

1. **Although** she left the house early, she arrived at the office an hour late.
He doesn't speak Spanish **even though** he has lived in Madrid for years.
I miss my old job, **though** I wasn't always happy there.

2. **In spite of/Despite**

- ...his nationality, his first language is French.
- ...being Spanish, his first language is French.
- ...the fact that he is Spanish, his first language is French.

- Use **although, though, even though** and **in spite of/despite** to express contrast

1. Use *although, though, even though* + clause

Although and *even though* can be used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

- *Even though* is more emphatic than *although* and is used to express a particularly surprising contrast.
- *Though* is considered more informal.

2. After *in spite of* or *despite* use a noun, a verb in *-ing* form or "the fact (that)" + clause

- Remember not to use *of* after *despite* e.g. *despite of* the rain

Rewrite the sentences.

e.g. Although I thought I would win, I came last.

Despite... *thinking I would win, I came last.*

1. Despite working in London, she has lived in Canterbury for 15 years.

Although...

2. He is incredibly fit even though he does very little exercise.

In spite of...

3. Despite his serious illness, he insisted on coming to work.

Even though...

4. In spite of the terrible service, we decided not to complain.

We decided not to complain, even though...

5. Although it was raining heavily, we decided to go to the park.

In spite of...

6. Despite his promises to clean the house, it was still a mess when I got back.

Although...

7. I thought she was very nice, though I didn't like her boyfriend at all.

Despite...

answers on next page

1. Although she works in London, she has lived in Canterbury for 15 years.
2. In spite of being incredibly fit/his incredible fitness/the fact (that) he is incredibly fit, he does very little exercise.
3. Even though he was (seriously) ill, he insisted on coming to work.
4. We decided not to complain, even though the service was / had been terrible.
5. In spite of the heavy rain / it raining heavily/ the fact (that) it was raining heavily, we decided to go to the park.*
6. Although he promised / he had promised to clean the house, it was still a mess when I got back.
7. Despite thinking / the fact (that) I thought she was very nice, I didn't like her boyfriend at all.

* If the subjects in the two clauses are different, we need to include the subject in the first to differentiate between the two:

e.g. In spite of **it** raining, **we** decided to go to the park.

First subject – it (the weather)

Second subject – we (my friends and I)

If the two subjects are the same, this is not necessary.

e.g. Despite being tired, Sam stayed up to watch the movie.

First subject – Sam

Second subject - Sam