



Linking Words — B1 exercises

Printable worksheet · 23 questions · answer key with explanations on the last page
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Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 23

A. Multiple choice

10 questions

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. ____ it was raining heavily, the match went ahead.
A) Despite B) Although C) However D) In spite
2. ____ the heavy rain, the match went ahead.
A) Although B) Even though C) Despite D) Whereas
3. The trains were cancelled. ____, we drove instead.
A) Although B) Despite C) Therefore D) Whereas
4. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?
A) It was late, however we carried on. B) It was late. However, we carried on.
C) It was late however, we carried on. D) It was late, however carried on we.
5. We cancelled the trip ____ the cost.
A) because B) because of C) so D) although
6. He kept working ____ he was exhausted.
A) despite B) in spite of C) even though D) however
7. ____ finishing her degree, she moved to Berlin.
A) After B) Afterwards C) Then D) Later
8. She is excellent at maths, ____ her brother struggles with it.
A) whereas B) despite C) however D) therefore
9. The road was closed, ____ we had to turn back.
A) so B) because C) although D) despite
10. ____ he had never flown before, he showed no nerves at all.
A) Despite B) In spite of C) Although D) However

B. Fill in the blank

8 questions

Write the missing word or words in the gap.

1. _____ the weather was awful, we enjoyed the walk.
2. _____ the awful weather, we enjoyed the walk enormously.
3. The shop closed early. _____, we bought nothing.

4. We stayed at home _____ of the storm warning.
5. She passed the exam _____ she had barely revised.
6. _____ arriving late, he still gave an excellent talk.
7. I like classical music, _____ my flatmate prefers jazz.
8. The bridge was closed, _____ we had to take the ferry.

C. Sentence building

5 questions

Put the words in the correct order and write the sentence on the line.

1. was / we / home. / walked / Although / it / cold,

Join two clauses with a contrast conjunction.

2. the / the / we / all / way / Despite / home. / walked / cold,

Use a preposition with a noun phrase.

3. shop / shut, / we / The / elsewhere. / so / went / was

Show a result inside one sentence.

4. the / cancelled / of / because / heavy / We / snow.

Give a reason with a noun phrase.

5. He / test / even / failed / he / revised. / though / the

Emphasise an unexpected outcome.

Answer key

Every answer carries the reason behind it. Read the reason for the questions you got right as well — that is where you find out whether you were right for the right reason.

A. Multiple choice

1. **B) Although** — Although is a conjunction and can be followed by a full clause with a subject and verb.
2. **C) Despite** — Despite is a preposition and takes a noun phrase, not a clause.
3. **C) Therefore** — Therefore is an adverb linking two separate sentences to show a result.
4. **B) It was late. However, we carried on.** — However is an adverb, so it needs a full stop or semicolon before it and a comma after.
5. **B) because of** — Because of takes a noun; plain because would need a clause after it.
6. **C) even though** — Even though is a conjunction and introduces the clause he was exhausted.
7. **A) After** — After can act as a preposition and be followed by an -ing form; the others cannot.
8. **A) whereas** — Whereas is a conjunction used specifically to draw a direct contrast between two facts.
9. **A) so** — So introduces a result and joins the two clauses with a comma before it.
10. **C) Although** — Only a conjunction can introduce a clause with a subject and a finite verb.

B. Fill in the blank

1. **Although** — A conjunction is needed because a full clause follows.
2. **Despite** — A preposition is needed because a noun phrase follows.
3. **Therefore** — An adverb of result links two separate sentences.
4. **because** — Because of introduces the noun phrase naming the reason.
5. **although** — A contrast conjunction joins the two clauses inside one sentence.
6. **Despite** — A preposition takes the -ing form arriving.
7. **whereas** — Whereas draws a direct contrast between two facts.
8. **so** — So introduces a result within a single sentence.

C. Sentence building

1. **Although it was cold, we walked home.**
2. **Despite the cold, we walked all the way home.**
3. **The shop was shut, so we went elsewhere.**
4. **We cancelled because of the heavy snow.**
5. **He failed the test even though he revised.**