



Conjunctions (and/but/or/because/although/so): Contrast, Concession & Correlative Conjunctions

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- ___ she studied all night, she still failed the test.
a) Because
b) Since
c) As soon as
d) Even though
- He speaks ___ French ___ Spanish fluently.
a) both
b) either
c) neither
d) not only
- You can have ___ the chicken ___ the fish. Which do you prefer?
a) both
b) neither
c) not only
d) either
- Tom is very outgoing, ___ his brother is quite shy.
a) because
b) whereas
c) since
d) after
- ___ Mark ___ his wife could attend the wedding. They were both ill.
a) Both
b) Either
c) Neither
d) Not only
- She got the job ___ she had no previous experience.
a) although
b) because
c) so
d) when
- The restaurant is ___ expensive ___ the food isn't very good.
a) either
b) whether
c) neither
d) not only
- ___ the hotel was expensive, the rooms were small and dirty.
a) Although
b) Because
c) When
d) After
- He decided to go for a run ___ it was raining heavily.
a) because
b) even though
c) after
d) until
- I enjoy swimming, ___ my sister prefers running.
a) while
b) because
c) until
d) as soon as
- We can ___ take the bus ___ walk. It's not far.
a) both
b) neither
c) either
d) not only



Answers

1. d) Even though
2. a) both
3. d) either
4. b) whereas
5. c) Neither
6. a) although
7. d) not only
8. a) Although
9. b) even though
10. a) while
11. c) either
12. c) Since
13. b) not only
14. b) Though
15. b) whereas
16. c) Neither
17. a) even though
18. c) because
19. d) both
20. d) while



Explanations

1. “Even though” (d)

'Even though' expresses a strong concession — studying all night makes failing surprising. 'Even though' is stronger than 'although'.

2. “both” (a)

'Both...and' is used to emphasise that two things are true — he is fluent in French AND Spanish.

3. “either” (d)

'Either...or' presents a choice between two options — pick one of the two dishes. 'Which do you prefer?' confirms only one is being chosen.

4. “whereas” (b)

'Whereas' draws a direct contrast between two facts — Tom and his brother have opposite personalities.

5. “Neither” (c)

'Neither...nor' means not one and not the other — both Mark and his wife were unable to attend.

6. “although” (a)

'Although' introduces a concession — having no experience would normally prevent someone from getting the job, but she got it anyway.

7. “not only” (d)

'Not only...but (also)' emphasises two negative points — the restaurant is expensive AND the food is bad.

'Both...and' requires parallel grammar structures, but here an adjective ('expensive') and a clause ('the food isn't good') are not parallel.

8. “Although” (a)

'Although' shows a surprising contrast — you'd expect an expensive hotel to have nice rooms, but it didn't.

9. “even though” (b)

'Even though' expresses concession — heavy rain would normally stop someone from running, but he went anyway.

10. “while” (a)

'While' here expresses contrast between preferences — similar to 'whereas'. Note: 'while' can mean both 'during the same time' and 'but/whereas'.

11. “either” (c)

'Either...or' offers two alternatives — taking the bus or walking.

12. “Since” (c)

'Since' gives a reason — the museum being closed is why they went to the art gallery. 'Instead' signals a substitution due to a reason, not a concession.

13. “not only” (b)

'Not only...but also' emphasises that she has two impressive talents — singing and dancing. The tone of amazement matches the emphatic quality of 'not only...but also'.

14. “Though” (b)

'Though' introduces a concession — clear instructions should have prevented mistakes, but didn't. 'Though' is slightly less formal than 'although'.

15. “whereas” (b)

'Whereas' highlights a direct contrast in musical taste between Sarah and her husband.

16. “Neither” (c)

'Neither...nor' means not one and not the other — they both opposed the policy.

17. “even though” (a)

'Even though' shows concession — a low salary would normally be a reason to refuse, but she accepted anyway.

18. “because” (c)

'Because' gives a reason — the alarm not going off explains his lateness. This is a contrast question: 'because' gives a reason, not a concession.

19. “both” (d)

'Both...and' emphasises two positive qualities — the laptop is light AND powerful.

20. “while” (d)

'While' here expresses contrast between city and country life — similar in meaning to 'whereas'.