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**TIME CLAUSES**

**CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD**

- Our friend calls the police until / whenever she sees something suspicious in the neighbourhood.
- While / As soon as we were watching tv, the alarm went off.
- The policemen waited as soon as / until the criminals had left the house.
- Before / When anyone realised what was happening, the robber had escaped.
- He got a good mark after / before he had written a test.
- Whenever / As soon as I see Tom, he is very polite.
- The mugger got out of prison before / after he had been there for one year.
- As soon as / Until the teacher finds out that Rob is a bully, Rob will be expelled from school.
- What had he done after / before he visited London?
- Until / While they were dancing, the music stopped suddenly.



**1st conditional**

expresses true or very probable situation in the present or future.

If + Present Simple, Future Simple  
Imperative  
can/may/might/ must/should  
+ bare infinitive

If it is sunny, we will go to the beach.  
If you need help, ask me.  
If you do your homework, you can go out.  
If you go hiking, you must wear hiking boots.

**2nd conditional**

expresses untrue or improbable situations in the present or future.

If + Past Simple, would/could/might  
+ bare infinitive

If I had more free time, I would take up gardening.  
If I won a lot of money in a lottery, I might give some to charity.

**3rd conditional**

expresses unreal, impossible situations in the past.

If + Past Perfect, would have  
+ past participle

If I had seen Robert, I would have talked to him.



Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- If Dave \_\_\_\_\_ (not, invite) me to his birthday party, I would feel disappointed.
- If I hadn't got up earlier, I \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) my flight to Vienna.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home if it snows tomorrow.
- If we \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) enough money, we'll buy a new hi-fi system.
- What would you do if you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) lost in a forest at night?
- Kevin wouldn't have moved to Britain if he \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a decent job here.
- If I knew Diana's address, I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) her a valentine card.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ (Jane, do) if she fails the university entrance examination?
- If John's parents \_\_\_\_\_ (know) French, they could help him with his project.
- If Finn \_\_\_\_\_ (apologize) to me, I would have forgiven him.
- My cousin would play video games all day long if his parents \_\_\_\_\_ (allow) him to.
- If Emma \_\_\_\_\_ (not, feel) better tomorrow, she should see a doctor.
- Who \_\_\_\_\_ (you, choose) if you could take one friend to go to Disneyland with you?
- Kate \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you if she had known you were ill.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) cold, you can put on warm socks and a bathrobe.
- James would buy his wife a BMW if he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) richer.
- If Barbara and Paul \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) more time together their marriage would have lasted longer.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) me a new MP3 player if I pass my final exams.
- If my team \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) the match, we will fall to the second division.
- If the concert \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) earlier, I would have taken the 10.30 bus.

**Who / Which / Whose**

A- Complete with which, who or whose.

- The boys \_\_\_\_\_ are in the classroom doing the test.
- The clock \_\_\_\_\_ is on the wall is very old.
- The room \_\_\_\_\_ was reserved for my parents is very comfortable.
- Mark drives a car \_\_\_\_\_ can go very fast.
- The pupils \_\_\_\_\_ didn't do the homework must stay here.
- There goes the boy \_\_\_\_\_ parents are in France.
- I know the lady \_\_\_\_\_ is wearing a green dress.
- The gentleman \_\_\_\_\_ wife is English went into that room.
- I know the man \_\_\_\_\_ wrote this book.
- The people \_\_\_\_\_ live here are very friendly.
- This is the cat \_\_\_\_\_ sleeps on the roof of the house.

- The animal \_\_\_\_\_ has a very long neck is a giraffe.
- The horse \_\_\_\_\_ won the race is white.
- The car \_\_\_\_\_ is in the garage is red.
- The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ stopped our car is young and tall.
- The sheep \_\_\_\_\_ are in the field are eating grass.
- I see a mountain \_\_\_\_\_ is very high.
- I have a dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ leaves are all yellow.
- The bus had boys and girls \_\_\_\_\_ friends weren't in London.
- This is the lady \_\_\_\_\_ husband is very tall.
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ lives next door is very honest.
- That's the girl \_\_\_\_\_ life was very unhappy.
- I don't like people \_\_\_\_\_ are never on time.
- An orphan is a child \_\_\_\_\_ parents died.
- An orphan is a child \_\_\_\_\_ has got no parents.
- The room \_\_\_\_\_ is in front of the kitchen has got two windows.
- There is a student in my class \_\_\_\_\_ is Turkish.
- That's the boy \_\_\_\_\_ sister never speaks to anybody.
- They stopped at the door \_\_\_\_\_ was closed.
- The car belongs to that girl \_\_\_\_\_ mother is very rich.
- He saw the people \_\_\_\_\_ were coming out of the hotel.
- Here is the man \_\_\_\_\_ suitcases are in the police station.
- Oxford is a city \_\_\_\_\_ has got many cars.
- Let's go to the pub \_\_\_\_\_ is open until midnight.
- I know somebody \_\_\_\_\_ children study Polish.



**Checking Division Answers**      Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Check each answer. Determine if the answer is 'correct' or 'not'. Check each answer. Determine if the answer is correct.

