

CLAUSES OF CONTRAST

although, even though

We can use **although/even though** at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence followed by a clause (subject + verb). We NEVER use a comma after **although** or **event though**.

- ***Although/Even though** we had a bad game, we won.*
- *We won, **although/even though** we had a bad game.*

however

We use **however** to connect two different sentences. We normally use **however** after a full stop (.) or a semi-colon (;). **However** should ALWAYS be followed by a comma.

- *We didn't like the hotel. **However**, we had a fantastic time.*
- *We went to the beach; **however**, the weather wasn't perfect.*

despite / in spite of

Despite and **in spite of** are normally followed by a noun or a **-ing** verb. They can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

- ***Despite/In spite of** the rain, we went to the concert.*
- *They arrived **despite/in spite of** leaving very early.*

We can use a clause (subject + verb)

after **despite/in spite of + the fact that**.

- *We went out **despite/In spite of the fact that** it was raining.*

Clauses of purpose

to + infinitive

The most common way to express purpose in English is **to** + infinitive.

- *The student worked hard **to pass** the test.*

in order to/so as to + infinitive

In order to or **so as to** + infinitive are more common in formal English, mainly in writing. The negative forms are **in order not to** and **so as not to** + infinitive.

- *We were asked to stay **in order to finish** the project.*
- *He left home early **in order not to be** late.*
- *Use a plastic hammer **so as to avoid** damage.*
- *They walked quietly **so as not to wake up** the children.*

so that + clause

We can also use **so that** + subject + verb to express purpose. We normally use a **modal verb** with this connector. (**could, can, would, etc.**)

- *We left early **so that we could** park near the centre.*
- *He made some flashcards **so that it would** be easier for his mum to remember the instructions.*

for + noun

We can also use **for** + noun to express purpose.

- *We went to the bar **for a drink**.*
- *Would you like to go to the park **for a run**?*