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The following words and phrases are used to contrast two ideas:

but / yet / however / although / even though / despite / in spite of												
	but.	vet	1	however	1	although	i	even though	1	desnite	1	in spite of

# Look at the following examples.

It was raining, but we went for a walk.

It was raining, yet we went for a walk.

It was raining. However, we went for a walk.

Although it was raining, we went for a walk.

Even though it was raining, we went for a walk.

Despite the rain, we went for a walk.

In spite of the rain, we went for a walk.

Despite the fact that it was raining, we went for a walk.

In spite of the fact that it was raining, we went for a walk.

(in the middle of a sentence)
(at the start of a new sentence)
(followed by a subject and verb)
(followed by a subject and verb)
(followed by a noun)
(followed by a noun)
(followed by a subject and verb)
(followed by a subject and verb)

(in the middle of a sentence)

## Use one of the above words or phrases in the following sentences.

1	they are always arguing, Jack and Jill still say they love each other.
2	Paris is an expensive city, it's still a great place for a holiday.
3	The rate of inflation has come down to 3% this year, the unemployment figures are still rising.
4	They're still going ahead with the wedding her father's death.
5	They won the football match they only had ten players.
6	the bad weather, they're having a good time.
7	He's had several bad accidents, he still loves skiing.
8	She made her granddaughter a lovely dress, the fact that she had arthritis in her hands.
9	she had lost her passport and ticket, Sue went to the airport and tried to get on the plane
10	Tony lost his job last month and doesn't know where he's going to get another one, he's
	still cheerful and hopes to get married soon? dis desided and no sloced eraw ered?
11	the recession, Mr. Leech's company is doing well.
12	the fact that the company kept losing money, the director increased his salary.

I Although/Even though; 2 but/yet; 3 However; 4 despite/in spite of; 5 although/even though; 6 Despite/In spite of; 7 but/yet; 8 despite/in spite of; 12 Despite/In spite of; 7 but/yet; 8 despite/in spite of; 13 Despite/In spite of; 14 but/yet; 15 despite/In spite of; 15 Despite/In spite of; 15 but/yet; 16 despite/In spite of; 17 but/yet; 18 despite/In spite of; 18 despite/In spite of; 19 despite/In spite of; 19

ANSWERS I Although/Even the

Verbs: conditionals I and II — 23

Prepositions of time: at, in, on, from . . . to, by

It happened at 8 o'clock in the morning on Monday.



It happened at 8 o'clock in the morning on Monday.

AT	Salary SS 00003 plus boruses	ON
at four o'clock at the weekend at night at Christmas at first (in contrast with a change later: At first I liked	in April (n.onths) in 1994 (years) in spring (seasons) in time (before is is too late) in the morning (times of the day)	on Saturday (days) on 20th June (dates) on holiday on time (at the appointed time)
him but then I changed my	in the end after difficulties or	FROM TO
at last (after a long wait: At last the bus is here – we've been waiting for ages!) at the beginning/at the end	effort: I rock my driving test 5 times, but passed in the end.) in a month (after a period of time: I'll be going home in a	from May to July (a period of time)
(with something which has a beginning and an end: At the	month.)	shed that the BY moteral two
beginning of the month I get lots of bills. At the end of the month I get my salary.)	d) we could the complete of the complete of the complete of the complete of the could be seen that the could be se	by 5 o'clock (within a certain time limit: I'll finish this by t
at the time (at that moment:	rely, fifthe po	o'clock.)
I couldn't phone you as I hadn't got your number at the time.)		lly: 'Pd leve the job, but I'm m

Put the correct prepositions into each space	2 If Tim to deep the benefit be
1 I'm watching TV - I'll phone you back 9 30	_ the end of the programme.
2 We're going holiday three weeks' time.	II. Buot wou depute I - tears sweet at der
3 So there you are last! Can't you ever be tin	Sam: I will only take a job with a good Sam
5 Shouldn't you have finished this now? - I've got t	to leave noon at the latest.
6 Saturday morning I'm going to work 9.00 _	dark: "The salary ien't as much .08.1114 and
7 We usually stay at home Christmas, but go out _	New Year's Eve.
9 I didn't understand what he meant the time, but  10 the time we got there we were just time for	yel more beoble  it became clear the end.  the work years he messar populates the object pure remarks the more object pure remarks t
3. If Sally morn't (mercal) married, the much density for the sale, \$ 6.	6 3 (vdvd 8 ston; 4 Atin; 5 byby; 6 Oi

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We normally use conditional I (If + present + future) when the outcome is likely, and conditional II (If + past + would) when the outcome is unlikely.

Look at this advertisement for a job.

#### Conditional I (likely)



Age 22 Degree in French and Spanish enjoys travel sociable present salary £9,200

## TRAVEL COURIER

Read by Local Tourist Company Qualification: Degree in Mod Langs. Aga: 18-25

Applicants must enjoy meeting people and he willing to travel widely Salary: £9,000pa plus bonuses

(unlikely) MIKE 90

Conditional II

CORDE I

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Age 26 Degree in History enjoys travel sociable present salary £6,000

If Bill applies, he'll probably get the job. If Bill applies for it, he'll ask for more money. If Bill doesn't get more money, he won't accept the job.

Unless Bill gets more money, he won't accept the job.

NOTE Unless is similar to If not.

They're

If Mike applied, he probably wouldn't get the job. If Mike were younger, he would apply for the job. Mike isn't desperate for the job, so he won't apply for it.

Mike wouldn't apply for the job unless he were (was) desperate.