Division problems can be checked by multiplying the quotient by the divisor and then adding the remainder.

If the answer is the same as the dividend, it is correct.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| $263 \div 8 = 32 \text{ r}7$<br>$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 256 \\ ++ 7 \\ \hline 263 \end{array}$ | $182 \div 6 = 29 \text{ r}5$<br>$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 174 \\ + 5 \\ \hline 179 \end{array}$ |
|---|--|

1)  $1823 \div 4 = 261 \text{ r}1$       2)  $2823 \div 4 = 205 \text{ r}3$

3)  $3842 \div 4 = 135 \text{ r}2$       4)  $4861 \div 7 = 51 \text{ r}4$

5)  $5874 \div 8 = 114 \text{ r}4$       6)  $6885 \div 3 = 128 \text{ r}1$

7)  $7764 \div 3 = 254 \text{ r}2$       8)  $8895 \div 2 = 447$

9)  $9923 \div 9 = 115 \text{ r}3$       10)  $1090 \div 4 = 197$

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

MathMap
6
1-10 10 10 7 60 50 40 30 20 10 0



**into a relative clause.**

1. That's the ship. We travelled **on** it.
2. That's the type of sport. I know nothing **about** it.
3. Here is the address. You should write **to** this address.
4. The book belongs to me. You were looking **at** it just now.
5. I couldn't recognise the house. He lived **in** it.
6. A travel agency has booked the hotel. Jim is going to stay **in** it.
7. Those are the boys. Michael is hiding **from** them.
8. He didn't get the job. He applied **for** it.
9. I wasn't interested in the things. They were talking **about** them.
10. I don't know the boy. They went **with** him.
11. The people are very nice. I work **with** them.
12. What's the music? You are listening **to** it.
13. I found the book. He has been looking **for** it.
14. The yellow car is my car. Everybody is looking **at** it.

