Linkers for Contrasting:"In contrast to"

"In contrast to" is used to show differences between two things. "In contrast to" is followed by a noun or gerund and often begins a sentence:

Example 1: "In contrast to fatty acids, the total bile acid concentration was hardly influenced by the different diets."

Example 2: "In contrast to the barn owl, the snowy owl is represented by only a single sample."

Example 3: "Breach of a civil law, in contrast to the breaking of a criminal law, normally renders the person who has broken it liable to pay damages to the victim of the breach.



Linkers for Contrasting: "On the one hand" and "On the other hand"

"On the other hand" is also used to show the differences between two or more things. It is frequently preceded by "On the one hand" to decribe the thing which it differs from, but not always:

Example 1: "Thus there was no necessary dichotomy between "the owners" on the one hand and "the fishermen" on the other hand."

Example 2: "On the other hand, arguments that freedom is valuable for something other than itself are seldom convincing."

Example 3: "It was still possible in early 1922 to buy foodstuffs in the city markets. The villages on the other hand were quite desolate."



<u>Linkers for Contrasting: "However" and "Nevertheless"</u>

"However" and "nevertheless" link contrasting ideas, but usually not in the same sentence:

Example 1: "There was therefore a lack of observational data on the police. However, this has since changed."

Example 2: "Manikins, which swallow fruits whole, are less sensitive to sugar content. Nevertheless, it is likely that birds have selected for sweeter fruits through evolutionary time."

Example 3: "Grammatical subjects are often suppressed in Japanese clauses. Nevertheless, possible subjects are inserted in the back-translation to make the text readable."



Linkers for Contrasting: "Although", "Though" and "Even though"

"Although", "though" and "even though" are followed by a subordinate clause then a main clause, or the main clause can come first:

Example 1: subordinate clause

main clause

"Although he had invested in the stock exchange, he was not good with money." Example 2:

"The garden was looking beautiful, even though there had been little water for months."

main clause

subordinate clause

Example 3: main clause

"All teachers have some experience with disciplinary issues, though they do not always achieve a successful resolution of these disputes."

subordinate clause







<u>Linkers for Similarity: "In common with" and "Similarly"</u>

"In common with" and "similarly" are used to show *similarity* not difference. "Similarly" often begins a sentence:

Example 1: "The locust, in common with many other insects, possesses

two types of eye."



Example 2: "Messages from the right-hand field of vision are received by the left-hand side of the brain. Similarly, messages from the left-hand field of vision are transmitted to the right side of the brain."

Now try the exercises, good luck!