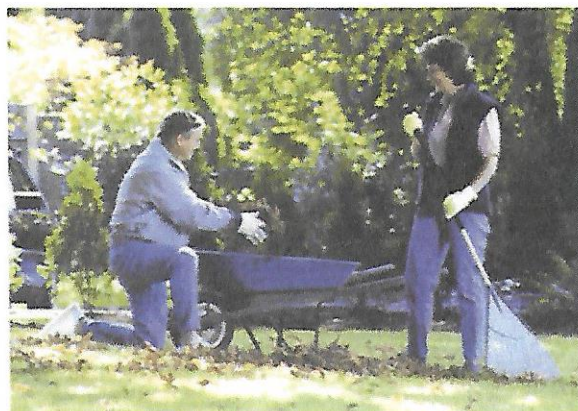


Clauses of Contrast



They enjoy working in the garden **although/even though** it is very hard work.

Clauses of contrast are used to express a contrast. They are introduced with:

but - **although/even though/though** -
in spite of/despite - **however** -
yet - **while/whereas** - **nevertheless**, etc.

◆ **but** e.g. She had a cold, **but** she went to work.

◆ **although/even though/though + clause**

Even though is more emphatic than **although**. **Though** is usually used in everyday speech and can also be put at the end of a sentence.

e.g. **Although/Even though/Though** she had a cold, she went to work.

She went to work **although/even though/though** she had a cold.

She had a cold. She went to work, **though**.

◆ **in spite of/despite + noun/-ing form**

e.g. **In spite of/Despite** the bad weather, they sat in the garden. (NOT: **Despite** the bad ...)

They sat in the garden **in spite of/despite** the weather **being** bad.

◆ **in spite of/despite the fact that + clause**

e.g. **In spite of/Despite** the fact (that) the weather was bad, they sat in the garden.

◆ **however/nevertheless** A comma is always used after **however/nevertheless**.

e.g. He was well-qualified for the job. **However/Nevertheless**, he didn't get it.

◆ **while/whereas**

e.g. Your flat is big, **while/whereas** mine is small.

◆ **yet (formal)** e.g. Tom ran well, **yet** he lost.

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Sue and Jane have just returned from a party. They are discussing what happened. Make sentences using the prompts below, as in the example.

- S: The music was brilliant.
 J: (it / be / a bit loud) 1) ...*It was a bit loud, though*....
 S: Tracy looked wonderful.
 J: (I / not like / her dress) 2)
 S: There were so many people there!
 J: (they / not be / very friendly) 3)
 S: We had wonderful food.
 J: (it/be a bit cold) 4)
 S: The atmosphere was fantastic.
 J: (it / be / too dark) 5)

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Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets.

- Your car is new and fast. My car is old and slow. (**while**)
Your car is new and fast, while my car is old and slow.
- He went to bed early. He was tired the next day. (**yet**)
- The Smiths go on holiday to Spain. The Millers go to Switzerland. (**whereas**)
- He had passed his exams. He couldn't find a good job. (**although**)
- They ate all the food. It was tasteless. (**in spite of**)
- The performance was bad. Everyone applauded at the end. (**nevertheless**)
- We had a map. We got lost. (**though**)
- He didn't go back to work. He felt better. (**despite**)

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Choose the correct answer.

- ...**C**... being shy, Jim gave a speech at the concert.
A However **B** Yet **C** Despite
- he hated shopping, he went to the supermarket.
A However **B** Even though **C** While
- Jane works very hard, Kate is lazy.
A whereas **B** even though **C** despite
- This car is fast, it is also very noisy.
A despite **B** but **C** in spite
- She likes Peter. She doesn't like his brother,
A whereas **B** but **C** though
- the rain, the football match went ahead.
A In spite of **B** However **C** While
- of being tired, Jeff went to the party.
A In spite **B** Despite **C** Although