

Discourse Markers: Contrasting

Contrasting markers are used to introduce information that contrasts with what has already been said or with what is expected.

To express general contrast: *Ex. however, nevertheless (formal), nonetheless (formal)*
*I was tired. **However**, I still went to the gym after work.*

To explain an alternative choice or view: *Ex. rather, in contrast, on the contrary, on the other hand*
*Big cities have many job opportunities. **On the other hand**, the cost of living is high in big cities.*

To contrast reality with expectation: *Ex. actually, as a matter of fact, in fact*
*Some people think Canada is always cold. **Actually**, it gets hot in the summertime.*

To express unexpected results: *Ex. though, although, even though*
***Although** it was cold, I went swimming in the lake.*

Show a relationship between the two sentences using a CONTRASTING MARKER. The sentences can be combined into one, or remain as two. Use a variety of different markers.

Ex. I wasn't hungry. I ate three pieces of cake. Even though I wasn't hungry, I ate three pieces of cake. OR I wasn't hungry. However, I ate three pieces of cake.

1. She didn't study for the test. She passed the test. _____

2. Paul had a car accident. He is a very careful driver. _____

3. British Columbia is very mountainous. Saskatchewan is quite flat. _____

4. I prefer to live in the country. My husband prefers to live downtown. _____

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5. Some people think Toronto is the capital of Canada. Ottawa is the capital city. _____

6. This car was very expensive. I really liked it so I bought it. _____