Other people saw the advertisement and were interested in the job. Complete the sentences using conditional I or II.

Sally:	'I'd love the job	o, but I'm married, so I won't apply.'	(fello en la redmie declog rand
1	If Sally	(not be) married, she	_(apply) for the job.
Tim:	'I have a house	e in London. I don't want to leave it, so	f'm not very keen.'
2	If Tim	(get) the job, he(hav	e to) leave his house.
3	If he	(not have) a house in London, he	(be) quite interested in the job.
Liz:	It looks great	- I wonder how long the holidays are?	I must ask.'
4 mfls		(be) long enough, Liz	(apply) for the job.
Sam:	'I will only tak	e a job with a good pension scheme."	So there you arelast! Can't you ev
5	Sam	(not be) interested unless there	(be) a pension scheme.
Maggie		Chinese, ī don't think they'll be inter	and building award may the little
6	If Maggie's de	gree (not be) ir. Chinese, s	he (send) in an application.
Mark:	"The salary isn	i't as much as I get now so I'm not pre	pared to leave my present job.'
7	He	(not leave) his present job unless the	y (offer) him more money.
8	If the salary	(be) better, the job	(appeal) to many more people.

many more people.		
m mey. If the salary was (were) better, the job would appeal to	8	
He won't leave his present job unless they offer him more	2	
send in an application.	0	

4 If the holidays are long enough, Liz will apply for the job. interested in the job.

3 If he didn't have a house in London, he would be quite 2 If Tim got the job, he would have to leave his house. I If Sally wasn't (weren't) married, she would apply for the job. & Sam won't be interested unless there is a pension scheme.

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Verbs: conditional III

I would have called if you had told me.

When we use if to talk about the past (the imposs ble conditional), we must use had in the if clause, and would, should, could or might + have in the main clause.

The following sentences are about an escapec criminal. Rewrite them using a medal from the above



Examples: The bomb might have exploded if you had trodden on it. We could have saved a lot of time if we had gone by train. The flood would not have happened if they had strengthened the defences.

We can start the sentence with If. In this case, we should separate the if clause from the main clause by a comma.

Example: If the concert had started on time, we might have missed the beginning.

If I'd braked, we would have crashed!

#### Exercise A

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Join each clause in A to a suitable clause in B.

1 If it hadn't snowed this week,

2 He might have been arrested

3 If the drought had continued, 4 If John had won the competition.

5 I wouldn't have voted for this party

6 If he had invested more wisely,

He must have left be one breakfust a) most of the cattle would have died.

b) if I had realised that they would raise taxes. c) we couldn't have gone skiing.

d) the company might not have collapsed.

He has almost certainly been spotted by the po

e) he would have been the local champion. f) if the police had been more alert.

### Exercise B

Complete the following sentences with the verb given in a suitable form, as in the example.

Example: She (not marry) him if she had known about his past.

She wouldn't have married him if she had known about his past.

1 The team could have won the cup if they (practise) a bit harder.

2 If he had gone to university, he (apply) for this position. As adjusted and saddy (salidary land) as it

3 The mosque might have been destroyed if the fire brigade (not arrive) in time. 1998 and yildissoft is

4 If Shakespeare had been born in France, (he write) Romeo and Juliet in French?

5 If you (buy) some cheese, I could have made that recipe for dinner.

#### Exercise C

Do Exercise 11 on the cassette.

3 had not arrived; 4 would he have written; 5 had bought. B I had practised; 2 would/could/might have app

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# Verbs: modals of past probability

....

Wild braked, we would have

2 He might have been arrested

4 If Shakespeare had been born in France

Do Exercise 11 on the cassette.

# You must have been a beautiful baby.

When we know that something happened in the past, we use a normal past tense. (He did it, I saw them, etc.) If we are not completely sure, we use a modal (must, may, might, could + have). The choice of modal depends on the degree of certainty, as in the following table.

PROBABILITY	VERB	EXAMPLE
almost certain quite likely 50% (possible) possible but unlikely highly unlikely		She knew. We must have arrived. He may have missed the train. She could have forgotten. We might have made a mistake You can't have lost it. He didn't know.

#### Exercise A

The following sentences are about an escaped criminal. Rewrite them using a modal from the above table, as in the example.

Example: It is almost certain that he left before breakfast.

He must have left before breakfast.

- 1 It is highly unlikely that he carried the gold by himself.
- 2 It seems quite likely that he had an accomplice.
- 3 He has almost certainly been spotted by the police by now.
- 4 It is possible but unlikely that he headed towards London. The spanishes particularly stated and stated and the stated and t
- 5 It's quite possible that he gave himself up. A board start and a service sound of the same and
- 6 It is almost certain that he realised how serious it was.
- 7 It is highly unlikely that he thought things through clearly. (a) and visitation of anon had a 111 2
- 8 Possibly he escaped by boat (you ton) sharped soft at it beyortash need evan taken suprement 8
- 9 It's quite likely that he made contact with his friends.
- 10 It is possible but unlikely that he committed suicide.

#### Exercise B

Do Exercise 16 on the cassette.

	-	-		-
He might have committed suicide.			He could/may have given himself up.	
He may have made contact with his friends.	6		He might have headed towards London.	þ
He could have escaped by boat.		y now.	He must have been spotted by the police b	
He can't/couldn't have thought things through clearly.	LP	id thus arrested in	He may have had an accomplice,	Š
He must have realised how serious it was.		himself.	He can't/couldn't have carried the gold by	
LEGS			MARKE	1
	-	-		-

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Four modals of past propability

Four must have seen a beautiful boby.

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