• Despite the fact that it was raining, the football team continued their training. I didn't buy the car, even though I had the money. She never exercises, but she is quite fit and healthy. (though) ..... 3. Though they have a car, they rarely use it. Here are some examples: Though Indra waited for almost an hour, his doctor never came. Despite his illness, Benny went to school because he had an important exam. The action is opposed to the expected logic. ex : He went out, although it was raining cats and dogs ...1) Conjunctions : \* although = though / even though = even if; these conjunctions are often used at the beginning of the clauses they introduce. Other Rewrite Examples: 1. • The football team continued their training despite the fact that it was raining. 5. (more than one correct answer is possible) 1. In spite of the heavy fog, we managed to get to the meeting on time. For example: It was raining, but the football team continued their training session. (despite) ..... 9. (even though) ..... 5. 13. Despite the bad weather, they went out for a walk. A lot of people buy those houses, even though the prices are high. 2. He stayed up late, even though he was very tired. • Our company is surviving in spite of the fact that the economy has gone into recession. 1. can't let you go out with him I know how kind he is. 4. The elevator was out of order so I had to use the stairs being exhausted. In spite of her injured hand, she managed to write. Indra waited for almost an hour. (although) ..... 2. DESPITE THE FACT THAT/ IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT Despite the fact that and in spite of the fact that are used to express unexpected results or surprises. Indra's doctor never came though he waited for almost an hour. Despite the heavy snow, all the trains were on time. All the trains were on time, even though the snow was heavy. she was very busy, my mother cooked a great meal for us. SENTENCE CONCESSION SENTENCE The football team continued their training, having enough money. He has a number of relatives living nearby, but he never visits them. If the subordinate clause comes second, there is no comma. Even though I lived in France for two years, I can hardly speak any French. 11. These students already know how to read even though they are still in kindergarten. I am not going to eat fast food I am starving. 7. (despite) ..... 6. ex : I wouldn't give you the answer, even if I knew it. Even though these students are still in kindergarten, they already know how to read. 10. He refused to buy a car in spite of the fact that he had enough money We can rewrite the above two sentences as follows : Despite In spite of all his money, he refused to buy a new car. Despite her beauty, she didn't get married. He's decided to go on a vacation all the financial problems they are going through. Despite being beautiful, she didn't get married. Exercise 3: Rephrase the sentences using the words in brackets and a noun: 1. I still got a low grade though . I work in Thailand even though I live in Malaysia. Twitter ShareEnglish exercise "Though/ in spite of ...Concession" created by here4u with The test builder. Learn English > English lessons and exercises > English test #107625: Though/ in spite of ...ConcessionA 'concession' is a contrast between a predicted action and a circumstance which should logically prevent the action. For example: Even though I live in Malaysia, I work in Thailand. Though she was very busy, my mother cooked a great meal for us. If the subordinate clause comes first, we must separate the two by using a comma. I lived in France for two years, I can hardly speak any French. When however has the same meaning as nevertheless and when it's used at the beginning of a clause, however must be preceded by a semi-colon. ex : He told me not to repeat it ; however, I did it. 3) Prepositions : \* unlike/ in spite of = despite are followed by a noun or a gerund. ex : I have learnt Latin, unlike my sister who preferred Greek. Despite the fact that she was beautiful, she didn't get married. • In spite of the fact that the economy has gone into recession, our company is surviving. "Although we were watching an action movie," cannot stand alone as a sentence; it is a subordinate clause. 6. (despite) ..... 2. [More lessons & exercises from here4u]Click here to see the current stats of this English test Please log in to save your progress.End of the free exercise to learn English: Though/ in spite of ...ConcessionA free English exercise to learn English.Other English exercises on the same topics : Speaking | Conjunctions | Linking words | All our lessons and exercises 1. They are subordinators: adverbs that show that one idea is more important than the other. I studied hard for my English test. Exercise 3: Rephrase the sentences using the words in brackets and a noun: 1. (in spite of) ..... 3. 8. Our coach didn't arrive late, even though the traffic was terrible. In both sentences, the subordinating conjunction although is attached to the clause that contains the less important idea. having enough money, OR He refused to buy a new car despite in spite of all his money. Despite feeling ill, he stayed outside in the cold weather. She managed to write, even though her hand was injured. 3. the bad weather, we went on a school picnic. Despite being very tired, he stayed up late. My mother is never pleased with my grades though I get nothing less than a 'B'. (despite) ..... 12. Even though she never exercises, she is quite fit and healthy. 5. ex : This dress is beautiful! It's not expensive though! You should buy it! 2) Adverbs : \* yet = however = still / nevertheless. ex : He's a lot smaller than you are; however, he looks much stronger. He stayed outside in the cold weather, even though he felt ill. (in spite of) ..... 5. Though is more formal than although and even though. He is very unhappy even though he is very rich. (even though) ..... Exercise 2. Choose among Despite / In spite of / although / even though / though / despite the fact that. Even though he has a number of relatives living nearby, he never visits them. Despite the fact that he had enough money, he refused to buy a car. They have a car, but they rarely use it. Despite the high prices, a lot of people buy those houses. People continue to smoke, even though they know the dangers. 2. I still got a low grade . (despite) ..... 7. The RULE: CONCESSION SENTENCE SENTENCE Despite the fact that/ In spite of the fact that it was raining, the football team continued their training. 7. Here are two examples with even though. In spite of the terrible traffic, our coach didn't arrive late. Though is sometimes placed at the end of the sentence. ex : He's still at work, though he shouldn't be... In other words, in daily language you can use though at the end of the sentence. (although) ..... 4. In spite of the fact that he was old, he could carry 40 kilos. The economy has gone into recession, but our company is surviving. In spite of being old, he could carry 40 kilos. In spite of his old age, he could carry 40 kilos. Although we played well, we couldn't win the game. Despite the bad weather, we went on a school picnic. She still loves her husband though he broke up. Remember: 1. I can't let you go out with him although I know how kind he is. It is more common in spoken English. I am not going to eat fast food despite the fact that I am starving. we played well, we couldn't win the game. They are rather followed by a noun or a verb+ing form. Although she has plenty of money, she is very mean. ALTHOUGH/ EVEN THOUGH /THOUGH Although, even though and though are three common adverbs to express unexpected results or surprises. They went out for a walk, even though the weather was bad. We can say that despite/ in spite of and despite the fact that/ in spite of the fact that have the same meaning but different grammar. To make your sentence even more conversational, you can move though to the end. 9. (in spite of) ..... 6. Although, even though and though combines two independent sentences. Although he was innocent, he was sent to prison. I have so many cavities though I brush my teeth regularly. His doctor never came, though. She has plenty of money, but she is very mean. despite the fact that/ in spite of the fact that it was raining. DESPITE/IN SPITE OF versus CONCESSION CLAUSES Despite and in spite of do not introduce a concessive clause. 4. Despite having the money, I didn't buy the car. He's decided to go on a vacation despite all the financial problems they are going through. I have so many cavities I brush my teeth regularly. In spite of knowing the dangers, people continue to smoke. She still loves her husband despite the fact that they broke up. Exercise 2: Choose among Despite / In spite of / although / even though / though / despite the fact that. ANSWER KEY Exercise 1: Rephrase the sentences beginning with the words in brackets: 1. When the opposing idea is something readers do not expect or that surprises them, we call it concession. He was innocent, but he was sent to prison. 5. SENTENCE CONCESSION SENTENCE I managed to fall asleep although we were watching an action movie. CONCESSION CLAUSES What is a concession? 15. (despite) ..... 4. The Rule is: Despite / in spite of + a noun, + verb + ing. Although, even though and though are three concessions. The elevator was out of order so I had to use the stairs in spite of being exhausted. He is very unhappy he is very rich. 3. his illness, Benny went to school because he had an important exam. In spite of, despite + noun or verb+ing (Not a concessive clause) Exercise 1: Rephrase the sentences beginning with the words in brackets: 1. the heavy fog, we managed to get to the meeting on time. My mother is never pleased with my grades I get nothing less than a 'B'. So the rule is: SENTENCE + ALTHOUGH/EVEN THOUGH/THOUGH + SENTENCE Or ALTHOUGH/EVEN THOUGH/THOUGH + SENTENCE + SENTENCE For example: CONCESSION SENTENCE SENTENCE Although we were watching an action movie, I managed to fall asleep.



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