

CONTRASTING INFORMATION

RULES:

*Complete the RULES with **ALTHOUGH**, **DESPITE**, **HOWEVER**, **WHEREAS**.*

1. _____ is followed by a noun (not a complete clause with a verb).
2. _____ is followed by a clause / sentence with a subject and a verb.
3. _____ can be used when the contrast is expressed in a new sentence.
4. _____ is used to make a direct comparison between two ideas or statements.

EXERCISE 1.

*Complete the following sentences with **ALTHOUGH**, **DESPITE**, **HOWEVER**, **WHEREAS**.*

1. _____ we have our own gas, oil, and coal reserves, we still depend on foreign imports.
2. _____ the banking crisis, the financial sector is still a major part of the UK economy.
3. Banks have been recruiting fewer people over the past few years. _____, many graduates are still applying for jobs in this sector.
4. Inflation rose by 3% last year, _____ house prices went up by 6%.
5. _____ the early problems, the project has been a success.
6. _____ I like working in this bank, I probably won't work here long.
7. Manufacturers enjoy the benefit of a low-cost workforce and relatively cheap land. _____, a lot of country's capital is invested in old state sector industries.
8. Indonesia has a lot of natural resources, _____ Singapore has none.
9. The industrial sector has declined _____ government support.
10. _____ their shares are rising, their future is still uncertain.
11. Kate gave a good presentation, _____ having very little time to prepare.
12. Spain is a mature market, _____ in Portugal there is still room for growth.
13. _____ he didn't use any notes, he gave an excellent presentation.
14. In the last few years, the local farmers have been heavily subsidized by the government. _____, _____ government support, a number of them have been driven out of business by cheap Polish produce.
15. In China, we will have problems with finding experienced business managers _____.
in the UK we can use our existing management.

EXERCISE 2.

Write sentences using the prompts and *ALTHOUGH, DESPITE, HOWEVER*. Don't forget to put commas where necessary!

EXAMPLE: *recession last year / the number of new businesses rose by 10%*

Although there was a recession last year, the number of new business rose by 10%.

Despite last year's recession, the number of new business rose by 10%.

There was a recession last year. However, the number of new businesses rose by 10%.

1. inflation fell by 3% last month / house prices rose during the same period

Although _____.

Despite _____.

_____. However, _____.

2. road tax increased by 6% on 1 April / car sales increased by 3% in April

Although _____.

Despite _____.

_____. However, _____.

3. Now write one more set of sentences of your own.

Although _____.

Despite _____.

_____. However, _____.

EXERCISE 3.

Look at the groups of three sentences. Some of them are correct, some - incorrect. Mark each sentence C (correct) or I (incorrect).

1. A. Chinese farming is more intensive than in the US, despite there is still a lack of investment capital. ☐
- B. Chinese farming is more intensive than in the US, but there is still a lack of investment capital. ☐
- C. Chinese farming is more intensive than in the US. However, there is still a lack of investment capital. ☐
2. A. Despite the cheap raw materials, there are still shortages in some areas. ☐
- B. There are still shortages despite in some areas the cheap raw materials. ☐
- C. There are still shortages in some areas despite the cheap raw materials. ☐
3. A. Although the private sector has grown, there is still a lot of bureaucracy. ☐
- B. There is still a lot of bureaucracy, although the private sector has grown. ☐
- C. However the private sector has grown, there is still a lot of bureaucracy. ☐