

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)

• **Examples:**

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 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)

• **Examples:**

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 car. It is not a Fiat (it was a Ferrari).

2. He had her first high blood pressure. He had to watch what he ate.

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