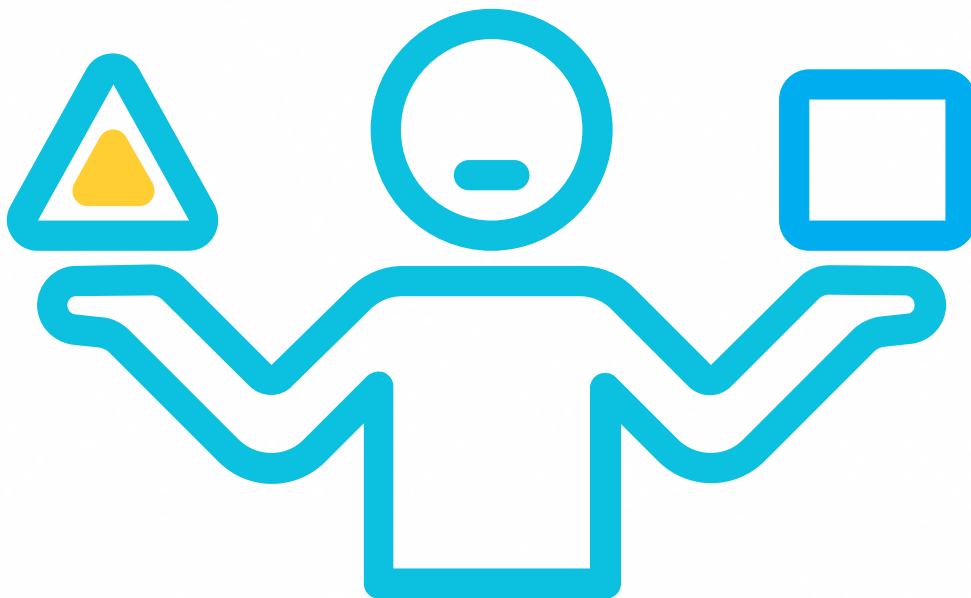


LINKERS

OF CONTRAST

LET'S GO!



*despite/in spite of, although/even
though, however*

DESPITE

IN SPITE OF

A PESAR DE

After **in spite of** and **despite**, we use a **noun**, **gerund** (-ing form of a verb) or a **pronoun**.

- **They never made much money, in spite of their success.**
- **In spite of the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon.**
- **Despite having a headache, I had a great birthday.**
- **The train was cancelled. In spite of that, we arrived on time.**

Note that it is common to use **in spite of** and **despite** with the expression **the fact that**, followed by a subject and verb.

- **In spite of the fact that he worked very hard, he didn't pass the exam.**
- **Despite the fact that he worked very hard, he didn't pass the exam.**

ALTHOUGH

EVEN THOUGH

AUNQUE

After **although** and **even though**, we use a subject and a verb. A *CLAUSE*. *Even though* is slightly stronger and more emphatic than *although*.

- I enjoyed the course, although I would have liked more grammar practice.
- Although we saw each other every day, we didn't really know each other.
- Even though she spoke very quietly, he understood every word.
- She didn't get the job, even though she had all the necessary qualifications.

HOWEVER

SIN EMBARGO

The most common way of using '**however**' is to mean '**but**'. This usually comes at the **beginning** of a sentence, and is followed by a **comma**.

- **According to the calendar it was May. However, the temperature felt more like November.**

For this use, it's also correct to put it in the **middle** of the sentence, with **commas** either side.

- **It was May. It was, however, very cold.**

CAUSA AND EFFECT

linkers

LET'S GO!



so as to, in order to, so that

SO AS TO

IN ORDER TO

In order to / so as to / to

These all mean "*PARA*" and are followed by the bare infinitive (**infinitive without to**).

- They moved **in order to** be closer to their children's school.
- They moved **so as to** be closer to their children's school.
- They moved **to** be closer to their children's school.

In affirmative sentences, they can be used interchangeably, although **in order to** and **so as to** are more **formal**.

However, in negative sentences, only **in order not to** or **so as not to** are correct.

(I got up earlier so I wouldn't be late)

- I got up earlier **in order not to** be late. ✓
- I got up earlier **so as not to** be late. ✓
- I got up earlier **not to** be late. ✗

SO THAT

So that

It means "para que" and is followed by a **SUBJECT**, the modal verb can or could (*most of the times*), and the bare infinitive (infinitive without to).

The subject of the first and second verb CAN CHANGE.

- I left work early so that I could catch the bus.
- I'll leave work early so that my brother can use the car.

ASSIGNMENT

CREATE ONE SENTENCE WITH EACH OF THESE LINKERS.

IN ORDER TO

SO THAT

SO AS NOT TO

HOWEVER

ALTHOUGH

EVEN THOUGH