

Subordinate Clauses: Cause / Effect / Condition / Opposition

Subordinate clauses express when, why, opposition and condition.

• **Cause and Effect**

(because - since - as - as long as - as long as - due to the fact that)

• **Condition**

1. She had dinner after she'd finished because my father had to work late.
2. Since he has more to do, he is going to a concert.
3. He bought a new house as he got a better job.
4. They can leave early as / as long as you finish the work.
5. School was cancelled today due to the fact that there was a snow storm.

• **Opposition**

(although - even though - though - whereas - while)

• **Contrast**

1. He bought the car although / even though / though it was expensive.
- Notice how 'though, even though' or 'although' show a situation which is contrary to the main clause to express opposition. Even though, though and although are all synonyms.
2. Mary is a musician while / whereas John is an English teacher. [contrast]
- 'Whereas' and 'while' show clauses in direct opposition to each other.

NOTE: When an adverb clause begins the sentence, use a comma to separate the two clauses.

Ex. Whereas travelling by car is expensive, travelling by plane is faster.

Exercise:

Join the following sentences:

1. The driver took to the road. It is not a fully cross country.

2. He has lost his high blood pressure. He has to watch what he eats.

3. He doesn't understand. He doesn't speak French very well.

Choose the correct answer:

1. He says people won't support that he got an A he says that with his English test.

- A- when B- even C- as though D- whereas

2. he thinks he is smart, he is not.

- A- Because B- Due to C- Even though D- While