

StartUp 5

Grammar

Unit1 – Lesson3

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USE THE WORDS IN THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE TEXT.

it	she	people	shoes

Though (1)_____ was a rainy day, Sarah decided to go for a walk in the park. She brought her umbrella with her, **although** (2)_____ knew it might not be enough to keep her completely dry. **Even though** the clouds were dark, there was a certain beauty in the way the raindrops glistened on the leaves. **Though** she got a bit wet, Sarah enjoyed the fresh smell of the rain. **Although** some (3)_____ prefer staying indoors on such days, Sarah found the experience invigorating. **Even though** her (4)_____ were soaked, she felt a sense of tranquility that made the walk worthwhile.

Have the Ss do the task for a couple of minutes. Then show the next slide to check the answers.

READ THE TEXT AND PAY ATTENTION TO THE BOLD PHRASES.

Though it was a rainy day, Sarah decided to go for a walk in the park. She brought her umbrella with her, **although she** knew it might not be enough to keep her completely dry. Even though the clouds were dark, there was a certain beauty in the way the raindrops glistened on the leaves. Though she got a bit wet, Sarah enjoyed the fresh smell of the rain. Although some people prefer staying indoors on such days, Sarah found the experience invigorating. Even though her shoes were soaked, she felt a sense of tranquility that made the walk worthwhile.

Complete the rule:
Use clauses beginning with (1)_____ , although, and (2)_____ though to show a contrast with the main idea. The main clause shows an unexpected result.

Have a student read the text aloud and then ask the class to fill in the blank.

RULES:

While "though," "although," and "even though" are often used interchangeably, there are differences in their usage and emphasis:

"Though" is a common conjunction used to introduce a contrast. It is less emphatic than "even though" and is often used in casual or everyday language.

Example: "I like the movie, though the ending was a bit disappointing."

"Although" is very similar to "though" and is used to introduce a contrasting idea. It is slightly more formal and may be preferred in more formal writing.

Example: "Although she was tired, she continued working on her project."

"Even though" is a stronger form and adds a sense of surprise or emphasis to the contrast. It is often used when the second clause is unexpected given the information in the first clause.

Example: "Even though it was his day off, he went to the office to finish the report."

In summary, "though" is the most neutral and commonly used, "although" is slightly more formal, and "even though" adds emphasis to the unexpected nature of the contrast.

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



READ THE TABLE.

Use clauses beginning with *though*, *although*, and *even though* to show a contrast with the main idea. The main clause shows an unexpected result.

***Though / although / even though* clause**	**Main clause (an unexpected result)**
Though hunting laws are great,	they aren't enough to protect all animals.
Although a butterfly is a tiny insect,	it can fly thousands of miles.
Even though it can be expensive,	protecting wildlife is important.

Though, *although*, and *even though* can also be used after the main clause, usually after a comma.

Main clause (an unexpected result)	***Though / although / even though* clause**
Most spiders live for about a year,	**though** some live much longer.
Hippos can't swim,	**although** they spend most of the day in water.
Species will continue to disappear	**even though** we try to save them.

>> FOR PRACTICE, GO TO PAGE 127

A Combine the sentences using the words in parentheses. Don't change the order of the clauses.

1. Many people talk about endangered animals.
   Few do anything about the problem. (although)
   Many people talk about endangered animals, although few do anything about the problem.
2. The wolf looked just like my dog. (though)
   It had no collar.

3. The oceans seem limitless. (even though)
   We must put limits on fishing.

4. Wild animals can be adorable.
   Most make terrible pets. (although)

5. It was wearing a GPS collar. (though)
   We don't know where the elephant is.

6. Controlled burning of forests can help protect trees.
   It may seem like it harms them. (even though)

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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 Complete the sentences by adding a clause with *although*, *though*, or *even though*. Remember to use commas correctly.

1. Cockroaches aren't endangered animals, although many people wish they were.
2. A surprising number of animals live in the city _____.
3. _____ I've never actually seen one.
4. Roads are a great danger for many animals _____.

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 Complete the sentences by adding a clause with *although*, *though*, or *even though*. Remember to use commas correctly.

1. Cockroaches aren't endangered animals, although many people wish they were _____.
2. A surprising number of animals live in the city _____.
3. _____ I've never actually seen one.
4. Roads are a great danger for many animals _____.