



## Contrast & Concession (despite/in spite of/however): However, Nevertheless & Contrast Adverbs

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- The hotel was expensive. \_\_\_\_, the rooms were very small.  
a) However  
b) Although  
c) Despite  
d) Even though
- I studied very hard for the exam. \_\_\_\_, I failed.  
a) Although  
b) Nevertheless  
c) Despite  
d) In spite of
- She wanted to go to the party. Her parents, \_\_\_\_, wouldn't let her.  
a) although  
b) despite  
c) however  
d) even though
- Tom is very wealthy. His brother, \_\_\_\_, is quite poor.  
a) although  
b) despite  
c) even though  
d) on the other hand
- The food was terrible; \_\_\_\_, the service was excellent.  
a) however  
b) although  
c) despite  
d) in spite of
- The weather was awful. \_\_\_\_, we had a wonderful time.  
a) Although  
b) Despite  
c) In spite of  
d) Nonetheless
- \_\_\_\_ he is very talented, he never boasts about it.  
a) However  
b) Although  
c) Nevertheless  
d) On the other hand
- The new model is faster. \_\_\_\_, it uses more energy than the old one.  
a) Although  
b) Despite  
c) On the other hand  
d) In spite of
- The pay isn't great. It's a very interesting job, \_\_\_\_.  
a) although  
b) despite  
c) in spite of  
d) though
- I tried to phone her several times. She didn't answer, \_\_\_\_.  
a) however  
b) although  
c) despite  
d) even though
- \_\_\_\_ the job is stressful, she really enjoys it.  
a) However  
b) Even though  
c) Nevertheless  
d) On the other hand

12. He promised to help me. \_\_\_\_, he never turned up.  
a) Although  
b) Despite  
c) Nevertheless  
d) In spite of
13. \_\_\_\_ it was a public holiday, most shops were open.  
a) However  
b) Nevertheless  
c) On the other hand  
d) Even though
14. Living in the city has its advantages. \_\_\_\_, it can be very noisy and stressful.  
a) Although  
b) However  
c) Despite  
d) Even though
15. The exam was extremely difficult; \_\_\_\_, most students managed to pass.  
a) nonetheless  
b) although  
c) despite  
d) in spite of
16. I enjoy my job. \_\_\_\_, I sometimes wish I could do something different.  
a) Although  
b) Despite  
c) Still  
d) Even though
17. The company lost money last year. It is, \_\_\_\_, planning to expand.  
a) although  
b) despite  
c) in spite of  
d) nevertheless
18. \_\_\_\_ she knew the answer, she didn't raise her hand.  
a) Although  
b) However  
c) Nevertheless  
d) On the other hand
19. The new laptop is lighter and faster. It is, \_\_\_\_, more expensive.  
a) although  
b) however  
c) despite  
d) even though
20. The restaurant was crowded and noisy; \_\_\_\_, the food was delicious.  
a) although  
b) despite  
c) nevertheless  
d) in spite of



## Answers

1. a) However
2. b) Nevertheless
3. c) however
4. d) on the other hand
5. a) however
6. d) Nonetheless
7. b) Although
8. c) On the other hand
9. d) though
10. a) however
11. b) Even though
12. c) Nevertheless
13. d) Even though
14. b) However
15. a) nonetheless
16. c) Still
17. d) nevertheless
18. a) Although
19. b) however
20. c) nevertheless



# Explanations

## 1. “However” (a)

'However' is a sentence connector (adverb) that links two independent sentences. 'Although' and 'even though' are conjunctions — they join clauses within one sentence, not after a full stop. 'Despite' is a preposition and needs a noun or -ing form.

## 2. “Nevertheless” (b)

'Nevertheless' is a formal sentence connector meaning 'in spite of that'. Like 'however', it links two independent sentences. 'Although', 'despite', and 'in spite of' cannot start a new sentence without being followed by the thing they connect to.

## 3. “however” (c)

'However' can appear in the middle of a sentence, set off by commas: 'Her parents, however, wouldn't let her.' This is a common pattern in formal writing. 'Although' and 'even though' are conjunctions and cannot be inserted mid-sentence like this.

