

Topic 1

Contrast

When we talk about **contrast**, we talk about things that are **different**.

The oranges are sweet but the grapes are sour.

We can also talk about things that are unexpected.

Example 1:

Tom was hungry. He did not eat the bread.

Even though Tom was hungry, he did not eat the bread.

Although Tom was hungry, he did not eat the bread.

Despite being hungry, Tom did not eat the bread.

Notes:

- There are two parts in the sentence. One part of the sentence consists of 'even though', 'although' or 'despite'. Look for the thing that is unexpected. Write it in the *other part* of the sentence. (e.g. What is unexpected? He did not eat the bread.)
- Use the 'ing' form of the verb after 'despite'. (The 'ing' form of the 'to be' verb is 'being'.)
- You can also use an article and a noun or a possessive determiner and a noun after 'despite'. (e.g. Despite *the rain*, we continued with the marathon. Despite *her insistence*, I refused to attend the party.)

Example 2:

Ann accused Jim of stealing her wallet. There was no proof.

While there was no proof, Ann accused Jim of stealing her wallet.



'While' means 'although' or 'even though'.

Example 3:

She used a telescope. She could not see the stars.

She used a telescope yet she could not see the stars.



'Yet' and 'but' are similar.

There are two parts in the sentence. The part that has the word(s) showing contrast is the dependent clause. The other part is the independent clause. Put a comma after the dependent clause if you place it at the start of the sentence.

Even though it was raining, Jane refused to use an umbrella.

dependent clause

independent clause

Example 4:

She was injured. She continued training.

In spite of her injury, she continued training.

Despite her injury, she continued training.

Despite being injured, she continued training.

You can join the sentences by changing 'she' to 'her'. You can also write the 'ing' form of 'was' (being) after 'despite'.

Example 5:

I studied hard. I did not do well for the test.

I did not do well for the test despite the fact that I studied hard.

In spite of the fact that I studied hard, I did not do well for the test.

Note:

- Use 'the fact that' with 'in spite of' or 'despite' so you do not have to change the form of the word. (e.g. despite *studying hard*; despite the fact that *I studied hard*)

Example 6:

Jane threw away the food. She did not finish it.

Instead of finishing the food, Jane threw it away.

Jane threw away the food instead of finishing it.

'Threw away' is a phrasal verb that can be separated. We say 'threw away the food' and 'threw it away'. Put the pronoun between the phrasal verb. Put the noun after the phrasal verb.

Notes:

- Use a gerund after 'instead of' to show the action that was not done.

Example 7:

Susan enjoys going hiking. I do not.

Contrary to Susan, I do not enjoy hiking.

Unlike Susan, I do not enjoy hiking.

The part of the sentence with 'contrary to' and 'unlike' does not contain a verb.

Note:

- Use 'unlike' or 'contrary to' when you want to say how someone is different from the rest.

Example 8:

Tim speaks French. Tim's sister does not.

Tim speaks French whereas his sister does not.

Tim speaks French while his sister does not.

Write 'Tim' first so you can join the sentence smoothly by using 'his sister'.

Contrast

Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the words provided. Your answer must be in one sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s).

1. She was exhausted. She did her homework.

despite _____.

2. Tom shone the torch in the dark stairwell. He tripped on the stairs.

despite _____.

3. I did not see the stain. I checked the new dress carefully.

Despite _____.

4. She ate the vegetable salad. She did not like vegetables.

Despite _____.

5. The twins did not win the competition. They were the best dancers.

Despite _____.

Direct and Reported Speech

Direct speech refers to the actual words someone says. The words are in quotation marks.

“*I am going to New Zealand next month!*” Ann exclaimed.
direct speech

When we tell others about what someone has said, we use **indirect speech** or **reported speech**.

Ann exclaimed that *she was going to New Zealand the following month*.

Changing from direct speech to indirect speech or reported speech:

(a) Tense

| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech/Reported Speech |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Simple Present Tense (e.g. writes a letter) | Simple Past Tense (e.g. wrote a letter) |
| Simple Past Tense (e.g. wrote a letter) | Past Perfect Tense (e.g. had written a letter) |
| Present Perfect Tense (e.g. has written a letter) | Past Perfect Tense (e.g. had written a letter) |
| Present Continuous Tense (e.g. is writing a letter) | Past Continuous Tense (e.g. was writing a letter) |
| Past Continuous Tense (e.g. was writing a letter) | Past Perfect Continuous Tense (e.g. had been writing a letter) |

(b) Modals

| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech/Reported Speech |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| can | could |
| will | would |
| may | might |
| must | had to |

The following modals do not need to be changed.
could, would, should, might

Direct and Reported Speech

Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the words provided. Your answer must be in one sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s).

1. “I can’t wait to attend the concert tomorrow!” exclaimed Jane.

Jane exclaimed _____

_____.

2. Joe told his mother, “We had our science lesson in the school garden today.”

Joe told his mother _____

_____.

3. “I am sure you will like this chocolate cake,” Mrs Li told her son.

Mrs Li told her son _____

_____.

4. Tom told Martha, “These tadpoles in the water will become frogs and you will see them on land.”

Tom told Martha _____

_____.



auxiliary verb (verb that tells you the tense)

had a great time

past tense ('had' as the main verb)

main verb

had had a great time

past perfect tense

Exercise 9

however, no matter how

Emphasis

Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the words provided. Your answer must be in one sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s).

1. I was frustrated but I tried to solve the puzzle.

However _____
_____.

2. She was very upset about the death of her pet yet she continued to speak cheerfully to everyone.

However _____
_____.

3. My brother might be mischievous but he would never hurt the kitten.

However _____
_____.

4. The waitress carried out her tasks efficiently despite feeling very tired.

However _____
_____.

5. Jill ate the food even though it was bland.

_____ however
_____.

Exercise 7

it was, it was with, found it

Interchanging Word Class

Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the words provided. Your answer must be in one sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s).

1. James kindly donated his old toys and books to the needy.

It was _____
_____.

2. Peter rudely barged into the meeting.

It was _____
_____.

3. Sarah behaved selfishly. She did not share her toys with her sister.

It was _____
_____.

4. The stray puppy was injured. He approached it cautiously.

It was with _____
_____.

5. She mixed the ingredients to make the dough. She felt uncertain.

It was with _____
_____.