Example: "Despite the rain, we decided to go for a hike."

However:
Usage: "However" is a transitional word that signals a shift in thought. It's often used to introduce a contrast or contradiction to the previous statement.
Example: "The weather was cold; however, we still enjoyed our day at the beach."

Teach the structure deductively for the maximum of 5 minutes. Feel free to add any necessary explanations.

RULES:

Although:

Usage: "Although" is a conjunction used to introduce a subordinate clause that presents a contrast to the main clause. It indicates a concession or acknowledgment of a fact while introducing a contrasting idea.

Example: "Although it was raining, we decided to have a picnic."

Even though:

Usage: "Even though" is similar to "although" and is used to introduce a contrasting idea. It emphasizes the surprising or unexpected nature of the contrast.

Example: "Even though she studied hard, she didn't perform well on the exam."

afaq-lc.com

Teach the structure deductively for the maximum of 5 minutes. Feel free to add any necessary explanations.

RULES:

!

On the other hand:

Usage: "On the other hand" is a phrase used to introduce a contrasting or opposing point of view. It's often used when presenting an alternative perspective or argument.

Example: "She wants to go on a road trip; on the other hand, he prefers a relaxing vacation at the beach."

While:

Usage: "While" can be used as a conjunction to introduce a contrasting element. It's often used to present two contrasting ideas in the same sentence.

Example: "She likes coffee, while her brother prefers tea."

Have your Ss read the sentences aloud. Recap any tips if necessary.



READ THE TABLE.

We use connectives such as *despite*, *however*, *although*, *even though, on the other hand*, and *while* to contrast two different aspects of the same person, thing, or situation. These words introduce an opposing idea, especially one that the listener or reader does not expect.

He meant the campaign as a joke. **However**, the request went viral and he raised a lot of money.
People feel like they're making a difference **even though** they're giving small amounts.
Despite some risks to investors, the popularity of crowdfunding has exploded.

Notes

- Connectives like *however* and *on the other hand* are used to connect a sentence to the previous sentence. They are followed immediately by a comma.
- *While, although*, and *even though* connect clauses within a sentence. When these words begin a sentence, add a comma between the clauses.
- *Despite* and *in spite of* are followed by a noun phrase. When they begin a sentence, add a comma at the end of the noun phrase.

>> FOR PRACTICE, GO TO PAGE 130

A Connect the sentences using the connectives in parentheses. Do not change the order of the sentences. Use a comma as needed.

1. My friends told me good things about the fundraiser. I found out later it was a scam. (however)
   My friends told me good things about the fundraiser. However, I found out later it was a scam.
2. The fundraising campaign video went viral. It has not helped raise much money. (even though)
   _____
3. On the one hand, they want to make a donation to a charity for animals. They feel children's charities are more important. (on the other hand)
   _____
4. Taking out a loan is very common. Not everyone does it. (while)
   _____
5. The fundraising campaign started only this morning. We've already reached our goal. (however)
   _____
6. Emily can't find investors. She has a great business plan. (despite)
   _____

5148 afaq-lc.com

Oral Practice



Practice different forms of grammar by providing the context to Ss and having them produce sentences individually.

Ask your students to do the task in a couple of minutes.



B MAKE IT PERSONAL What do you think about giving money to charity? Write sentences using connectives to show contrast or surprise.

1. I never give money to people collecting for charity on the street. However, a lot of my friends do.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Create breakout rooms to have the Ss share their ideas. Give FEEDBACK right after.

IN PAIRS!

Share what you have written and add more details.



B MAKE IT PERSONAL What do you think about giving money to charity? Write sentences using connectives to show contrast or surprise.

1. I never give money to people collecting for charity on the street. However, a lot of my friends do.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____