## 4. “on the other hand” (d)

'On the other hand' presents a contrasting point about a different subject (Tom vs his brother). It is set off by commas in the middle of a sentence. 'Although' and 'even though' are conjunctions that introduce dependent clauses — they cannot be used mid-sentence like this.

## 5. “however” (a)

'However' can follow a semicolon to connect two contrasting independent clauses: '; however, ...'. 'Although' is a conjunction used within one sentence. 'Despite' and 'in spite of' are prepositions that need a noun or -ing form.

## 6. “Nonetheless” (d)

'Nonetheless' is a formal sentence connector meaning 'despite that'. It works the same way as 'however' and 'nevertheless' but is slightly more formal. 'Although' is a conjunction, not a sentence connector. 'Despite' and 'in spite of' need a noun or -ing form.

## 7. “Although” (b)

'Although' is a conjunction that introduces the dependent clause 'he is very talented'. 'However', 'nevertheless', and 'on the other hand' are adverbs — they connect sentences, not clauses within one sentence.

## 8. “On the other hand” (c)

'On the other hand' introduces a contrasting fact about the same subject (the new model's disadvantage after mentioning its advantage). 'Although' is a conjunction, not a sentence connector. 'Despite' and 'in spite of' are prepositions.

## 9. “though” (d)

'Though' at the end of a sentence works as an informal adverb meaning 'however'. This is a special use — only 'though' can do this, not 'although'. 'Although' is only a conjunction and must come before a clause.

## 10. “however” (a)

'However' at the end of a sentence is less common but correct: 'She didn't answer, however.' It means 'but she didn't answer'. 'Although' and 'even though' are conjunctions and need a following clause.

## 11. “Even though” (b)

'Even though' is a conjunction that introduces the dependent clause 'the job is stressful'. 'However', 'nevertheless', and 'on the other hand' are sentence connectors — they link separate sentences, not clauses within one sentence.

## 12. “Nevertheless” (c)

'Nevertheless' connects two sentences, expressing contrast: he promised but didn't come. 'Although' is a conjunction (would need: 'Although he promised to help me, he never turned up'). 'Despite' and 'in spite of' need a noun or -ing form.

## 13. “Even though” (d)

'Even though' is a conjunction that introduces the clause 'it was a public holiday'. It expresses surprise that shops were open despite the holiday. The adverbs 'however', 'nevertheless', and 'on the other hand' cannot introduce dependent clauses.

## 14. “However” (b)

'However' connects two independent sentences, introducing the disadvantage after the advantage. 'Although' and 'even though' are conjunctions — they cannot start a new sentence after a full stop without a following main clause.

## 15. “nonetheless” (a)

'Nonetheless' follows a semicolon to connect two contrasting ideas. It is interchangeable with 'however' and 'nevertheless' but slightly more formal. 'Although' is a conjunction and doesn't fit after a semicolon in this structure.

## 16. “Still” (c)

'Still' as a sentence connector means 'nevertheless' or 'even so'. It expresses a contrast between enjoying the job and wanting something different. 'Although' and 'even though' are conjunctions. 'Despite' is a preposition.

## 17. “nevertheless” (d)

'Nevertheless' is used mid-sentence between commas: 'It is, nevertheless, planning to expand.' This is a formal way to express contrast. 'Although', 'despite', and 'in spite of' cannot be inserted mid-sentence between commas in this way.

## 18. “Although” (a)

'Although' introduces the dependent clause 'she knew the answer'. It is a conjunction that connects two clauses within one sentence. 'However', 'nevertheless', and 'on the other hand' are adverbs used between sentences, not within them.

## 19. “however” (b)

'However' in mid-sentence position, set off by commas, introduces a contrasting detail. 'Although' and 'even though' are conjunctions and cannot be inserted between commas this way. 'Despite' is a preposition.

## 20. “nevertheless” (c)

'Nevertheless' follows a semicolon to express contrast between the negative atmosphere and the positive food quality. 'Although' is a conjunction — it joins clauses in one sentence. 'Despite' and 'in spite of' are prepositions that need a noun or -ing form.