



PSLE English Mastery
Synthesis /
Transformation
The Write Tribe

ADDITION



3

Contrast and Exception

although, though, even though

- You use **although** or **though** to talk about a surprising contrast to what might be expected.

Words such as "but" and "however" are used to talk about contrast. Remove them when you rewrite or combine sentences with "although", "though" or "even though".



- The man had a lot of money but he led a very frugal life.
- **Although** the man had a lot of money, he led a very frugal life.
- The pineapple was very sour. However, Dad liked it.
- **Though** the pineapple was very sour, Dad liked it.
- Emily knew the correct answer. However, she did not put up her hand.
- Emily did not put up her hand **although** she knew the correct answer.
- Mrs Lee is not a doctor but knows a lot about medicine.
- Mrs Lee knows a lot about medicine **although** she is not a doctor.

- You can use **even though** to add extra emphasis.
- The whole team worked hard to solve the problem. However, they could not find a solution.
- **Even though** the whole team worked hard to solve the problem, they could not find a solution.
- Mary did not like the food she had been given but she ate all of it.
- Mary ate all (of) the food she had been given **even though** she did not like it.
- The air conditioning was on. We still felt hot.
- We still felt hot **even though** the air conditioning was on.

Practice 1

Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the word(s) provided. Your answer must be in ONE sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s).

1 David was an unattractive baby but he has grown up to be a handsome man.

though

2 That family are the richest in the country but they are not happy.

Even though

3 Cleaning out the stables is boring but the riders have to do it.

Though

4 I would love to be able to paint but I have no artistic talent.

Although

5 Kate was the top student for the year-end exams. However, she was disappointed with her results.

even though

6 I enjoyed the book but I did not like the ending.

Although

despite, in spite of

- You use **despite** or **in spite of** to talk about a surprising contrast. The fact or situation introduced by the connector does not have the result that you might expect.
- The connectors **despite** and **in spite of** are followed by nouns, noun phrases or gerunds (ing-form of verbs).

Remove words such as "although" and "but", which are used to talk about contrast, when you rewrite or combine sentences with "despite" or "in spite of".



- Although it was noisy, I slept soundly all night.
- **Despite** the noise, I slept soundly all night.

Change the adjective "noisy" to the noun "noise" to form the noun phrase "the noise".

- Sam was angry but he said nothing.
- **In spite of** being angry, Sam said nothing.

Change the verb "was" to the gerund "being".

- Mr Wong was hungry. However, he did not have his lunch.
- Mr Wong did not have his lunch **despite** his hunger.

Change the adjective "hungry" to the noun "hunger" to form the noun phrase "his hunger".

- The connectors **despite** and **in spite of** can also be followed by the phrase **the fact that**.

- Despite the noise, I slept soundly all night.
- **Despite the fact that** it was noisy, I slept soundly all night.

The phrase "the fact that" is followed by a clause i.e. it contains a subject and a verb.

- The plant grew well though the soil condition was not satisfactory.
- The plant grew well **in spite of** the fact that the soil condition was not satisfactory.

clause

Practice 2

Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the word(s) provided. Your answer must be in ONE sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s).

1 The man is afraid of ghosts and monsters. However, he frequently watches horror movies.

Despite

2 My brother covered himself with sunscreen but got sunburnt.

In spite of

3 I often feel bored although I live in a large city.

Despite the fact that

4 Judy was worried about her science exam. She had worked hard all year.

in spite of

5 My grandfather has bad hearing but he refuses to wear a hearing aid.

despite

6 My nephew knows a lot about computers. He is only seven years old.

In spite of the fact that

unlike, yet

- You use **unlike** to show that one person or thing is different from another.
- **Unlike** is followed by a noun, noun phrase or gerund (ing-form of a verb).

Do not include "has long hair" in
the combined sentence.

- I have short hair. My sister has long hair.
- **Unlike** my sister, I have short hair.

noun phrase

- Sailing is an expensive sport but jogging is not.
- Jogging, **unlike** sailing, is not an expensive sport.

gerund

Do not include "is timid" in the
combined sentence.

- Arun is brave. His sister is timid.
- Arun is brave **unlike** his sister.

noun phrase

- You use **yet** to introduce a fact that contrasts surprisingly with what you expect.
- The connector **yet** could be replaced with **but**. However, **yet** adds a certain emphasis.
- You usually put a comma before **yet**.
 - An ostrich has wings. However, it cannot fly.
 - An ostrich has wings, **yet** it cannot fly.
- Even though the dangers of smoking tobacco are well-publicised, many young people ignore all the warnings.
- The dangers of smoking tobacco are well-publicised, **yet** many young people ignore all the warnings.

Practice 3

Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the word(s) provided. Your answer must be in ONE sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s).

1 My bicycle had been stolen but the padlocked chain was still attached to the railings.

yet

2 It felt cold outside although the sun was shining.

yet

3 Uncle Sam is just fifty years old. He decides to retire.

yet

4 The mongoose is not a big animal. However, it can kill a poisonous snake.

yet

5 The whale lives in the sea but it is not a fish.

yet

6 Even though the fruit has an unpleasant smell, it tastes delicious.

yet